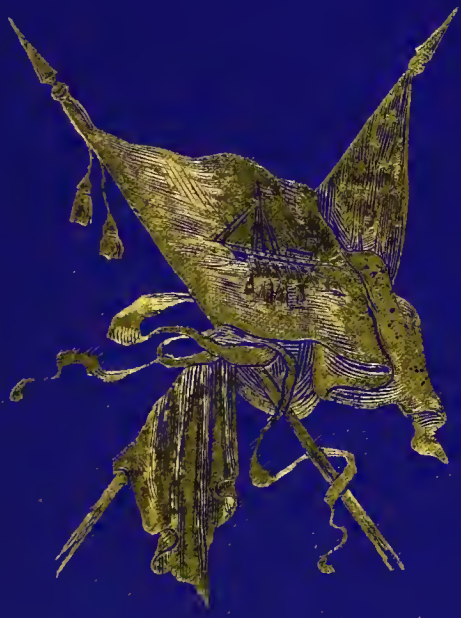
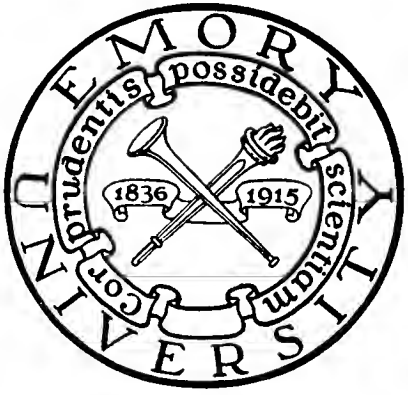


EMORY UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY



GIFT OF
Robert Strickland

108837
MAR 2 1939

Stephen G. Abbott

THE

FIRST REGIMENT

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

IN THE

GREAT REBELLION:

CONTAINING THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN; AN ACCOUNT OF THE "GREAT UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE," AND OTHER ARTICLES UPON SUBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EARLY WAR PERIOD; MAP OF THE ROUTE OF THE REGIMENT; TABLES; BIOGRAPHIES; PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY

REV STEPHEN G. ABBOTT, A. M.,

Chaplain of the Regiment.

KEENE:
SENTINEL PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1890.

COPYRIGHTED, 1890,

BY S. G. ABBOTT.

TO THE

SURVIVING VETERANS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

IN THE GREAT REBELLION, TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR COMRADES

WHO SLEEP IN SOLDIERS' GRAVES, AND TO THE

FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF BOTH,

THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

As the author of this volume I have aimed to preserve, for future reference, a truthful account of the position New Hampshire occupied in the early period of the Great Rebellion. As to my success, I invoke the charitable criticism of those who were contemporaneous with those times.

The following historical errors should be corrected.

Owing to a similarity of names the word Senator is found in connection with Edward Ashton Rollins, on page 261 On page 269 Lafayette should be substituted for Washington—a mistake of a correspondent. An examination of the papers of Miss Dorothea Dix, mentioned on page 268, proves that she was born in ~~New Hamp~~shire.

By the advice of judicious friends, I have secured various articles from able writers on subjects germane to the early period of the war, which, it is believed, will add interest to the book and do honor to the State.

These writers have been left to treat their subjects, respectively, from their own stand-points, as to matter and manner, without interference by the author.

I have secured as many portraits as practicable, of the officers of the regiment, and of New Hampshire men who were prominent actors at home and in Congress during the service of the First Regiment, and of those whose names receive special mention in the work.

To such of these as are living and to the friends of those deceased, I wish to express sincere thanks for their contributions.

I have, by permission, made free use of "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," by Maj. Otis F R. Waite, and also of Capt. Ira McL. Barton's sketch in the Adjutant General's Report. Both these articles were, however, originally taken, principally, from my manuscript.

It would be impracticable to mention by name the many comrades and others who have cheerfully given me aid and encouragement in preparing this history I have met only with kind responses to all appeals for help. Besides those whose names appear at the head of various articles, Gen. A. D. Ayling is entitled to many thanks for copies of records and other services; and Col. William H. D. Cochrane for assistance on the tables. I desire especially and gratefully to acknowledge the untiring and enthusiastic interest taken in this work by Hon. A. S. Batchellor of Littleton.

To all who have rendered me assistance, I desire to express my profound gratitude.

With all its imperfections I commit this unpretending volume to the public, hoping it may, at least, rescue from oblivion the memory of the heroic services of our brave New Hampshire boys who first sprang to the front when our liberties were assailed.

S. G. A.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I—New Hampshire. 13

II—The Relation of New Hampshire Men to the Events which Culminated in the War of the Rebellion 20

III—The Political Situation at the Outbreak of the War 38

IV—The Uprising of the People 43

V—The Story of the Campaign 100

VI—The Wagon Train 181

VII—The Eminent Sons of New Hampshire in the Rebellion 191

VIII—The Irish of New Hampshire in the Civil War 225

IX—The Women of New Hampshire in the Rebellion 256

X—The Clergy and Churches of New Hampshire in the Rebellion 290

XI—The Regimental Band 295

XII—Biographies 297

XIII—The Material Prosperity of the North during the War Period 357

Poem 371

XIV—Statistical Tables 374

Table I—Original Roster . . 375

II—Surviving Veterans . 419

III—Deceased Veterans . 438

IV—Services in Other Organizations 452

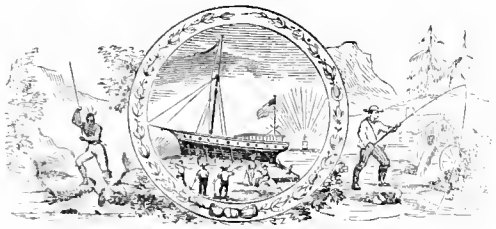
PORTRAITS.

		PAGE.
Chaplain Stephen G. Abbott	*Frontispiece.*	
Gov. Ichabod Goodwin	*Facing*	13
Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry	"	28
Gov. Frederick Smyth	"	46
Col. Mason W. Tappan	"	60
Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Whipple	"	84
President Lincoln		101
Maj. Aaron F. Stevens	*Facing*	108
Col. W. H. D. Cochrane		119
Col. Charles P. Stone		128
Surgeon Alpheus B. Crosby	*Facing*	132
Adjt. Enoch Q. Fellows	"	156
Gen. N. P. Banks		164
Paymaster Moses K. Hazelton	*Facing*	180
Luther Crawford Ladd		194
Capt. Ira McL. Barton	*Facing*	204
Hon. John P. Hale	"	228
Hon. Edward H. Rollins	"	252
Gen. John A. Dix	"	276
Gen. John G. Foster	"	300
Col. Henry O. Kent	"	324
Edwin T. Baldwin	"	348

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.
The Uprising of the People	44
Fort Sumter Before Bombardment	52
Fort Sumter After Bombardment	62
Off for the War	112
Massachusetts Sixth in Baltimore	121
Chaplain Preaching to Soldiers	125
Route of the First Regiment (*Map*)	130
Chaplain's Tent	136
On Picket	144
Confederate Flag	147
Harper's Ferry	171
The Ladd Monument	196

Nicholas Gouverneur



CHAPTER I.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The remark attributed to Daniel Webster that "New Hampshire is a good State to emigrate from" contains the highest compliment he could have given to his native State, as nuggets of gold successively taken from the mine indicate its value. The highest encomium we can give New Hampshire is that she makes men for the world. While fulsome praise of one's own State would be in bad taste, it is well that generations to come should find in the records of history reminders of their inheritance from the fathers. New Hampshire is but a little one among her sister States, but the history of her men and deeds is interwoven with that of the Nation. Her diversified surface, her rugged soil, her rigorous climate, her mineral resources, her rivers and lakes, her facilities for the pursuit of the various industries, together with her institutions for mental, moral

and religious training demand in her population men and women of stalwart character This standard she has honored in the past, maintains in the present, and will perpetuate in the future. The mature manhood of the present requires but like emergencies to develop the patriotism and power which have so grandly characterized the sons of New Hampshire in the past history of the Nation: and the children of our schools give ample assurance that these qualities are not in the process of decay

In every emergency of the Nation, New Hampshire has done her whole duty. In the first battles for freedom from the British yoke many of her sons stood and fell. At the bloody battle of Bunker Hill, 1444 of the American troops were from New Hampshire, besides 325 in the Massachusetts Regiments from the same State, enough certainly to entitle her to recognition on the tablets and in the memorials instituted to perpetuate the memory of that occasion, although "the American troops were mainly from Massachusetts."

New Hampshire was conspicuous on land and water in the War of 1812 She responded nobly in the persons of her prominent citizens in the War with Mexico, and, as will hereafter appear she did not go back on her previous record in the stormy times of the "Great Rebellion." She was represented by her soldiers in a large percentage of the 2258 engagements by land and water during the war and it is safe to say that no battle in which New Hampshire veterans were engaged, was lost by default of their bravery.

Familiarity with the representatives of the learned professions, with the literature of the Commonwealth, and with the prevalence of general information, will remove all fear that the ability and patriotism of the State died with the fathers, or that their children will not be equal to any emergencies that may arise in the future. Notwithstanding the incessant draft that has been made by other States upon the able men of New Hampshire, she has retained enough to maintain a noble record of uninterrupted prosperity and progress.

God save the Commonwealth of New Hampshire.

Appended to this brief sketch is a list of the honored men who have ably represented all the interests of the State as her chief magistrates, and to whose wise and patriotic administration the perpetuity and prosperity of the State are largely indebted.

Presidents and Governors of the Province of New Hampshire and Commanders-in-Chief of the Military Forces from 1680 to the retirement of Governor John Wentworth and the commencement of the Revolution:

John Cutt, President,	1680
Richard Waldron, President,	1681
Edward Cranfield, Lieut. Governor,	1682
Walter Barefoote, Deputy Governor,	1685
Joseph Dudley, President,	1686
Edmund Andrews, Governor,	1687
Simon Bradstreet, Governor,	1689
John Usher, Lieut. Governor,	1692

William Partridge, Lieut. Governor,	1697
Samuel Allen, Governor,	1698
Earl of Bellemont, Governor,	1699
William Partridge, Lieut. Governor,	1699
Joseph Dudley, Governor,	1702
John Usher, Lieut. Governor,	1702
George Vaughan, Lieut. Governor,	1715
Samuel Shute, Governor,	1716
John Wentworth, Lieut. Governor,	1717
William Burnet, Governor,	1728
Jonathan Belcher, Governor,	1730
David Dunbar, Lieut. Governor,	1731
Benning Wentworth, Governor,	1741
John Wentworth, Governor,	1767

Presidents and Commanders-in-Chief of the Militia of the State, from 1784 to the formation of the Constitution of 1792:

Meshech Weare,	1784
John Langdon,	1785
John Sullivan,	1786
John Langdon,	1788
John Sullivan,	1789
Josiah Bartlett,	1790

Governors of New Hampshire and Commanders-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the same, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1792, to the present time:

Josiah Bartlett,	1792-94
John T. Gilman,	1794-1805

John Langdon,	1805-09
Jeremiah Smith,	1809-10
John Langdon,	1810-12
William Plummer,	1812-13
John T Gilman,	1813-16
William Plummer,	1816-19
Samuel Bell,	1819-23
Levi Woodbury,	1823-24
David L. Morrill,	1824-27
Benjamin Pierce,	1827-29
John Bell,	1829-30
Matthew Harvey,	1830-31
Joseph M. Harper	1831
Samuel Dinsmoor,	1831-34
William Badger,	1834-36
Isaac Hill,	1836-39
John Page,	1839-42
Henry Hubbard,	1842-44
John H. Steele,	1844-46
Anthony Colby,	1846-47
Jared W Williams,	1847-49
Samuel Dinsmoor,	1849-52
Noah Martin,	1852-54
Nathaniel B. Baker,	1854-55
Ralph Metcalf,	1855-57
William Haile,	1857-59
Ichabod Goodwin,	1859-61
Nathaniel S. Berry	1861-63
Joseph A. Gilmore,	1863-65
Frederick Smyth,	1865-67

Walter Harriman,	1867-69
Onslow Stearns,	1869-71
James A. Weston,	1871-72
Ezekiel Straw,	1872-74
James A. Weston,	1874-75
Person C. Cheney,	1875-77
Benjamin F Prescott,	1877-79
Natt Head,	1879-81
Charles H. Bell,	1881-83
Samuel W Hale,	1883-85
Moody Currier,	1885-87
Charles H. Sawyer,	1887-89
David H. Goodell,	1889-

The following were the Commander-in-Chief and Officers of the Military Staff of the State at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion:

GOVERNOR:

Ichabod Goodwin.

GOVERNOR'S AIDES-DE-CAMP—WITH RANK OF COLONEL:

Clement March,	Portsmouth,
Albert L. Jones,	Portsmouth,
Bradbury P Nilley,	Manchester,
Joseph W Robinson,	Concord,
Abiel Rolfe,	Penacook,
Henry W Rowell,	Littleton,
A. Herbert Bellows,	Concord.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Joseph C. Abbott, Manchester

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Henry O. Kent, Lancaster.

AIDS.

Otis Wright,	Nashua,
Gilbert Hills,	Amherst,
Isaac W Farmer,	Manchester.

COMMISSARY GENERAL:

William O. Sides,	Portsmouth.

CHAPTER II.

BY WILLIAM F WHITCHER.

THE RELATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN TO THE EVENTS WHICH CULMINATED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

In any just consideration of the relation sustained by New Hampshire to the political events which culminated in the war of the Rebellion, the fact that there are two New Hampshires must not be left out of the account. There is the smaller New Hampshire, that triangular geographical division of Northern New England lying between Maine and Vermont, that political entity which, as one of the members of the American Union, never faltered in its loyalty or allegiance when that Union was threatened, and which in the quarter century preceeding the great military struggle that broke out in 1861, sent to the councils of the Nation such men as Isaac Hill, Levi Woodbury, Henry Hubbard, Franklin Pierce, Charles G. Atherton, Edmund Burke, Ira A. Eastman, John P Hale, Harry Hibbard, James Bell, Mason W Tappan and Daniel Clark. There is the larger New Hampshire which knows no state lines, but extends to every section of the country where men of New Hampshire blood and birth and training have found fields of

honorable activity and exalted usefulness, and which has furnished the nation with men, among whom Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Amos Kendall, John A. Dix, Nathan Clifford, Salmon P Chase, Horace Greeley, John Wentworth, James W Grimes, Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler and William Pitt Fessenden stand out with marked prominence. During the twenty-five or thirty years previous to the firing on Fort Sumpter the attitude of New Hampshire was at no time unimportant, as the very mention of these names abundantly proves, and the attitude of her sons was in more than one instance the dominant influence and determining factor in great political crises. An illustration of this is furnished by the great nullification contest of 1832 with which the period in question opens. That contest between union and disunion was the logical outcome of two conflicting theories of constitutional interpretation which had long before borne fruit in the Alien and Sedition laws, and in the famous Virginia and Kentucky resolutions which were the protest against these laws, just as the secession in 1860 and 1861 was the logical outcome of the acceptance of the nullification theories which were propounded and defended with such matchless skill by South Carolina's greatest son. It was a great victory which was won by Andrew Jackson over John C. Calhoun, yet it was hardly decisive. It was a truce that followed, not peace. The disunion snake was "scotch'd" not "killed." In estimating the value of Jackson's victory, the influence of the men associated with him in the conflict is not to be left out of the

account. Among his "constitutional advisers" were Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, and Lewis Cass of Ohio, afterwards of Michigan, Secretary of War The great career of Woodbury is a household story in New Hampshire and that of Lewis Cass should be no less so. A native of Exeter, where he received his academic education, at the age of seventeen he made his way on foot in 1800 over the Alleghanies into the just opening West, to become one of the dominant figures in American history, filling almost every position of trust and honor in the power of his country to bestow upon him, except the presidency, which he missed that Martin Van Buren might be revenged, and retired to private life in his honored old age, laying down the portfolio of State rather than to seem non-resistant to the treason and rebellion he was powerless to avert.

It is doubtful if any man in either branch of Congress had more entirely the confidence of Andrew Jackson, when the storm of nullification broke, than did Isaac Hill, then New Hampshire's junior Senator, who more than any other man had been influential in changing his state from a strong hold of Federalism into a strong hold of Democracy, and who in a Senate where Webster, Clay and Calhoun held seats, was a member of marked influence and power. Hill had come to Washington in March, 1829, to witness the triumphal inauguration of the man for whose success he had worked with persistent zeal, though he had failed to secure him New Hampshire's vote, and Jackson had insisted on his remaining,

as the Second Comptroller of the Treasury The Senate rejected his nomination and Isaac Hill went home to New Hampshire, a martyr to his devotion to Jackson, only to be returned to the same Senate that had rejected him, a member He was closer to Jackson doubtless than any member of his Cabinet, sharing with Major William B. Lewis and Amos Kendall the intimacy of personal relations with the president that gave them the chief places in that inner circle of advisers and friends which was known as the "Kitchen Cabinet."

And Amos Kendall, who with the incoming of the Jackson administration began as fourth auditor of the Treasury his long official career, was also a New Hampshire man, a native of Dunstable and a graduate of Dartmouth. Those who have declared that Kendall was the master-spirit of the Jackson administration, have not been guilty of great exaggeration. Harriet Martineau in her visit to the United States in 1836 gave expression to the opinion prevalent in Washington when she wrote of him: "He is supposed to be the moving spring of the whole administration, the thinker, planner, and doer: but it is all in the dark. Documents are issued of an excellence which prevents their being attributed to persons who take the responsibility of them; a correspondence is kept up all over the country for which no one seems to be answerable. Work is done of goblin extent and with goblin speed, which makes men look about them with a superstitious wonder: and the invisible Amos Kendall has the credit of it all * * * He is undoubtedly a great genius. He

unites with his great talent for silence a splendid audacity."

The imperious, selfwilled Andrew Jackson, who never knew fear, and who never submitted to defeat, was by no means impervious to the influence of those whom he trusted. What his course might have been in this nullification controversy, had not he and Calhoun been political enemies, and had his trusted advisers been sons of South Carolina instead of New Hampshire, it is idle to conjecture. It must be remembered that Jackson was a South Carolinian, a Southerner, a rigid strict constructionist, a partisan. Calhoun raised the issue; this was fortunate. Woodbury, Cass, Hill and Kendall were among Jackson's most trusted advisers. This again was fortunate: and may it not be said that it was still more fortunate that two years previously, New Hampshire's greatest son, Daniel Webster, in his famous debate with Hayne, had indicated and laid down the only line of policy, following which, Calhoun could be met? It is worth the while of the student to read Jackson's justly famous nullification proclamation in the light of Webster's immortal reply to Hayne. A single thought runs through both, the supreme worth of the Union. Webster demonstrated this, and Jackson accepting the demonstration vowed that the Union should be preserved. Webster was in the opposition, but when Jackson made Webster's sentiment his own, the great anti-Jackson Senator became in the Senate the oratorical champion of the Jackson administration, the defender *par excellence* of the constitution and the Union.

The apparent outcome of the nullification controversy was a compromise, at least so far as Jackson and Calhoun were concerned. Whatever real victory was won, it is not too much to say, was Webster's instead of Jackson's. The four distinct propositions for which Webster contended he condensed as follows:

1. "That the constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact, between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities: but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between itself and individuals."

2. "That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations: that nothing can dissolve them but revolution: and that consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution."

3. "That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties: and that in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret this supreme law, so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation: and in cases capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter."

4. "That an attempt by a State to abrogate, annul, or nullify, an act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on

the just powers of the general government and on the equal rights of other states: a plain violation of the constitution and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency."

When the nullification controversy ended it could not be said that these four propositions had found universal acceptance, but they had made their impression on the country, an impression that deepened and strengthened as the years went on. It was worth all the nullification contest cost to have called forth the enunciation of these propositions, and to have secured their acceptance throughout the North. These furnished a substantial basis for the growth and development of a Union sentiment, and as the champion and exponent of union and nationality, Daniel Webster stands without a peer. It is too much to say that he invented the Union or discovered the doctrine of nationality, but finding the great fact and the great principle ready to his hand, he devoted himself to the great cause of nationality with a fidelity which never faltered. Nothing appealed so strongly to his great nature as the thought of the Union. His biographer most pertinently and truthfully says: "The vision of future empire, the dream of the destiny of an unbroken Union touched and kindled his imagination. He could hardly speak in public without an allusion to the grandeur of American nationality, and a fervent appeal to keep it sacred and intact. For fifty years with reiteration ever more frequent, sometimes with rich elaboration, sometimes with brief and simple allusion, he poured this message into the ears of

a listening people. His words passed into the text books and became the first declamations of school-boys. They were in every one's mouth. They sank into the hearts of the people, and became unconsciously a part of their life and daily thoughts. When the hour came, it was love for the Union and the sentiment of nationality which nerved the arm of the North and sustained her courage. That love had been fostered and that sentiment had been verified by the life and words of Webster No one had done so much or had so large a share in the momentous task."

The nullification contest arose over the issue of the Tariff: later, slavery became the issue. The two issues, however were not wholly disconnected. The North demanded for the building up of its diversified industries a protective tariff. The South, depending on slave labor for the prosecution of its single industry of agriculture, demanded free trade. The North was growing more rapidly than the South and the latter was growing jealous of her loss of power This loss was the more threatening because of a growing anti-slavery agitation at the North. If the South must give up her right to leave the Union, she must find the means to maintain her prestige in the Union. The Missouri Compromise line gave the North the advantage in the matter of future growth. The necessity of the South for the protection of her "peculiar institution" was more slave territory This necessity led to the formulation of the scheme for the annexation of Texas, and to the controversy over the extension of the institution

of slavery, which grew up around annexation, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas and Nebraska legislation, and which raged with almost unbroken activity in the two decades following 1840. In this controversy, on the one side or the other, the sons of New Hampshire bore distinguished part.

Texas, a part of Mexico, had declared her independence of the mother country, and had successfully resisted attempts to reduce her to subjection. On the declaration of her independence, Texas had established slavery, but had prohibited the importation of negroes from all parts of the world excepting the United States. During the closing months of Mr Tyler's administration Mr Calhoun, as his Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty of annexation. This was done as he frankly avowed in the interests of the slave-holding South and for the preservation and perpetuation of the institution of slavery The great mass of the people of the North, condemned and reprobated the agitation of the abolitionists as destructive to the peace and harmony of the country, but there was a growing feeling of repugnance on the part of this mass to the extension of slavery The Tyler administration was just on the eve of retirement. The Democratic president-elect, Polk, was understood to be committed to the policy of annexation, the feeling of party allegiance was strong, and support of annexation in the Winter of 1844-45 became the test of party loyalty Here began the fateful Free-soil movement. The vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the resolutions providing for annexa-

Nathaniel S. Berry

tion without recourse to the treaty making power of the government, which was had on the 25th of January, 1845, was 120 yeas to 98 nays. Of the 120 yeas, 112 were Democratic, 53 from free and 59 from slave states. Of the 98 nays but 28 were Democratic, all from free states, and one-half of them were furnished by the State of New York alone.

Among those voting in the negative was John P Hale of New Hampshire, then serving his first term in Congress. He was in his 39th year, and at the time of his vote on the annexation resolutions had been nominated for re-election. Previous to the vote he had proposed a suspension of the rules in order that he might offer an amendment providing for the division of Texas, before any portion of it was admitted to the Union, into two Territories, in one of which slavery or involuntary servitude was prohibited. When the annexation resolutions were passed, annexation became the party shibboleth of the Democracy and the party leaders in New Hampshire determined to discipline Hale. A more fatal party mistake was never made. The application of party discipline for opinion's sake is never safe. Hale was denounced as a traitor to his party, a new convention was called, and another candidate nominated, the result of the election being that there was no choice, and for the next two years the district was unrepresented in Congress. The next year, 1846, Hale was elected by his Dover friends to the New Hampshire Legislature, was elected Speaker, and then United States Senator for the full term of six years, as an anti-slavery man, and

when the Thirtieth Congress met in December 1847, he entered the Senate, the first pronounced anti-slavery Senator, to be joined two years later by Salmon P Chase of Ohio, another son of New Hampshire, these two Senators becoming the nucleus around which the radical anti-slavery party in the Senate gathered, and to which New Hampshire in the persons of Henry Wilson, James W Grimes, William Pitt Fessenden, Zachariah Chandler and Daniel Clark furnished certainly her full quota.

Hale became the recognized leader of the Free-Soilers throughout the country He would doubtless have been their standard bearer in the presidential campaign of 1848, had not the party decided to take advantage of the Barn-burner thirst for revenge on Lewis Cass, and so placed Van Buren at the head of its ticket, but in 1852 the Free-Soilers turned to him as their natural leader The New Hampshire Democracy blundered when it attempted to discipline John Parker Hale.

In the Senate the annexation resolution passed by a vote of 27 to 25, but this slight majority was secured only by the adoption of an amendment making negotiation by treaty alternative with annexation, the method to be left to the discretion of the President. John A. Dix and Thomas H. Benton were hostile to the resolutions, and this amendment secured their votes. Their change of attitude was brought about by private assurances of the President-elect Polk, made to Senator Dix, that he would pursue the policy of negotiation by treaty Before, however, James K. Polk became President,

annexation was an accomplished fact. With annexation came the inevitable war, the result of which was not only the acquisition of Texas, but of nearly a third of the Republic of Mexico including California. Mexico had abolished slavery so that at the time of this acquisition, the acquired territory was free. The South clamored for more slave territory: the North, Democratic and Whig objected, and as the war progressed and it became evident that the acquisition of an Empire was to be the result, the anti-slavery feeling grew

When in 1846 President Polk asked for an appropriation to enable him to acquire territory by treaty, and the appropriation bill was on the point of passage through all the stages, David Wilmot, an anti-slavery Democrat of Pennsylvania, offered a proviso, to the effect that an express and fundamental condition of the use of the money appropriated should be that slavery should never exist in the territory thus acquired. This proviso the House adopted by a nearly sectional vote, but the bill failed in the Senate. The Wilmot proviso was thenceforward an issue in politics. Other questions quickly sprang out of it, especially the power of Congress to legislate concerning the question of slavery in the Territories. To avoid the force of the Wilmot proviso, this right of Congress began to be denied. A hint at this denial is found in a letter written by General Cass, December 4th, 1847, in reply to certain interrogations in view of his prominence as a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency In this so-called Nicholson letter, he said that

the discussion of the Wilmot proviso had convinced him that "the principle it involves should be kept out of the National Legislature and left to the people of the Confederacy in their respective local governments." Thus it was Lewis Cass, not Stephen A. Douglas, who was the author of the famous Popular or "Squatter" Sovereignty Doctrine.

Following the war came the organization of the territorial governments of Oregon and New Mexico with the inevitable question of free or slave territory. The South would have been satisfied with the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes through the newly acquired territory to the Pacific, and this might, for a time at least, have settled the slavery question. The Senate adopted a provision to this effect in the bill creating a Territorial government for Oregon in the Summer of 1848, but it was defeated in the House by a vote of 121 to 82, but three members from the free States voting with the minority. This was a giving notice on the part of the North that it would consent to no division with slavery of the hitherto free territories which had been acquired from Mexico. But the giving to the Territories recently acquired from Mexico civil instead of military government was a matter of necessity. This was all the more imperative since the discovery of gold in California rendered its speedy colonization inevitable. The slave power was determined that a portion, at least, of this new Territory should be open to slavery: the Free-Soilers equally determined that it should all remain free. The whole

slavery controversy was opened, threats of disunion were rife, California, with a constitution expressly prohibiting slavery, was knocking at the doors of Congress for admission to the Union, and in January 1850, Mr. Clay proposed a series of resolutions suggesting a basis of compromise of all differences relating to the Territories and to slavery This embraced the admission of California; the organization of Territorial governments for the remainder of the recent Mexican Territory without any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery; the declaration that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that it was expedient to abolish the slave trade in that district: the enactment of a more stringent fugitive slave law, and the declaration that Congress had no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States. These compromise propositions opened the flood gates of debate. Webster joined with Clay in his efforts to secure compromise and on the 7th of March made the famous speech which aroused such indignation on the part of the Free-Soilers throughout the North, but which subsequent events proved to have been inspired not only by a devotion to the Union, but by a wise and far sighted statesmanship.

On the 19th of April the whole subject was referred to a select committee of thirteen of which Clay was chairman, and of which Webster and Cass were members. The outcome was the enactment by Congress of a series of measures known as the Compromise Measures of 1850. California was admitted a free

State, after an effort had been defeated to cut off all her territory South of 36 degrees 30 minutes: territorial governments were given Utah and New Mexico, with the Wilmot proviso omitted; the Northern boundary of Texas was defined; a stringent fugitive slave-law was enacted, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia was prohibited under heavy penalties. Democrats and Whigs united at the last in pressing these measures to a conclusion, but they were vigorously resisted by the Free-Soil element, of which John P Hale and Salmon P Chase were the recognized leaders.

The compromise measures passed, the country breathed freer. The slavery question was at last settled. In the presidential campaign of 1852 both Democratic and Whig National Conventions insisted that the compromise measures were a finality, and that the slavery question must not be opened. New Hampshire this year furnished two of the presidential candidates, Franklin Pierce and John P Hale. The result was the over-whelming election of Pierce, and a most emphatic popular verdict against slavery agitation and in favor of the maintenance of the compromise of 1850. The quiet that followed the enactment of these measures was only the lull before a more furious storm. In his inaugural, President Pierce was emphatic in his commendation of the compromise, and in his annual message in December 1853, alluding to the acquiescence of the country in these measures and the repose from strife which such acquiescence had brought, he said: "That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term,

if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured." In less than one month, however, the fire-brand was introduced in the shape of a bill "to organize the Territory of Nebraska," favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Territories of which Mr Douglas was chairman, which report affirmed that the Compromise measures of 1850 rested upon the following, among other propositions: "That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose." This was a hint of what was to follow, viz., the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act of 1820, by which all territory North of 36 degrees 30 minutes was consecrated to freedom. On the 24th of May 1854 that repeal was accomplished, in spite of the opposition of the Free-Soilers and Northern Whigs and Democrats who were opposed to the extension of Slavery Of the fourteen votes cast against the repeal in the Senate two were given by sons of New Hampshire, William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, and Salmon P Chase of Ohio; both the New Hampshire Senators, Messrs. Norris and Williams and Lewis Cass of Michigan were among the thirty-seven voting in its favor, and the signature of Franklin Pierce made it the law of the land.

The struggle for the possession of Kansas began, and the battle which was to be fought to a finish between freedom and slavery now began with a vigor intensified by the brief truce that had been won by the compromise

measures of 1850. The Kansas struggle, the crystalization of the anti-slavery sentiment, the formation of the Republican party, the breaking up of the Whig organization, the Anti-Nebraska secession from the ranks of the Democracy, the Dred Scott decision, the breaking up of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860, were only features of a single campaign which culminated in November, 1860, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, the secession ordinances of the Winter of 1860-61, the firing on Sumpter, and war.

It is difficult to over-estimate the influence of the larger New Hampshire during this troubulous and fateful six years. On the bench of the Supreme Court during the latter portion of the period was Nathan Clifford of Maine, a native of Rumney In the Senate were William Pitt Fessenden, a native of Boscawen; Salmon P Chase, a native of Cornish and a graduate of Dartmouth; Henry Wilson, a native of Farmington; James W Grimes, a native of Deering and a son of Dartmouth; Zachariah Chandler, a native of Bedford. At the head of the Department of State for the four last of these years was Lewis Cass, while in the House of Representatives New Hampshire made her influence felt not only in the persons of her more prominent members like Harry Hibbard, George W Morrison, Aaron H. Cragin, Mason W Tappan and Gilman Marston, but in the person of her sons whom other States had honored with seats in the National Legislature. John P Hale returned to the Senate with James Bell for a colleague, who was

succeeded at his death by Daniel Clark. It is no disparagement to succeeding Senators to say, that at no period since has New Hampshire influence in the Senate been greater than when Hale and Clark occupied her seats. During all this period Horace Greeley, a native of Amherst, was making the New York Tribune such a political factor throughout the North, as Isaac Hill had made years before of the New Hampshire Patriot in the politics of that State. No list of the eminent sons of the Granite State would be complete in which the name of Horace Greeley did not find honorable place. That he aspired to the Presidency, if a weakness, was the weakness of a great man.

In the list of names found in this chapter, that of one President and one Vice-President of the United States appear Cass and Greeley were each made the National Democratic standard bearers in notable Presidential campaigns. Hale led the Free-Soil forlorn hope in 1852. Chase was Chief Justice, as were Woodbury and Clifford Associate Justices, of the Supreme Court, and of the great triumvirate of American statesmen, Webster was chief. In the heat of partisan strife bitter things have been said of all these distinguished sons of New Hampshire, who were in the fore-front during the three decades from 1831 to 1861, but it can never be truthfully said of any one of them that he failed in patriotism or in devotion to the right as he saw the right. The country owes New Hampshire a debt for the distinguished, patriotic, statesmanlike service of her sons, a service which, without exaggeration it may be said, no other Commonwealth can successfully rival.

CHAPTER III.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

The history of the early period of the War of the Rebellion would be incomplete and misleading, without some explanation of the attitude of the people towards the war policy of the administration from a political stand-point.

The country had just passed through one of the most heated presidential campaigns in its history The Democratic National Convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., the cradle of the Rebellion. A boisterous session resulted in the irreconcilable division of the delegates on sectional issues which no compromise could suppress. The extreme element among the Southern delegations withdrew.

Those remaining in the Convention from both sections were a majority of it and adjourned to Baltimore. The seceeding party subsequently organized a Convention at Richmond, Va., which nominated Breckenridge and Lane, while the other part held the Baltimore Convention, which placed Douglas and Johnson in nomination.

Still another Convention, held at Baltimore, nominated John Bell for President and Edward Everett for

Vice President. This was styled the *Constitutional Union Party*, and it eventually carried the electoral vote of the three States of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky All party lines were thus sharply drawn. Intense and often acrimonious feelings prevailed.

The election of Abraham Lincoln was a result that the South must have foreseen would follow from the division of the Democracy

The popular vote of Lincoln s presidential antagonists would be in about the proportion of 14, 9 and 6, for Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, respectively United, this would have been a large popular majority

In the nine strictly Southern States, beginning with North Carolina, Breckenridge had the fullest support; in the Border States, Bell, and in the Northern States, Douglas, with the exception that Breckenridge carried Maryland and Delaware, and Douglas, Missouri.

The heavy vote for Bell in the Southern and Border States demonstrates that the people were far from solid for the Democracy, as represented by Breckenridge and his leading supporters. That element, though regarded by many authorities as representing only a minority, nevertheless succeeded in controlling events and wheeled eleven States into the slough of secession, in the supposed interest of the institution of slavery For all this they had no substantial cause in fact, and for a pretext for actual disunion they could only point to what they assumed to fear might result from the accession of the Lincoln administration, and the ascendency of his party. They had been defiant and

successful in the disruption of the Democratic party This sort of success, however, would be their own destruction unless they could also dissever the union of the States. To this end all their skill and energies were turned as they became assured of the inevitable result of the general election of 1860.

Party ties are not easily sundered, but neither the Douglas nor the Bell Democracy was now under any political obligation to the South as a sectional force controlled by the so-called "fire eaters."

The sentiment of the Republican party had naturally become intense for the Union, although some very wild theories, tending in the opposite direction, had been proclaimed by agitators who were brought into the party by the logic of events. Under the lead of Douglas the great mass of the Northern Democracy, smarting under the disappointment of political defeat, for which the extremists of the South were avowedly responsible, gave such adhesion to the common cause that the eventual triumph of a united North was assured. This, as was to be expected, was not accomplished without occasional manifestations of secession sympathies, even as far north as New Hampshire.

Happily such unpatriotic ebullitions of political disappointment or actual disloyalty were the exceptions, and, in the period of the beginning of the War, were not sufficient materially to disturb the enthusiastic and practically unanimous determination of the people to maintain the Union of the fathers. As compared with the Tory sentiment of the Revolution and the wide-

spread opposition to the War of 1812, and the War with Mexico, the Northern disloyalists at this period, while no more rancorous in sentiment, were numerically far more insignificant.

The position taken in this crisis by most of the great men of the Democracy, if opposed to party tradition and the precedents of history, was the more commendable. It was certainly timely and indispensable.

General Garfield once remarked that Kentucky, which cast less than fourteen hundred votes for Lincoln in 1860, contributed more men to the Union Army than Wellington commanded at Waterloo.

Without treating in detail of later conditions which resulted from changes in party leadership, new allignments of parties, the development of inevitable, but, at the outset, unexpected policies with reference to the negro question, the necessities of the government in men, money and material and the general conduct of the War in this retrospect of the history of its beginning as it was manifested in the opinion of the people of New Hampshire, we may well permit the ebullition of the unspent passions of other conflicts to sink into oblivion. Without questioning the patriotism or sincerity of motives, the facts must be admitted that a comparative few maintained an open opposition to the policy of the administration throughout the War, and that a much larger number, by the pressure of public sentiment, suppressed convictions opposed to the War and rendered much efficient aid in its prosecution; so that a rational and patriotic judgment prevailed.

Thus, with the exceptions named, the great mass of the Democracy, with an intelligent view of the dangers that threatened the government, came up grandly to the support of the administration in its war policy. Their views of the policy of the Republican party, which they considered the responsible cause of the War, were not relinquished, but reserved for settlement in a more peaceful manner They acted on the principle that the most imminent danger must first be averted.

The government, by whatever party represented, must be preserved, and they rallied around the old flag with an enthusiasm unsurpassed by any class of citizens.

It was the sublimest victory of true patriotism over party spirit and prejudice on the records of history It was a demonstration of the fact that "true patriotism never dies." Either at home or in the field, under the "straps" or in the ranks, these men won golden opinions for their patriotic devotion and bravery Today a grateful nation is proud of those men who are known as "war democrats."

The noble and unselfish position which was taken early in the conflict by such men as Stephen A. Douglas and Benjamin F Butler did much to allay passion, quiet opposition and harmonize differences. Two of the Field and Staff of the First Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J Whipple and Paymaster Moses K. Hazelton were pronounced Democrats, and many officers from New Hampshire, who distinguished themselves on the field, and a very generous percentage of the rank and file, were of the same party

CHAPTER IV

THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

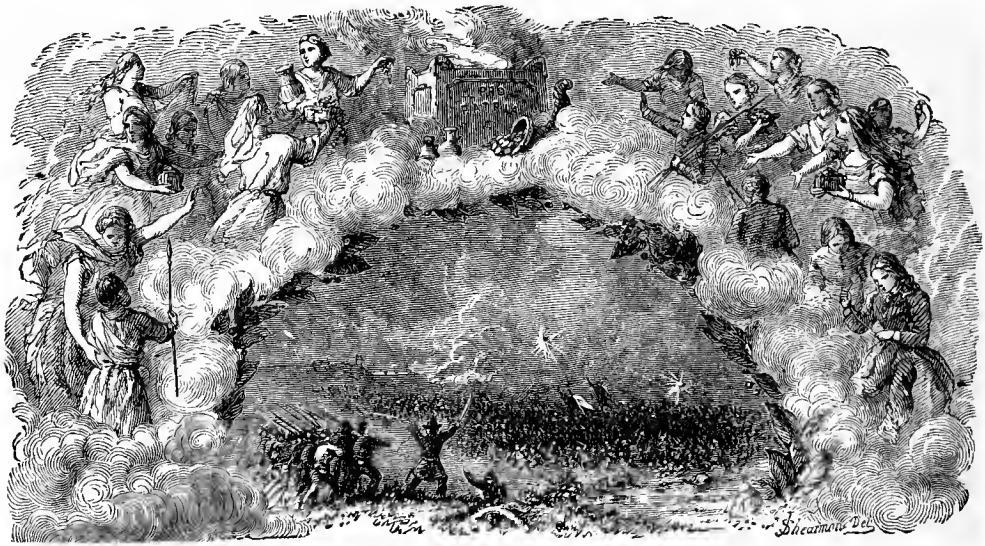
"If the shot fired at Fort Sumpter was heard around the world, the call of the President for 75,000 men was heard throughout the Northern States. There was not a State in the North of a million of inhabitants that would not have furnished the entire number faster than arms could have been supplied to them if it had been necessary." *Gen. U. S. Grant.*

This statement from one so well qualified to judge, expresses the sentiment that so mightily thrilled the heart of the North when the tidings from Sumpter flew on the wings of electricity to every extreme of the Nation. It was in marked contrast with that of Lord John Russell, who, on hearing the tidings, walked haughtily into the House of Commons, and looking around for a moment upon his compeers, exclaimed: "*Well, gentlemen, the American bubble has burst at last.*"

Having paid our compliments to the greatest General of the age and the great British Lord, it is well to present a brief *resume* of the great conflict through which the country so successfully passed. This conflict was not one of arms or political sentiment or sectional interest alone. It turned indeed upon the point of

American Slavery. That, however, was only the *accident* of the grand underlying principles.

The diversity of character, temperament, education, habits and aims of the colonies that settled the South and the North, with the difference of climate and surroundings, necessarily developed different theories of social order and civil government—the one tending to aristocracy, the other to the largest liberty. Hence the



THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

one sought to make slavery the corner stone of the civil and social compact, while the other sought to build upon the broad foundation that "All men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The one perpetuated and fortified the institution; the other let it fall into decay and at an early day, abolished it entirely.

These two fundamental principles, diametrically opposed, utterly irreconcilable, growing up under the same national flag, must sooner or later come in conflict and the issue reveal the victor

The impending crisis was seen from afar and the mightiest intellects of the nation, of all parties, generously threw themselves into the breach with noble endeavor, by overtures and compromises, which, at times, involved even principle, to avert the catastrophe. All in vain. They found their political graves where they made their offerings. The breach was widened by every effort at reconciliation. Such is the natural history of every compromise of truth and right and justice laid upon the altar of peace. "*First*, pure, *then*, peaceable"—is not only the law of the gospel, but, as well, the unchangeable law that underlies the universal government of God. For the greater part of the blood and treasure sacrificed in America's great civil conflict, are the previous compromises with slavery responsible. Had there been at every stage of our history a General Jackson to swear by the Great Eternal that he would hang every traitor as high as Haman, America's great woe might have been averted.

The result of all these compromises in the past was only a question of time, and that time was filled up with preparation. Every political measure, every conflict for Territory, every general and local election developed on either side the spirit of the contestants and consolidated the parties. Such men as Calhoun and Mason and Butler of South Carolina, personated the one,

Sumner and Giddings and Wilson and John Quincy Adams, the other Around these stalwart men were gathered their retainers and through them were taught and trained the masses—educated to the sublime sacrifice yet to be demanded by the love of State and country

More—The almost fabulous march of invention released the hands of the young men, enabled them to respond to their country's call without detriment to the nation s industries and rendered the deft fingers of our noble women—God bless them !—the magic wand at whose touch fibers sprang into fabrics and fabrics into garments for millions of soldiers.

Discovery made lightning the bearer of despatches and steam the bearer of burdens, thus bringing our vast domain within the limits of a single battle-field.

Simultaneously with these our American Ophir opened her boundless treasures and furnished the sinews of war

The preparations were complete. The fullness of time had come. The first gun fired on Sumpter dissipated the last hope of averting the calamity and aroused the people to a just appreciation of the struggle before them.

For a brief space they were bewildered and terror-stricken. Painful suspense prevailed. Will the patriotism of the people which, for a long time, has had no crucial test, meet the emergency? awakened intense solicitude. This was followed by another question no less important. Will party prejudices be subservient to

Frederick Smyth

patriotic harmony? It was but natural that the sympathies of the Democratic party, which had ever been in harmony with the South in political struggles, should go with the South in the approaching conflict. The suspense, however, was brief, true patriotism never dies, and it needed but a single assault upon the Old Flag to arouse its spirit to white heat. The flag must be respected and defended. All other questions were nobly reserved for settlement in a more peaceful manner Virtually it was a solid North against a solid South. The obdurate element was awed to comparative silence, and over the hill-tops, along the valleys and across the broad prairies, echoed with loyal huzzas the battle-cry of Marsailaise:

"To arms, to arms ye brave,
The patriot's sword unsheath!
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death."

Never in the annals of the past has the uprising of the people been excelled if equaled. Never a more sublime illustration of the historic fact that no valuable end is attained without corresponding sacrifice.

The countless blessings of a free government perpetuated to generations yet unborn, but approximates the measure of the sacrifice the people laid upon the altar

The treasure involved, though great, is unworthy of comment. Figures tell the startling facts that 2,688,523 were enlisted into the national service during the war Of this number about 1,500,000 participated in the various conflicts. Of this number 56,000 fell dead upon

the field of battle. Add to these the 35,000 who died in hospitals of wounds, and 184,000 who died of disease and who perished in rebel prisons, and we have the grand aggregate of about 300,000 whose lives were given as the price of victory

But figures are inadequate testimony Had this great hecatomb been made up of the mercenary and worthless alone, the sacrifice would have been less painful. The atonement was incomplete until victims were taken from among the brightest ornaments of society, and the altar smoked with the blood of him whose name is a synonym for all those virtues which loyal people love and revere in their Chief Executive—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Nor yet have we compassed the magnitude of this sublime sacrifice. To know all we must witness the parting struggles all over the land,—the mother, the wife, the sister or the betrothed leaning heavily upon the neck of the soldier, equipped for the fray—see the scalding tears, hear the groans of anguish, feel the throbbing of hearts and then follow each as they separate, the one to days and nights of fearful suspense and anxiety: the other to pine for the tender care of former days—to the rebel prisons to endure worse than a hundred deaths, to an unknown grave, or to be borne back in his coffin to the loved ones at home to consummate the grief of broken hearts.

We must visit the cities of the dead at Washington, at Arlington, at Gettysburg. We must walk amidst the dead and dying on the field of battle—look into the trenches where our soldiers were buried—gaze upon the

horrors of Andersonville and Salsbury and Libby We must count up the empty sleeves and the mangled forms which have not even yet disappeared from the walks of men. We must visit the homes made desolate by the red hand of war, and commune with hearts more desolute than their homes. We must search out the once full and joyous family circles, now narrowed, perhaps annihilated, leaving wife and mother in her solitary grief or to die of a broken heart.

The greatest sacrifice of all is beyond the power of computation—the invisible unuttered, unutterable agony of soul, the pain that shoots like a barbed arrow through the heart at every thought of the lost ones. Such is the stupendous price that has been paid for the peerless liberties enjoyed today

Such was the emergency the loyal people of the North were called upon to meet, and the alacrity and zeal with which they met it will ever remain as one of the brightest pages in American history

New Hampshire, though she may not have responded to the call as quickly as some of her sister States, has a record in this epoch of which she need not be ashamed. Her commissioned officers during the war numbered 1601 : the enlisted men, recruits and substitutes numbered 31,149 making a grand total of 32,750 out of a population of less than 330,000, or about ten per cent. of the entire population.

The ready response of New Hampshire to the President's first call for troops is indicated by the fact that though she had no organized militia, like Massachu-

setts, which could be placed immediately under the orders of the War Department, enlisted, between April 17 and April 30, no less than 2004, the balance of whom, after organizing the 1st Regiment of three months' troops, were sent to Portsmouth, where 496 of the number immediately re-enlisted for three years, or during the war

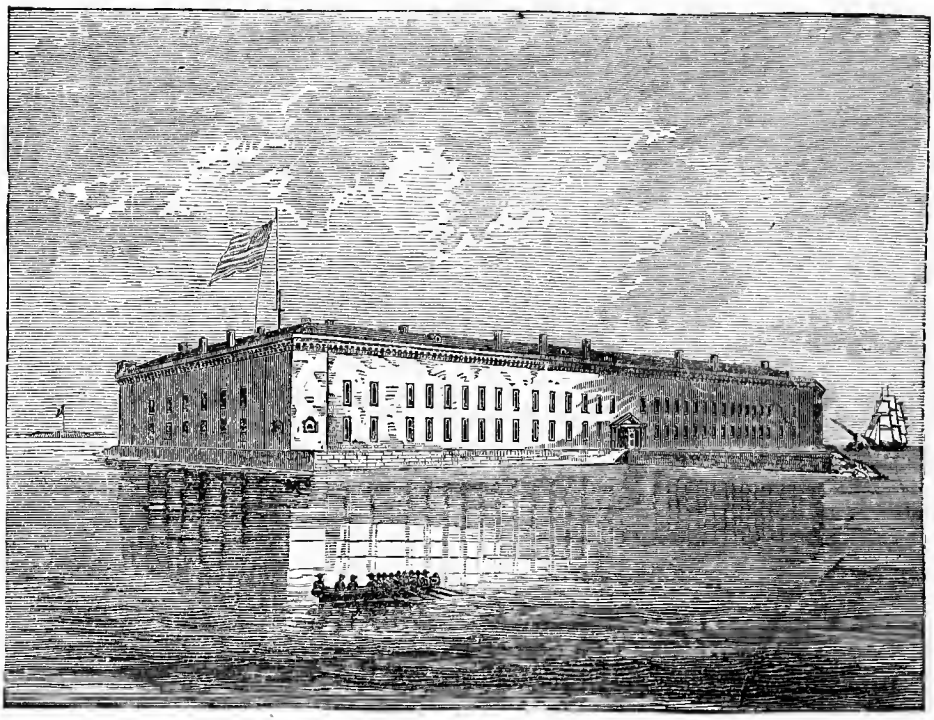
The patriotic sentiment of New Hampshire is "evinced by such facts as that she sent two regiments to the front two months before the Legislature could meet, with funds offered by banks and citizens." It would be very naturally the case that this number of the first enlistments should contain some of the undesirable elements of society, but the percentage of this class was much smaller than one would suppose. In large preponderance the First Regiment was made up of the stalwart, steady-going and industrious young men of New Hampshire—the farmers and mechanics, the merchants and clerks, and the common laborers. The average age of the Field and Staff officers of the First Regiment was 36. That of the ranks was 24. Together they averaged 30. This, though not exact, is very nearly correct. Among them there was a generous sprinkling of educated and professional men. All class distinctions were ignored. At the call of the country all implements of industry were dropped where they were used, under the conviction that the blessings of home and society and business were secure only as the Government was sustained, and common cause was made against the common enemy

There were very few localities where these sentiments did not enthuse all classes,—men, women and children. Processions promenaded the streets singing patriotic songs; mass meetings assembled, speeches were made, resolutions passed, badges and flags were seen everywhere, banks opened their vaults for the immediate wants of Government, bells rang, ministers preached and Christians prayed; enlistments were solicited, challenged and made. The women gathered together to make articles of utility and comfort for the boys.

So unanimous in favor of armed resistance, was the sentiment of the people in this crisis, that those who had always been strenuous advocates of peace and non-resistance, embracing even the Quakers, held in abeyance, for the time being, their peculiar sentiments and either joined actively in the preparations for war, or maintained a significant silence. This fact was very pleasantly illustrated when the Chaplain made his farewell visit to his brother who had always been a very enthusiastic 'peace man,' and who said to him, as they parted, 'now brother don't you shoot anybody!' 'Shoot anybody' the Chaplain replied, 'what would *you* do if you had a good bead on Jeff Davis?' 'O,' he replied, 'I wouldn't hurt a hair of his head,—but if you want to shoot I'll hold your hat.'

But there were scenes of sadness connected with this wonderful uprising of the people. The generation that has grown up since peace was declared can have but the faintest conception of the domestic scenes that

occurred in a large proportion of New Hampshire homes—the wife with her dependent flock of little ones bidding what seemed a final farewell to the husband and father, Spartan mothers with tearful eyes and trembling lips saying, "Go, my son and return with your shield or on your shield," sisters reluctantly yield-



FORT SUMPTER BEFORE BOMBARDMENT

ing the last affectionate embrace, fair maidens pledging affectionate fidelity to their betrothed, or perhaps sealing love's pledges before the hymeneal altar—every where was witnessed that strange mingling of cheerful yet painful emotions which evinces the highest type of patriotic sentiment.

Though more noticeable in the cities and villages, there were but few communities in the State where demonstrations and scenes like these were not enacted.

Carefully prepared reports from a few localities of the State will aid the reader in conceiving the enthusiasm that every where prevailed.

The following is from the pen of John R. Ham, M. D., Dover:

"Intelligence of the surrender of Fort Sumpter to the rebel guns of South Carolina was received in Dover on Sunday, Apr 14, 1861, by telegraphic despatches, and full details of the capitulation on Monday, the 15th, with a proclamation from President Lincoln calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the insurrection, and maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union."

On Monday evening, the citizens of Dover, without distinction of party, and almost without notice, assembled at the City Hall, to take action in relation to the condition of the country and make the necessary arrangements for responding to the call of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

The meeting was organized by the choice of the following officers:

President, Hon. Alphonso Bickford, Mayor; Vice Presidents, Joseph H. Smith, Daniel M. Christie, Samuel M. Wheeler, Thomas J Smith, Jeremiah Horne, Thomas E. Sawyer, Charles W Woodman, Daniel

Osborne, George D. Vittum, S. Wallingford: Secretaries, Andrew C. Chesley, Hiram Rollins.

Mayor Bickford, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and Charles W Woodman, after a few pertinent remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, the authority of the Federal Government of the United States has been denied, the flag of the country fired upon, and the forts, arsenals, and other public property seized, and a series of outrages, and wrongs perpetrated for months upon the government, whose forbearance has been received as a proof of pusillanimity, till open war has been wantonly and causelessly waged upon the government and people of the United States, and the President has been forced to appeal to the people to maintain by force, the honor, dignity and continued existence of the government they have established; therefore

Resolved, In answer to such an appeal of the President, that we, the citizens of Dover, feeling that our country is above party hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the Administration of the General Government in the manly and patriotic position assumed by the President in his recent proclamation, and that we cheerfully and readily tender to the Governor of this State, and through him to the President of the United States, our full proportion of such volunteer force as may be required of this State.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at this meeting to obtain the names of, at least, one hun-

dred men, who will hold themselves in readiness, at the shortest notice, to march wherever the demands of the country and the orders of the government shall require.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and a certified copy thereof be sent to the Governor of this State and the President of the United States.

John P Hale addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech in support of the resolutions, and was followed by Dr J. H. Smith, Dr Horne, Hon. Oliver Wyatt and others, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

John D. Devin, George W Colbath and A. W Rollins were appointed the committee to obtain the names of volunteers, with instructions to correspond with the Governor in relation to their doings; and the meeting was adjourned, with three cheers for the Union and three for Major Robert Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the City Councils on the 18th of April, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Civil War has been inaugurated, our glorious Union assailed, and our institutions endangered, and:

Whereas, Our fellow citizens promptly and cheerfully answer to the call of the Government for aid in this its hour of peril, therefore,

Resolved, By the City Councils of Dover, that the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may

be needed, be and hereby is appropriated for the benefit and wants of the families of those who have responded, or shall respond to the call of their country, for the support of its Constitution and Laws: and the Mayor with such as the Common Council may join be a Committee to properly distribute the same.

The City Hall was assigned for the use of the soldiers enlisted, for a drill room, and the Mayor was authorized to cause the National Flag to be displayed on the City Hall building and from the flag staffs on Franklin Square, the expense thereof to be paid from money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Pursuant to orders from the Governor of the State, a recruiting office was opened for the enlistment of soldiers on Wednesday, April 17, 1861. A full company was enlisted in the space of three days, when further orders were received for the enlistment of a second company, the ranks of which were immediately filled.

In the mean time the utmost enthusiasm existed among all classes of citizens. Union flags were displayed on every street and from almost every workshop and dwelling.

The Sabbath also was consecrated to the service of the Union: the clergymen in the several churches delivered patriotic and appropriate discourses, the pulpits and galleries where they officiated being draped with the American flag.

The Directors of the Strafford Bank, voted to loan the State the sum of $20,000, to aid in the equipment of volunteers, and the Trustees of the Savings Bank

for the County of Strafford, and the Dover Five Cents Savings Bank, also tendered a loan of $15,000 each.

The members of the Strafford District N H. Medical Society, residing in Dover, voted to tender their professional services gratuitously to the families of volunteers for the war

The women of Dover, to the number of one hundred or more, met at the chapel of the First Church, Rev E. H. Richardson, pastor, armed and equipped with needles, sewing machines, etc., and made up four hundred shirts for the volunteers. They also furnished socks, handkerchiefs, and other necessary articles not supplied by the State.

The two companies enlisted in Dover, received orders to rendevous at Concord, on Monday, April 29; and in obedience thereto they left the city that day — one hundred and forty-five men in all. The companies fell in at their respective headquarters at seven o'clock a. m., and at ten o clock were formed upon Central Square, in front of the City Hall, where, prayer having been offered by the Rev Mr Salter of the Episcopal Church, the Rev Mr Clapp of the Franklin Street Baptist Church, made appropriate remarks, and Mayor Bickford closed the proceedings with an address, reminding the soldiers of the cause in which they had enlisted, and the report which was expected of them. The number of men enlisted in Dover at this date was two hundred and twenty, a part only of whom was required for the two companies formed here. These were known as Companies A and B in the First Regiment.

The following account of the uprising of the people in Keene was prepared by Mr. T C Rand, of the New Hampshire Sentinel:

On consulting the usual authorities, it is surprising to find how few data appear relating to that eventful epoch. It would seem that our people were too busy with making history then to spare much time for registering their patriotic acts — as if, in the tempest of rebellion, all hands being required to man the ship of State, they neglected to keep a log of the voyage.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the first citizens' meeting was held in Keene to devise means of raising troops, and to make provisions for soldiers' families. Ex-Governor Samuel Dinsmoor presided, and brief addresses were made by General James Wilson, H B. Titus, and others, to an audience whose stillness was so profound that the dropping of a handkerchief could have been heard. As a result of the meeting a recruiting office was opened, and within forty-eight hours a full company was enlisted. Young men seemed to vie with each other for the honor of being first to subscribe their names to the muster-rolls. From our work-shops and mills, from our schools and up-land farms, came the best specimens of Cheshire's stalwart and intrepid manhood to take up arms in defence of the old flag and all that it symbolized. In the ranks of the volunteers were representatives of every trade, profession and calling

Of the non-combatants, almost every man appeared in our streets wearing a rosette of red, white and blue, on the lapel of his coat.

The Cheshire, the Ashuelot and the Cheshire County Banks each tendered the loan of $10,000 for war purposes, and every citizen seemed ready to contribute all needed supplies for the maintenance of soldiers families. Women organized societies to aid the cause, and "scraping lint" was the employment of many of them up to the hour of the soldiers departure.

When the company, whose organization I have described, left Keene to form a part of the First Regiment, an immense crowd assembled at the railroad station to see them off. The Rev Z. S. Barstow, D. D., offered prayer and Mr George H. Richards distributed pocket bibles among the soldiers. The scene was one of almost sacramental solemnity and impressiveness.

When the First Regiment reached New York, the Tribune said of it — "The men are not above the ordinary height, but are all young, hardy and active. The Regiment is composed principally of mechanics who are not afraid of work, and accustomed to exposure. They are, in fact, the bone and sinew of New Hampshire."

It was remarked by Goethe, that "mental power is developed best in solitude; character, in the storms of life." When the cyclone of civil war struck this Nation, and the government at Washington staggered like a blinded giant under the first blows of rebellion, the temper of our people was subjected to a crucial test; and often in unexpected quarters the qualities of a rare manhood were suddenly developed. Youths

whom we had never regarded as brave above their fellows grew to heroic stature in a day, and men whose latent patriotism had failed of recognition in the intercourse of common life, at the call to arms stood forth, conspicuous for their love of country, and resolute to maintain her laws.

It were easy to tell of many, who, like Cincinnatus, left the plough for the battle-field, and of "village Hampdens" who, in that great crisis, sprang to the defence of a cause as holy as any for which sword was ever drawn.

The roll of honor is filled with familiar names. From our own community went Chaplain Hamilton and Surgeon Twitchell; Colonels Wilson, Barker, Titus and Babbitt; General Griffin; Lieutenants Metcalf, Sawyer, Green, Hubbard, Sturtevant, Perry, Wilcox and Sprague; besides hundreds of men, inferior in military rank, but of equal courage and devotion.

It is an honor to human nature that such men have lived in any age; it is our proud boast that they were our contemporaries — the indigenous product of our civilization — our neighbors, our brothers or our sons.

Of our women of that day I cannot adequately write, and it would be invidious to name a few while all deserve praise. But it is safe to say that the heroines who remained at home out-numbered the heroes in the field. Some from our midst served long and well as hospital nurses, ministering to the sick and wounded. Others wrought early and late in behalf of the cause, and, through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions,

Mason W. Tappan

or through private channels, sent unremitting supplies of food and clothing, reading matter and medicine to unknown soldiers at the front. "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage;" and so, for the furnishing of the boys in blue, did many a queenly Isabella of our own land sacrifice her jewels, her comfort or her life.

There is no brighter gem in the diadem New Hampshire wears than the resplendent character of her women of the war period.

HOW MANCHESTER WAS MOVED BY THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER.

The following is compiled mostly from articles in the Manchester Weekly Budget of March 1 and 8, 1890.

On the 13th of April, 1861, the following despatch was received by the Manchester Union:

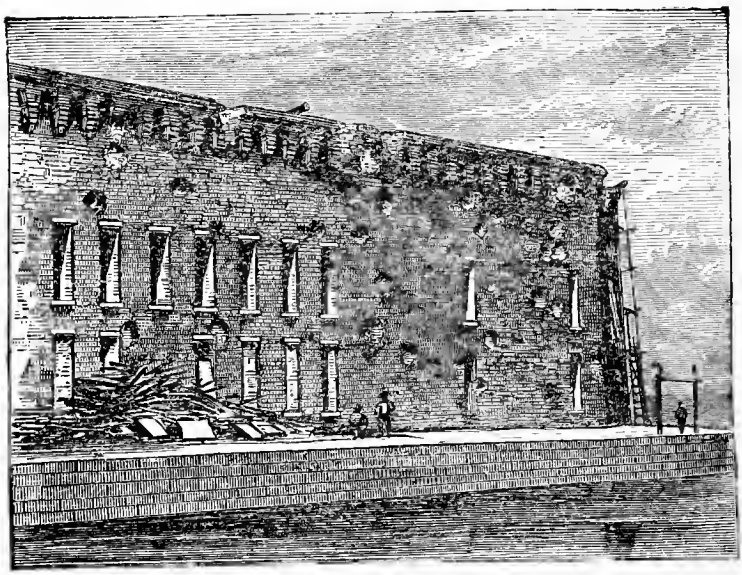
"Boston, April 13, 1861.

Fighting commenced at Charleston yesterday Seven batteries played on Sumter all day, and Anderson replied. Rumored portions of the fort are destroyed. Two Confederate troops wounded. Bombardment to be renewed today"

Probably no community in the State or country was more quickly or thoroughly aroused by such or similar intelligence than was the population of Manchester The excitement was instantaneous, universal, intense. Party, sect and caste were alike ignored. The distinctions of age and sex were forgotten. With scarce a

discordant note there arose from every home and heart the grand chorus of the people — "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

On the following day, Sunday, all the pulpits re-echoed in some form, the sentiment that so mightily moved the people. Little else was talked of in the homes, the shops, the mills and the streets. Flags were flung to the breeze from windows and house-tops.



FORT SUMTER AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

Early in the week the Common Council passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the mayor, aldermen and common council, that His Honor the mayor be authorized to immediately put up a flagstaff over the city hall and to procure two flags of the United States. That he cause one flag to be run up on the flagstaff over city hall and the other to be placed on the liberty pole in Merrimack square.

That these flags be kept there until they are recognized as the national emblem over our whole country, and be not lowered until every State marches under them and keeps step to the music of the Union."

Enlistments commenced immediately upon the call of the President for 75,000 troops.

J C. Abbott, Adjutant-General of the State, and John L. Kelley and Hollis O. Dudley, all of whom made for themselves a splendid military record, offered their services to Governor Goodwin, which were accepted. Mr Kelley assisted by Mr Dudley, commenced enlisting volunteers, and in seven days had raised 131 recruits, who marched to Concord on the 27th of April, to join the First Regiment.

The military exempts, or those not required to do military duty, held a meeting in the City Hall. This meeting contained many of the first citizens of the city of both political parties. Hon. Isaac Riddle offered the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted:

"Having heard of the insults offered to the flag of our country by domestic foes, and having long been scouted and hooted at by rebels, and borne with christian patience until forbearance has become a crime, we do agree to spend our lives and property in protecting the legacies left us by our fathers who spent their lives and treasures to acquire, we pledge ourselves (life and property) to maintain unharmed, our glorious Union. We will not suffer the Stars and Stripes to trail in the dust by a domestic enemy, but will support and main-

tain at the expense of blood the constitution and the laws of the land, and hand down a legacy given to us by our fathers, unharmed, to our children and theirs."

On Wednesday evening, the 17th, the "Abbott Guards," a local military organization, held an enthusiastic meeting, and were addressed by General J C. Abbott and Major Henry O. Kent. The following day they paraded the streets and were greeted with cheers by assembled crowds. Subsequently they offered their services to the government, and were mustered in by Hon. Frederick Smyth, April 22d.

They marched for Concord, 77 in number, the next day, with colors flying and escorted to the depot by the Mechanics' Phalanx. The ladies, who had tendered their services to aid in preparing their outfit, waved their handkerchiefs, and the crowds on the sidewalks greeted them with rousing cheers. John L. Kelly and his recruits were drawn up in line in front of city hall and greeted the departing heroes with salute and cheers. All the job teams of the town followed the procession with baggage, all with flags flying The Manchester Cornet Band, Walter Dignam, leader, was at the head. At the depot Captain Knowlton made a short speech to the crowd, pledging that the Guards would stand by the flag as long as they had muscle to keep their bones together. As the cars passed out of the depot, men, women and children united in cheering; the operatives in the mills waved greetings from the windows, the workmen of the machine shops and Mechanics' Row formed in lines on the tracks sending up hurrah after

hurrah, and the city was in a patriotic commotion during the entire day The Guards camped upon the fair grounds in Concord and were the first armed organization on the field.

The Abbott Guards were presented by Captain B. C. Kendall, in behalf of Engine Company No. 5, with a beautiful silk flag: and the ladies presented Captain Knowlton, of the Guards, a bible and diary Numerous revolvers were also presented to the officers and members of the Company

The Irish were promptly on hand to show their colors, and at a meeting held in Brown's hall, 125 Irishmen adopted the name of the Manchester Irish Battalion and signified their readiness to defend the Stars and Stripes. The Germans were not behind their Irish brethren, though not as numerous, and fifty of them announced the same patriotic purpose. Many of the boys of the Amoskeag machine shop recruited in the Abbott Guards and under Captain Kelly: but twenty-five others met and organized a military company to be known as the Amoskeag Rifle Company, on which occasion several of the members were presented with revolvers with appropriate addresses.

Under the inspiration of Captain John N Bruce, a well-known citizen, the Mechanics' Phalanx was organized, consisting of more than seventy men. This Company marched to Camp Constitution in Portsmouth.

All the credit, however, is not due to those who entered the army Those who remained at home were equally patriotic, at least the great proportion of them,

and they did not forget their brethren in arms. The banks in Manchester, as in other towns and cities, opened their vaults liberally for the present necessities of the government, and the wants of soldiers and their families. "The city government voted $10,000 for a fund for the needed support and maintenance of the families of those persons who reside in Manchester, and have enlisted or shall enlist for the present defence of their country and the preservation of the Union."

Nearly all the physicians of the city offered their services gratuitously to the families of soldiers. "The Irish Mutual Benefit Society hung out a large flag in front of their rooms inscribed in large letters.—

"*We are for the Union.*"

On Monday, April 29, a "mammoth union levee was held in Smyth's hall to raise funds to benefit the volunteers. The ladies voluntered their services for committees on refreshments, music, decorations, rosettes, etc., and A. H. Daniels, J D. Watson, I. W Farmer, Josiah S. Shannon, Geo. B. Chandler, William McPherson, Dr D. B. Nelson, James Walker, John S. Folsom, Silas Hamilton, M. Lyons and E. W Bartlett were appointed to take charge of the funds. The levee was a big success. Samuel Webber, then agent of the print works, presided, and the Manchester Cornet Band furnished music. Postmaster T P Pierce, who had been appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment, made a ringing address accepting the position. After storms of applause, president Webber introduced a resolution requesting the President of the United States to continue

Colonel Pierce as postmaster of the city during the time of his actual service in the defence of our nations' rights. It was passed amid deafening cheers. Speeches were also made by Hon. Daniel Clark, Hon. George W Morrison, Rev Mr Bowles and Chas. A. Luce, Esq. The levee netted $338.50."

It would be scarcely possible, by multiplying words, to give an adequate idea of the mighty uprising of this young and vigorous city The imagination of the reader must fill up the splendid record, and the imagination cannot easily surpass the reality At the first note of alarm, the city, with wonderful unanimity, rose up like an incensed giant to strike mighty blows for right and freedom. Manchester did her whole duty

---

HOW CONCORD RECEIVED THE NEWS OF SUMTER.

BY AMOS HADLEY.

Definite intelligence of the rebel attack on Fort Sumter was received in Concord, on the morning of Saturday, April 13, 1861 It was a morning of dull, leaden atmosphere and drizzling rain, quite conformable to the gloomy tidings from the South. The writer had, at that time, editorial connection with The Independent Democrat, a newspaper earnestly supporting the newly inaugurated administration of Abraham Lincoln. His office received many anxious citizens seeking information, and discussing the situation. To some, this overt act of rebellion seemed an outbreak of Southern passion that would soon subside; to others, it seemed what it proved to be—the beginning of a great war to be fought out to the bitter end, testing the full military

capacity of the hostile sections. Those who held the latter view were in the minority; the majority were inclined to think it would be a ninety days' affair Indeed, the gloomy cloud of uncertainty was too dense to permit safe prognostication. But whatever might betide, more than one young man declared, in the writer's hearing, his readiness forthwith to enlist in the military service of his country; and it is believed that all, who at that time made such declaration, actually enlisted, and most of them, too, laid down their lives for their country's cause The excitement throughout the city was intense—"Sumter" was upon every tongue.

In the forenoon of Sunday, the 14th, came the news of the surrender of the dismantled fort. It met the people returning from morning services in the churches. The telegraph office was opened, at noon, to the crowd gathered to learn the exciting particulars. Groups of earnest men collected at various places, repeating and discussing the startling intelligence, with the anxiety of yesterday intensified. Even those who attended the afternoon and evening services of public worship were burdened with the thought of the great and alarming event. It was remarked by aged and life-long residents of Concord, that, though they had witnessed many exciting occurrences here, no such intense feeling was ever before manifested as over this intelligence that the glorious banner of the republic had been lowered "to foes of its own household, and a gallant band of its defenders compelled to surrender to conspirators and rebels."

On Monday, the 15th, came the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for seventy-five thousand troops for three months, to "suppress" the "combination" in the South, by which "the laws of the United States have been for some time and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed." The telegraphic announcement of the proclamation reached Concord about eight o'clock in the morning. Some of the friends of Capt. Edward E. Sturtevant, who was of the city police, and a night watchman, went to his boarding-place, and, though he had been up all night, roused him from his short nap, and told him the news. He instantly arose, and without delay hastened to the Adjutant-General's office, where he offered his services as a volunteer and a recruiting officer. The offer was accepted, and he was authorized to proceed at once to take the names of any wishing to enlist. It was not long ere the zealous captain had pitched a tent, as an extemporized recruiting station, in front of the State House, and was receiving enlistments. Before the day closed, he had enrolled a large number of volunteers. All this was accomplished on the 15th of April; thus antedating the formal orders for enlistment, which, as will be seen a little farther on, were not issued until the next day.

The call to arms by the Executive of the Nation deepened the popular interest, and gave definite and practical direction to loyal enthusiasm, and the Executive of New Hampshire was not remiss in well-directed efforts to meet the call. On Tuesday, the 16th, Governor Goodwin, in accordance with the requisition of

the War Department, issued his order to Adjutant-General Abbott, "to make proclamation calling for volunteers, * * * to the number required * * * for a regiment of militia consisting of ten companies of infantry to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of quelling insurrection and supporting the government." The order was complied with on the same day: and forthwith enlisting officers were appointed, enlisting papers prepared, and enlisting offices established at prominent places throughout the State. Capt. Sturtevant, who, as before stated, had already himself enlisted, and procured many other enlistments, took formal papers as recruiting officer for Concord, and, at twelve o'clock, meridian, on Wednesday, the 17th, opened his office in Phenix Block, and proceeded with the work assigned him. Within a week, his list contained the names of 173 good men and true,—many of whom were residents of other places,—and the number was swelled to 50 more within the week ensuing

The employees in the printing offices of the city were encouraged to enlist, by the assurance that their places would be retained for them. Several printers enlisted —among them, three from the establishment of The Independent Democrat, within the first week. Railroad employees, upon like assurance, volunteered in goodly numbers. Men in all pursuits of life felt and obeyed the patriotic impulse to volunteer for their country's defence, while the patriotic and helpful liberality, manifested on every hand, promoted ready enlistment. The

State Capital Bank offered to the Governor a loan of $30,000 to assist in raising men; and the Union Bank tendered him $20,000 for the same purpose: while the cashier and directors of the latter institution, offered, each, to contribute $100 towards the support of the families of those volunteering from the city. A subscription, moved by prominent citizens, procured for the same object, the sum of $7,000: and the city government unanimously appropriated $10,000 in aid of the volunteers. Some physicians offered to go as surgeons in the regiments forming or to be formed: while others tendered gratuitous medical services to the families of enlisted men.

On the evening of Friday, April 19th, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in City Hall, in response to a call issued by citizens "without distinction of party." Hon. Thomas P. Treadwell, a prominent Democrat, and formerly Secretary of State, presided. In course of his speech, on taking the chair, he said: "I see before me determined men; men of all parties, who have come up hither, in this time of peril to our country, to renew our vows of fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws; a Union cemented by the blood of our patriot sires: and a Constitution framed by the Fathers whom we venerate and love. That Union is in danger! Who, or what caused the danger is not now the question. How can the Union be preserved and perpetuated? This is the all-absorbing question of the day. The only answer to this question is—it must and shall be preserved; peaceably, if we can; forcibly,

if we must' * * * We have not come here, fellow-citizens, as partisans, but as citizens of a common country, sharers of a common destiny The ship of State is on a lee shore: the storm is raging; the sea is foaming: rocks and breakers appear in the distance; but the commander appears to be awake, and at the helm. He was not the man of my choice, but while he takes the Constitution as his compass, I will obey as one of the crew: you, I know, will do the same, and thus the ship and crew will be saved. It is a cheering thought, that, in a crisis like the present, we can trample upon mere party platforms. What are they when they stand in the way of duty; in the way of our country s progress; when they imperil its very existence? I tell you, fellow-citizens, party platforms must be ignored, thrust aside: aye, even trampled and spit upon, if we would preserve that glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers. I have as strong an attachment to party creeds as any man: I can fight a Republican with as hearty a relish as can any Southern or Northern fire-eater, at the proper time and at the ballot-box; but when my country is in danger, and the peril is imminent, then, if that Republican is found battling for the Constitution and the Union, I can forget all past differences, and say, God speed you, my brother; we rally around the same flag; we hear not the cry of party now—that is merged in the higher, the holier cry of Country, Home, Union'"

These explicit and patriotic utterances touched the key-note of most of the speeches made at the meeting

by gentlemen of the same party faith as the chairman. Party lines were ignored, and Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in expression of loyal devotion to their imperilled country. A committee of nine was appointed "to take measures, in concert with the city government, or otherwise, for rendering aid to the families of our patriotic fellow citizens, during their absence, who have enlisted, or may enlist, in the military service of their country." The practical result of this action has already been mentioned.

The women of Concord were early at work in the good cause. The ladies of the several religious societies met on the afternoon of Monday, the 22d of April, to make arrangements to supply the soldiers with articles necessary to their comfort while in the field. They raised about $200, three-quarters of which sum was at once expended for flannel to be made into shirts for the First Regiment. They also made handkerchiefs, prepared bandages, and provided other useful articles. Thus early were begun the labors of a society which proved an efficient instrumentality in promoting the welfare of the brave boys at the front, during the war. The musical talent of the city was also put in requisition to procure means to aid the volunteers. Two concerts of patriotic and miscellaneous music, in the exercises of which more than fifty ladies and gentlemen participated, were given before large audiences, netting a handsome sum. Indeed, everybody was in those days eager to contribute his or her part of effort and means to speed the work of saving the country.

Loyalty to the flag of the Union found one manifestation in the profuse display of the "stars and stripes." Flags floated over the State House and City Hall, over newspaper offices and other places of business, over the railroad station and machine shops, over numerous private residences, and across streets at many points. The star spangled banner was never dearer to the hearts of the people than in those early days of war Its three colors, too, combined in tasteful arrangement of goods in shop windows along the main street of the city, or in rosette badges largely worn, gracefully attested patriotic feeling

Most of the newspapers were true exponents, as well as earnest promoters, of the all-prevailing loyal sentiment of the community, and heartily supported the government, now lifting against monstrous rebellion, the strong arm of military defence The pulpit, too, was true to patriotic duty and by argument and appeal, edified heart-burdened congregations. Speaking of Sunday, the 21st of April, the New Hampshire Statesman said: "In the churches, the Union, its perils, and its destiny, with the duty of all to labor in the strength of God, for its rescue, were the themes of devout contemplation in every church, so far as we hear: made so by the prayers, or the discourse, or both. The pastor of the South Congregational church, Rev Henry E. Parker, who early enlisted and was Chaplain of the Second Regiment, closed his forenoon discourse by an appeal to the young men who had then enlisted in the recruiting station, and who marched into church in

double file in charge of Capt. E. E. Sturtevant. * * Tears have here often flowed over bereavements that touched other hearts than those in the household most nearly afflicted, and sadness without tears has occasionally brooded over congregations here, because of some local circumstance of painful description; but on Sunday they fell like rain from many eyes, because of emotions the like to which were never felt here until then."

On the 18th of April, The Independent Democrat had said: "Concord is full of the war spirit. The news from the South has completely roused the patriotism of our people." On the 27th, the New Hampshire Statesman declared: "The overwhelming sentiment of this Capital is that the government must and shall be sustained." It remains but to add that this spirit of patriotism and sentiment of loyalty proved predominant in the Capital of New Hampshire—proved no evanescent flash, but a steady-glowing flame, during four years of war, and until the Nation's flag, with not one star erased, floated again over Sumter

LITTLETON.

BY HON. A. S. BATCHELLOR.

The Slavery Agitation assumed an organized form at Littleton some time prior to 1840. From that point forward it was an irrepressible element in local affairs, social, political and ecclesiastical. In society, the adherents of that faith were of course regarded as

fanatics. In modern parlance they might have been termed cranks. This epithet comes of being of a small minority, entertaining positive opinions not generally accepted. It now and then happens that this class become a formidable majority and retaliate upon their former censors. Such terms as Bourbon and Mossback thereupon enter into more general use, and new claimants to the title of crank take the place of their predecessors in public derision; who have been promoted to the degree of reformers. In politics the original Abolitionists were at first more roundly denounced here by the Whigs than Democrats, for the very good reason that they sometimes coalesced with the latter, who were the minority, thus laying open the fastnesses of an ancient Federalistic Stronghold. They caused great uneasiness in our earliest established church, because, within the organization, they forced the brethren to a reluctant expression of opinion on resolutions, drawn without reference to the dicta of the General Association of the State, and calculated to commit the church to an extreme anti-slavery policy, before it could possibly be divined whether slavery was to be "voted up or down," and, outside of the standing order, they affiliated with the Unitarians, harbored the Non-Resistants, and welcomed Garrison, Rogers, Pillsbury and other abolition free thinkers into the local pulpit and forum. (Acts of the Anti-Slavery Apostles, p. 292.) Through all the political vicissitudes of 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856, they kept their speakers speaking, their books, pamphlets, and libraries in circulation, regularly

read their resolutions in the First Congregational church and maintained a very reliable and interesting balance of power between the regular political organizations. Then arose that dense political fog, popularly known as *Know Nothingism*, and overspread the land. Under this umbration, Whigs betook themselves to Democracy; Democrats, Whigs and Abolitionists found refuge in Republicanism,—some moved by the promptings of patriotic conviction, some from political soreheadedness, and some with hungry eyes fixed on the main chance. The Unitarian ecclesiastical organization had given way and a Methodist establishment had been permanently planted. Rival newspapers were discussing the new issues upon which the people were dividing. From 1856 to 1861, the young men had seen political changes taking place in such rapid succession, that their political convictions could hardly be regarded as of the "dyed in the wool" description. The great division of sentiment was over policies claimed to involve the unsettling of *vested rights*. The process of discussion and peaceable agitation might have gone on indefinitely had not the masters of the situation in the South absolved all parties from further obligation to continue a contest of ideas under the established forms of political action. Since the agitation was begun here in our public halls, churches and at every fireside, by the original Abolitionists of Littleton, a generation had passed from tender childhood to sturdy manhood. They had watched the transition from the conservatism of Webster and Cass to the radicalism of Greeley, Hale

and Chase. Intellectually they were educated to an appreciation of the magnitude of the crisis that had culminated, and to foresee their own part in the great events that were impending In that school, the young men of '61, had their only education for the martial effort which it was theirs to sustain through four years of war, unprecedented, on this continent, in its demands on the courage, constancy, discipline and self sacrifice of the people. By a strange course of affairs, it transpired that as the intellectual conflict over the slavery question and the rights of the States advanced, the military spirit, with us, seemed *pari passu* to recede. Although an elaborate military establishment had been maintained in New Hampshire from the time of the Revolution to the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, the boys of '61 knew it only as a holiday memory of childhood. A campaign company of Wide Awakes, in the Fall of 1860, commanded by a staff major of the old militia, had given a few of them the meaning of the manual of arms as applied to a stick and torch. To the multitude, however, all that remained of the old time physical preparations for war were the rusted and moth eaten accoutrements of the paternal garret and the usual variety of titles preserved from the rural muster fields for the adornment of the names of the prominent men of a former generation. We had no veterans of Mexican campaigns or Indian affrays to tell what war was. Cross and Bedel had not yet returned to rally their fellows of the mountain country for the fight. Littleton, in 1861, was the most Northern rail-

road terminus in the State with the exception of the towns in Coos on the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence. The story of Sumter and the call for 75,000 men came to us in our turn as the uncertain steam propelled the dilapidated rolling stock of the old Boston, Concord and Montreal, and White Mountain Railroads to the Northward. We had no telegraphic wires, and had not yet come to be impatient at the speed of steam. In this connection two important dates may well be borne in mind. April 12th the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter and on the 15th President Lincoln issued the first call for volunteers. The People's Journal, then our only local newspaper, under date of April 19th contained an abundance of stirring news, among which was the account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and its surrender, the President's proclamation of the 15th inst., the announcement of the tender of aid to the administration by Senator Douglas, the proffer of his services to the government by Gen. Stark, late Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, the call for troops from this State to sustain the government, and the offer of transportation by the railroads and of funds by the banks of the State. There was also a spirited editorial on "The Call to Arms." Col. Henry W Rowell, then lately editor of the People's Journal, was a member of Gov. Goodwin's military staff. He brought a commission to enlist the boys and men of the Ammonoosuc valley and the Oliverian slope, and opened a recruiting office April 20. The first day thirteen men enlisted, eight of them being of Littleton.

Evarts W Farr and William W Weller were the first to offer themselves. By a mutual understanding Mr Farr's name was first enrolled. He was made Lieutenant and Captain in the Second; lost an arm at Williamsburg; was Major of the Eleventh and prevented from reaching high rank in the service only by the personal hostility of Gen. Walter Harriman and his friends. In civil life he had an honorable record as Assessor of Revenue, County Solicitor, Executive Councillor, and Congressman. At Lancaster, Hugh R. Richardson, better known as "Rennie," afterwards a Captain in the Second Regiment, whose paternal residence was then at Littleton, though he was a native of Chicopee, Mass., was the first to enlist in Coos county Meantime, Wm. A. Moore, another Littleton boy, had enlisted at Brooklyn in Duryea's Zouaves, the 5th New York, afterwards, but before he had attained his majority, to become a captain in the Fifth New Hampshire and to fall at Fredericksburg; another, Samuel Graves Goodwin, was enlisting in New York in Ellsworth's Zouaves, the 11th New York, and he was afterwards brevetted major of the Sixth New Hampshire for good conduct in the service of that reliable organization, which he entered as a Lieutenant. Geo. E. Pingree, another native of this town, was one of these early recruits from Lisbon, and a little later on, correspondent of the People's Journal, from the Second Regiment, over the signature of "Volunteer" He subsequently became a Captain in the Eleventh Regiment. Still another was Theron A. Farr, who became a Cap-

tain in the Fifth Regiment. Alpha Burnham Farr, also a native of this town, was Adjutant of the famous Massachusetts Sixth and participated in their historic march through Baltimore.

The next issue of the local paper describes the departure of Mr B. W Kilburn as a minute man for the defence of the Capitol. Upon hearing of the march of the Secessionists upon Washington, he arranged his business affairs and on Tuesday with his own rifle left for Washington.

He was escorted to the train by a band of music, the company of recruits and a multitude of people, "confident," says the reporter "of the best wishes and the admiration of his town s people, he entered the cars and was borne onward to the field of action amid the cheers of the recruits and townsmen."

Before the 7th of May, when the company took its departure for Portsmouth, seventy men had been recruited at this station. Twenty were of Littleton and the remainder from the towns of the vicinity in Northeastern Grafton. The names of nearly all of the three months men have been preserved in the original enlistment papers in the Adjutant General's office at Concord, but it is not known that a complete printed roll is anywhere accessible or has ever been attempted.

This is true of hundreds of the patriots, who responded to this first summons and who are not enrolled in the First and Second Regiments.

This period was one in which popular excitement and enthusiasm were raised to a high pitch. Probably

there never was a time in years before or since, when there was a more united public sentiment on any subject approaching this in importance. There was underlying it all an earnest and deep-seated purpose to maintain the Union of the Fathers at any cost. Public meetings were held in all the principal villages of the vicinity Men of eloquence appealed to an easily aroused public opinion and urged prompt and unequivocal action. Leading citizens abandoned the exacting demands of business and lent their influence in aid of the cause. Women caught the infectious spirit of the hour and added inspiration to the uprising.

The progress of this work of preparation, as it was seen of all men here, fortunately is not a mere matter of memory or speculation. Undoubtedly the story is truthfully told in the columns of the local newspaper. It apparently reflects the spirit of the times in every issue. For the vivid and picturesque reports that appear in its colums, we are indebted to Maj. W J. Bellows, and William Davis, afterwards a Lieutenant in the Third Regiment, who were the editors of the People's Journal in the period under review.

The accounts which give the names of the officers, speakers and proceedings at the war meetings, bristle with the electric enthusiasm of the people. Their unanimity is equally apparent. The leaders of both political parties were in full accord, and intensely active in bringing up the quota. The record is so replete with exhilarating and interesting incidents that, were it other than a repetition of like scenes, remembered as

transpiring in all parts of the State, it might well be reproduced in its entirety This, however, is not the occasion for extended details and it is not practicable to mention even the names of all who were prominently active and useful or to give the many abstracts of stirring speeches that were reported. Yet it will not be regarded as invidious to quote the unique address given by James Dow, a scarred old veteran of 1812. He appealed to the volunteers in this wise :—

SPEECH OF JAMES DOW

"He said he had fought for his country, and desired to do so again ; he had shouldered a shell : it hurt his shoulder : he was willing to shoulder another. The old Veteran was very anxious to march at the call of his country : he wished to accompany the Massachusetts troops. He had no more fear in going into battle, or engaging in battle, than in working in his door yard, believing that if born to be hung he would not be shot. In the last war with Great Britian, the portion of the army he was with, had during the whole campaign, but five bushels of potatoes, and out of this lot he had *five*. They had bread and beef for breakfast and beef and bread for supper They would gnaw on a bone, then look at the British and growl. If he was twenty-five years younger he would like no better fun than pitching into the rebels. They had refused to settle the matter peaceably and had inaugurated war and now he was for sticking it into them."

The young ladies of the High School organized themselves into a company, named for their preceptor,

the Dewey Guards. On the 23d of April, the local chronicle says, "they assembled in line and awaited the appearance of the recruits, who had been invited to report near the headquarters of the Dewey Guards. About one o'clock, the recruits, having marched down, headed by the Littleton Brass Band, took up a line near the Post Office. The young ladies had prepared a supply of Union badges for them." Miss Georgianna A. Hadley delivered the following presentation speech:

ADDRESS OF MISS HADLEY

"Soldiers: In behalf of the young ladies of this place, I take pleasure in presenting you each with a badge composed of Red, White and Blue—the emblem of the 'Stars and Stripes' that have so long waved over our beloved country. The Red, White and Blue, emblematical of Innocence, Love, Fidelity, Liberty and Devotion to our country. We present you these badges as a token of our sympathy for the cause in which you are engaged, and approbation for the prompt manner in which you have responded to our country's call, to defend her rights and preserve unsullied the honor of our national flag. We ask you as men, as you love your firesides and all that is dear to you on earth, to fight manfully the battles of freedom, always defending the right, and frowning upon the wrong.

Go, at your country's call, with brave hearts and strong arms, putting your faith in the 'God of Battles' and the victory shall be yours. Go, defend your wives, mothers and sisters, and the homes that gave you birth —around which cluster all that is sacred and dear.

Go, resting assured that our warmest sympathies go with you, and may God speed you in your duty and give you a safe return to the bosom of your friends."

The badges were distributed by Misses Jennie W. Jackson and Ellen M. Applebee, and were gladly received.

Evarts W. Farr responded for the recruits, in a very appropriate and commendable manner. The young ladies expressed themselves highly gratified at the appearance of the badges on the volunteers, and felt well paid for their labors. Everything connected with the occasion was successfully carried out.

The following extract will be sufficient to indicate that with the progress of the events of the day, whether it was the girls, or the music, or the soldiers, or the speeches, that were to be eulogized, the reporter's pen did not lag.

Of what transpired in the evening of the same day, he says :—

"Evening. The war spirit being aroused in the hearts of the fair ones, it was kept burning until evening, when they made their appearance again, neatly dressed, and wearing Union rosettes. They assembled at the same place as at noon, and arranged themselves in double file, under their Preceptor, Mr. Dewey, the front pair bearing a beautiful American flag. This brigade who voted to call themselves the "Dewey Guards," seemed ready and willing enough to engage in unmanning any city, and penetrate to the very *heart* and *capture* it.

The recruits marched to martial music, with their muskets, down by the Dewey Guards, and being soon joined by the Littleton Brass Band, in full uniform, which looked well, marched through the village, when the recruits and Dewey Guards combined, and accompanied by an immense throng of citizens, who joined in the procession, marched to the hall. It was a fine sight, that procession, a perfect Union throughout. We still believe that the ladies, as well as the men, are for Union, now and forever "

The young women did not stop with the presentation of the badges of red, white and blue ribbon. Probably the recruits had caught the "growl" of the men who fought the British at Lunday's Lane, from James Dow, the veteran, who had "shouldered the shell," and they must have talked of assailing rebeldom at close quarters, even at the point of the pistol. At this stage, we read, too, that Col. Tilton, of Sanbornton, the inspector of recruits, was giving his opinion that Springfield revolvers were preferable to any others. The Dewey Guards were equal to the emergency If the volunteers would have revolvers they were forthcoming.

In the report of one of the war meetings mention is thus made of what the young ladies had done to put the boys in fighting trim :—

"Dr Moore acquainted the audience with the fact that the ladies of this place had contributed $70.00 towards furnishing the Littleton recruits with revolvers. Out of justice to the ladies for their noble and patriotic conduct, we must correct the doctor. Instead of $70.00,

they had contributed $80.00, and placed all with the exception of a mere trifle in the hands of Misses Luella Goold and Elizabeth Moore, who, we understand, are the originators of this move, and who have done the running, talking, etc."

Who can cast reflections upon the judgment of the girls in expending their war treasure on such weapons, when experienced military men anticipated only that the rebellion would be subdued, like any riot, with Springfield revolvers?

When women are aggressively patriotic, recreant men are contemptible. Here the real manhood of the "enrolled militia" was certainly put to a Spartan test by the Dewey Guards. There can be no doubt that the spirit of these Littleton girls was no inconsiderable one of the influences that moved their brothers to stand unflinchingly to the performance of a heroic part.

The church also took up the work on the Sabbath where secular effort, in less momentous times, might have left it at the end of the week. As at the ancient Temple of Janus, the gates of our houses of worship were thrown open that war might be proclaimed; and the sounds within were calls to arms.

This is the scene as pictured by the pens of those who saw it.

PROCEEDINGS OF SUNDAY

"Very different indeed to that of sabbaths heretofore, in this place, was last sabbath. How entirely different was the general aspect to that of a week ago. Instead of streets destitute of people, save here and there a sol-

itary one, the streets were alive with people passing in every direction. All was commotion and bustle. Flags were floating in the breeze, and nothing but war was talked of. Our village, usually quiet on the sabbath, had the noise and confusion of a city of fair proportions, on ordinary occasions. The solemnity of the occasion was entirely forgotten in the warlike preparations and military appearance of the people. The sound of the church-going bell, calling people to the House of God, seemed more like a call to arms. Its solemn tones, as they rang out mournfully upon the air, made an earnest appeal and betokened something of an unusual nature. The appeal was irresistible. In it we recognized the voice that called the Revolutionary fathers together for counsel.

At the church-going hour, instead of the quiet tread of devout people wending their way to the house of prayer, could be heard the heavy tread of marshaled soldiers, and shrill strains of warlike music. The Littleton Brass Band were out in uniform, and escorted the volunteers to the Congregational church. "Washington's March" was well executed.

Arriving at the church the band filed along the platform, facing the road, while the volunteers drew up in line in front of the church, facing the band, and in that position all listened to the air "America," by the band: after which the volunteers and band entered the church in single file and occupied seats reserved for them. As soon as the volunteers were fairly seated, the choir in a very commendable manner sang the national song,

"America," and the services opened with a short prayer, followed by the choir in the American hymn,

"Who, when darkness gathered o'er us,
Foes and death on every side."

Then the lesson, Malachi, xxx, a prayer, and the singing of the hymn,

"The breaking waves dashed high,
On a stern and rock-bound coast,"

preceded a sermon by Rev Chas. E. Milliken, pastor, on the present crisis, from the words found in II Samuel, tenth chapter, twelfth verse. The discourse was eagerly listened to, and very generally well received.

At the close of the service, the congregation tarried till the troops had passed out and resumed the position they occupied immediately before entering, and the band discoursed the air, "Home, Sweet Home," at the conclusion of which the troops marched to headquarters.

Afternoon. Recruits assembled at the time appointed and were escorted to the Methodist Episcopal church (Rev Geo. S. Barnes, pastor) in this village, by the Littleton Brass Band, who played the national air, "The Marseillaise Hymn." Arrived at the church, recruits drew up in line and listened to the air, "America" by the band, then filed into the church. The services were very impressive throughout. The sermon was preached from Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter, sixth verse, and was an able effort.

During the delivery of a portion of the discourse, the whole congregation was bathed in tears. Young and old wept. Old men wept at the mention of the disgraceful manner in which the Southern rebels had insulted and trampled upon the American flag Young men wept also at the abuse heaped upon our government, and country, and our country's flag, and could not as yet revenge it. The mention by the preacher of the rebel flag flying above the blackened and grim walls of Fort Sumter, was sufficient to cause strong men to weep as they never wept before. The thought that the flag of our country, which has never been lowered or bowed in humility to any foreign power, however powerful, should be torn down by a rebel band from one of our own forts, and supplanted by a rebel flag, is too much for patriotic hearts to bear without emotion. That flag must be replaced, let it cost what it will. The flag of our country, colored as it were in the blood of the sires and grandsires of the present generation, must by their children be defended and preserved. Where it still floats proudly and majestically, there they must keep it floating: and where it has by violent, and rebel hands been torn down, they must, if it requires every drop of blood in their veins, restore it. There it must be re-planted and kept floating They must preserve inviolable, the bequest of their sires. A flag for which our Revolutionary fathers endured a long arduous campaign of eight years duration, and in which thousands of patriots expended their lives to establish, cannot be permitted to be demolished, or dis-

graced by their children. It as well deserves the shedding of our blood as it did that of our fathers, and if need be it must have it.

The recruits passed out while the congregation remained, and fell into line while the band played the air of "Home, Sweet Home," after which the company marched off to the tap of the drum."

There was in those days but little talked of and but little done that did not have reference to the impending conflict. All eyes watched the progress of the volunteers as they mastered the rudiments of their education for the work of war General E. O. Kenney, the last Brigade Commander in the old system, taught the men in the school of the soldier James Dow, the veteran, and his sons and grandsons were the drum corps, from whose inspiring strains they caught the step. The old man stood erect, martial and determined, the very incarnation of the spirit of '76, as pictured in the historic painting of *Yankee Doodle*

At length the company was filled, uniformed and drilled. The order came to report in camp at Portsmouth, and thus their departure is described:

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS.

"The recruits mustered at this place, numbering seventy, all told, took their departure from this place Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Lancaster and Coos company They go direct to Portsmouth to help make up the Second New Hampshire Regiment. The company will compare favorably with any company of volunteers raised in the State. Colonel H. W Rowell,

General E. O. Kenney and Colonel Tilton accompanied the recruits. An immense crowd of people assembled at the depot to see the troops off. The Littleton company were escorted to the depot by the Littleton Brass Band in full uniform. The company looked well as they kept step to the good old tune of 'Yankee Doodle.' Upon arriving at the depot the company formed into line and cheered lustily and repeatedly While in this position they were each presented with a beautiful copy of the New Testament, a gift by the ladies. The distribution was made by Misses Elizabeth Goold, Elizabeth Moore and Helen Morse.

A large crowd was present to see the troops depart. It was an affecting scene, but none were urged to return till the victory was won. The trip down was a perfect ovation along the whole route. Intelligence received says that the boys are all well, and enjoying a soldier's life. 'The living is very good, but don't quite come up to Thayer's hotel fare,' says one of them."

To some all this may seem too familiar to be worthy of repetition, but to the great multitude who, since those April days, have commenced the journey over the stages of life, the scenes here described are history and not experience. They will always have a peculiar place in the story of the times, because then, if never before or since, there was union of hearts and of hands in the country's cause. If there were dissenting voices they were so insignificant as to serve only to make more manifest the general harmony of sentiment.

"Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the State."

When these first volunteers had gone out from our midst and the cooler moments of reflection on conditions had succeeded those that were so full of exciting events, the editor of the People's Journal records these observations, which are undoubtedly a fair reflection of the state of public opinion within the circle of his observations:

LITTLETON A UNIT

"We confidently assert that in this town there is a unanimity of sentiment in regard to the course heretofore pursued by the present administration, and its present policy so far as indicated relative to the present crisis, which is extremely gratifying to all who would sustain the government and perpetuate the Union.

That there may be a few among us who do not fully sympathize with the general uprising in the loyal States we will not deny But, God be praised, their number is so small that serious doubts of the soundness of their own views will be likely to prevent them from trying to exert an influence upon others. We do not hesitate to say that the Democrats in this town have thus far done nobly, and very many of them, to say the least, are deserving of the highest commendation for the manly and patriotic manner in which they have helped to banish for the present all party lines and distinctions, and come forward to the support of the administration in its efforts to sustain the government. Not that the Democrats are under less obligations than the Repub-

licans to support the constitution and the laws, do we award them praise, but because they have shown themselves to be true men, ready to bury party prejudices when the demands of patriotism require it, and take position in the front ranks, side by side with their political enemies, ready to devote their lives and fortunes, if need be, in preserving the honor of our national flag

Let us all strive to preserve that unanimity, as the surest guaranty that the institutions of our fathers shall be handed down to our children, not only unimpaired, but with additional security for their perpetuity "

Such is an outline of an important epoch in local history It will serve inadequately to reflect the fires of patriotism that burned in 1861 upon all our hillsides. The march of events, however, soon proved that all this was but the beginning of the ordeal through which this town, like others, was to pass with constant devotion to the end.

A pregnant statement was made to the particular credit of this town on another occasion. The whole number of enrolled militia of the town in 1861, it was said, was 217 The registration lists bore the names of only 582 legal voters. The whole number of men actually furnished for the War was considerably in excess of the number enrolled in 1861 as liable to be called by law to military duty.

"And it came to pass, from this time forth, that one-half of my servants wrought in the work, and half of them held the spears, the shields and the bows, and the coats of mail."

Hon. Thomas Cogswell contributes the following account of the part taken in the war by the "boys of Dartmouth College."

The usually quiet town of Hanover, long noted as the seat of Dartmouth College, was awakened by the first shot fired upon Fort Sumter, and from that time until the close of the war, furnished her full quota of men who enlisted, some of them, in nearly every regiment that went from New Hampshire. The students of the college were animated by a spirit of patriotism that early showed itself in their forming companies for drill in the school of the soldier Norwich University, a military school, was at this time in successful operation, and those of its students who were proficient in military tactics, were employed to drill and teach the student companies. The writer well remembers how, with many others, he learned his first lesson in soldiering, on the campus at Hanover, in the early mornings of the Fall of 1861.

This drill was of great value in the years just following, when so many of the student boys, leaving their books and lessons unlearned, went forth from home and college for the untried scenes of actual warfare.

Men from the college enlisted in the very beginning of the struggle. Notably, Evarts W Farr from the class of '63 who raised a company and was made a Captain in the 2d N H. Vols., and who lost an arm at Williamsburg. He was afterwards appointed Major of the 11th N H. Vols., and after the close of the war entered upon a brilliant career in civil life, at the time of his death being a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

The greater number of the students, however, remained at their studies until the Summer and Fall of 1862, when, a year having passed, and the war not brought to a close, as had been so often predicted it would be in sixty or ninety days, even by those in high authority, they realized the fact that a long hard struggle was upon our country, and from that time held themselves in readiness to go to the front as their services seemed to be needed. The large drain from the college took place in the Summer of 1862. One company of students enlisted and left in June, 1862 commanded by Captain S. S Burr of the class of 1863. They offered their services to the Governor of New Hampshire, but were not accepted. They then joined the Rhode Island Cavalry and became a part of the troops from that State, having been accepted by Governor Sprague. They served three months manfully and well, and gained hearty applause and a good name wherever they went.

The company was known as the "College Cavaliers." This is the only instance so far as I am aware where a whole company was composed of college students, and those very largely from one college. A great many who were not members of the "Cavaliers" joined other regiments and served for a longer time. In some of the classes notably that of 63 nearly half of its members became connected with and did service in some regiment, a large part of whom held important positions. The New Hampshire sharp shooters were very largely officered by Dartmouth students. The members

of the college filled nearly all positions from General down to private, and, by their bravery, brought lasting honor upon their Alma Mater.

Those that came out of the terrible carnage have made better citizens for their service, while those who sacrificed their young lives for their country are held in grateful remembrance by those who knew them so well.

Reports like the foregoing might be multiplied to almost any extent, but it is unnecessary The circumstantial account of the scenes that transpired in Dover is recorded as an example of what occurred in most or all of the cities and large towns, and, with modifications required by locality and circumstances, all over the State. The sentiment of the people was the same everywhere, abating a few minor, local exceptions, evincing itself in the speedy enlistment of the quota apportioned to the State. Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, in the Granite Monthly, justly says:

"The capacity which our people showed for war was wonderful, in view of the circumstances. For half a century we had had no war which called for great levies. The militia were few in numbers, and far behind the militia of today in discipline and in the practice of the serious duties of the soldier. Military exercises in the common schools were unknown. No legion of veterans lingered on the stage like those of today The old soldiers of the Mexican War were comparatively few. The whole country was devoted to industry and bent

upon the pursuit of wealth, and to others beside the misguided men of the South it seemed as if the people of the North would never shake off the lethargy of peace and submit themselves to the partings, the uncertainties, the hardships, the blood-shed, the mournings of war But the first gun that was fired upon Fort Sumter thundered a reveille that woke the sleeping soldier in two million men. War then became the all-engrossing trade, and, although the apprenticeship was hard and full of perils, it served to train up a nation of veterans."

It will be a surprise to posterity, as it has been a mystery to the nations, that from the peaceful industries of life there should spring, as if by magic, a vast army equipped for war, and successfully meeting so great an emergency as the late Rebellion with all the efficiency of veterans. It could not have been done by a hireling or conscript soldiery Such an anomaly could not have transpired under a monarchical government. It was the outgrowth of a patriotism born and nurtured under the institutions of Republicanism.

The consciousness of freedom and sovereignty which dominates every American citizen, conserves all the powers necessary to meet the greatest emergencies of the government, and awaits only an occasion to transform the citizen into a soldier Money or a draft, may, in time, secure numbers, but they would lack the *esprit-de-corps* of the volunteer They never could have brought into the ranks, ready for the fray, more than twice the number called for by the President, in less than two weeks.

The wide-spread and painful anxiety which prevailed at the beginning of the War, to know how the Nation could meet the emergency without a standing army or a militia, was speedily allayed by the difficulty of equipping the volunteers as fast as they enlisted, and the result settled the vexed questions respecting the efficiency of the citizen soldier, and the resources of Republican institutions.

May the God of nations prevent another resort of our Nation to arms; but if such an event should occur, the past affords ample assurance that the people from the lakes to the gulf, and from sea to sea, will know how to defend their inheritance.

CHAPTER V

THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

When South Carolina fired upon the U. S. Fort Sumter, and upon the U. S. flag, there was no alternative left the Government but to meet the emergency by force of arms.

The Capital of the Nation was seriously threatened. The appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the Nation was urgent but not in vain.

New Hampshire was not behind her sister States in hearing the call, and behind none of them, similarly situated, in her practical response. She had no organized militia that could be called into immediate service, but she had a multitude of hardy young men to meet the demand of their country.

When, on the 15th day of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 men to defend the Capital and suppress the insurrection, the men of New Hampshire did not hesitate. Immediately the Governor, Ichabod Goodwin, issued his orders to the Adjutant General, Joseph C. Abbott, who without delay issued his order on the 16th day of April, providing for the enlistment of one complete regiment for three months' service to be held in readiness for action whenever called for. To facilitate the work of raising the men Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, Major Frank

S. Fiske, of Keene, and Col. Jeremiah C. Tilton, of Sanbornton, were appointed aids to the Adjutant General.

The task before them was not as difficult as many feared it would be. Party lines were ignored, prejudices were subdued, enthusiasm everywhere prevailed, and the emulation was to see whose name should stand first upon the roll of honor. The young men came in from the farms, and shops and offices, and from the humbler spheres of the laborer, giving to the enlisting officers all the work they could do, so that before the 24th of April more than the complement for a single regiment had been enlisted, and still they came by individuals and in squads and companies. ··Gov. Goodwin decided to send the overflow to Portsmouth, wherewith to form another three months' regiment, if it could be accepted, and as a garrison for Fort Constitution at the mouth of the harbor, the belief being that the Navy Yard and city were in danger from rebel privateers. In due time it was learned that only one regiment for three months would be accepted, and Gov. Goodwin decided to give the men the ultimatum to enlist for three years in a Second Regiment, or serve their three months out as garrison at the

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fort. Volunteering for three years was spontaneous and rapid, and the Second was organized with Gilman Marston as Colonel. The residue was sifted by the surgeons and the sound men sent to Fort Constitution." Four hundred and ninety-six of these men enlisted in the Second. Some of the remainder were dismissed for inability, 38 returned to Concord and 274 served out their time at the Fort.

When the First marched, two companies were left in Concord, which went into the Second Regiment as Co. E., Captain Leonard Drown, and Co. H., Captain Ichabod Pearl.

So ready was the response of New Hampshire to the President's call that in thirteen days, between the 17th and the 30th of April, the following enlistments were made:

Towns.	Enlisting Officers.	No. of Men.
Concord,	E. E. Sturtevant,	223
Salem,	J D. Drew,	62
Bradford,	M. W Tappan,	10
Portsmouth,	W O. Sides,	37
Dover,	Geo. W Colbath,	230
Manchester,	J L. Kelley,	135
Newport,	I. Mc L. Barton,	40
New London,	A. J Sargent,	12
Lancaster,	I. S. M. Gove,	62
Laconia,	W H. Wyman,	60
Claremont,	W P Austin,	81
Conway,	Joshua Chapman,	23
Hampton,	C. F Dunbar,	53
Peterborough,	E. Weston,	75

Towns.	Enlisting Officers.	No. of Men.
Littleton,	W H. Rowell,	56
Plymouth,	J H. Thompson,	13
Keene,	H. C. Handerson,	130
West Lebanon,	F Comings,	35
Contoocookville,	J N Patterson,	43
Nashua,	R. O. Greenleaf,	73
North Stratford,	S. E. Chase,	18
Exeter,	C H. Bell,	53
Niagara Company,	A. S Edgerly,	77
Abbott Guards,	W H. D. Cochrane,	78
Chesh. Light Guards,	T A. Barker,	77
Mechanics' Phalanx,	J N Bruce,	77
Granite State Guards,	Ichabod Pearl,	77
Milford Company,	George Gillis,	94
		2004

The following are by companies, the re-enlistments of the surplus of the three months' men into the Second Regiment:

From Claremont Company,	53
Lancaster Company,	44
Conway Company,	20
Milford Company,	21
Keene, two Companies,	90
Laconia Company,	37
Littleton Company,	34
Portsmouth Company,	70
Manchester, two Companies,	71
Concord Company,	56
	496

The men of the First Regiment rendezvoused at Concord on the old Fair Grounds on the East side of the Merrimac river. Barracks were constructed of rough boards for their accommodation and furnished with abundance of good, clean rye straw for bedding. To a few, perhaps, these provisions for their comfort were not essentially poorer than they had been accustomed to, but to most of them they were an exchange from a home of comfort, and, to many, of luxury It was a new and strange experience to them all, but it was accepted with a cheerfulness that was seldom interrupted by a murmur or complaint.

The good nature with which their discomforts were endured is illustrated by the following message which one who had been a stage-driver sent to a fellow stageman: "I want you to send me a fork to pitch up my bedding." The new arrivals in camp, the collecting and training of horses, the little comical incidents daily occurring together with the amusements invented to while away the time, diverted the thoughts somewhat from the homes the men had left, and, as well, from the work before them.

On one occasion a citizen was detected in furnishing whiskey to the soldiers through a dug-out under the high board fence. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to be marched through the camp and off the grounds at the point of the bayonet. The sentence having been executed, by the consent of the Colonel, he was marched in the same manner into the city, preceded by the band playing the "Rogue's March," and

left in the street at the mercy of the hoodlums. This was something new to the men and was greatly enjoyed, although the poor culprit appeared somewhat discouraged.

"Lady Washington," as one soldier was facetiously christened, was a character. Of immense avoirdupois, always jolly, and without a superior in all the qualities of a good soldier, he furnished a large amount of amusement to the men. Uniformed with a blanket, an envelope pinned upon either shoulder and a broom in his hand, he never lacked for a company that he would drill and march around the grounds with all the sang froid of a veritable Colonel.

An incident that occurred during the Greeley campaign will illustrate the esteem in which this soldier, whose name was Samuel H. Runnels, was held by his officers. A Republican torch-light procession from Manchester, while marching through the streets of Concord, halted, as it happened, in front of Colonel Tappan's law office while he was busy writing at his desk. Some one in the ranks, with a stentorian voice, gave three cheers for the Red, White and Blue. Colonel Tappan dropped his pen, sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "That's Lady Washington; I recognize his voice, and I'm going to see him." They met in the street and embraced each other with all the tenderness of brothers. Runnels, poor fellow, was killed by a fall from a building in Manchester.

Comrades will remember the hilarious time that was enjoyed in the attempt to break to the saddle a vicious

little black horse—how, after half a dozen had been tossed from his back like a cork, Captain Drew mounted the beast, confident of success, how the horse reared and pitched, with both ends alternately in the air—how the Captain was now on the horse's neck and now on his haunches, and finally how he was seen whirling over in the air like a jumping-jack, and falling with a thud upon the ground amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd. The Captain did not forfeit his commission by his failure, but the horse was immediately reduced to the ranks, and served on one of the teams through the campaign.

Such episodes kept things lively and served to "alleviate the austerities" of camp life.

As early as the 24th of April, the men began to arrive in camp and were at once organized into squads and companies for instruction and drill. This service was under the direction of Colonel John H. Gage, of Nashua, afterwards killed by the accidental discharge of a musket. But a few days passed before the material of the regiment was crystallized into a completely appointed and equipped organization, with Hon. Mason W Tappan, then member of the lower House of Congress, as its Colonel. The roster of the regiment will be found at the close of this volume.

COLONEL MASON WEARE TAPPAN

Colonel Tappan was a son of the late Weare Tappan, for many years a lawyer at Bradford, and who died in 1866. Mason was born at Newport, Sullivan County, October 20, 1817 and at an early age removed with his

family to Bradford, in Merrimac County, where he resided till the time of his death. He fitted for college, studied law with his father and Hon. George W Nesmith, of Franklin, since a judge of the Supreme Court, and who was a Presidential Elector in the election of William Henry Harrison, and also of his grand son, Benjamin Harrison.

Colonel Tappan was admitted to the Bar in 1841. Colonel Tappan acted with the Free-Soil, American and Republican parties, each in their turn. Although the town of Bradford was largely Democratic, such was his personal popularity with his fellow-townsmen that he was elected to the Legislature successively in 1853, 1854 and 1855, and was one of the most prominent, industrious and able members of the House.

He was a candidate for Speaker of the House in 1854, and, notwithstanding there was a Democratic majority in that body of about twenty, came within two votes of an election. The same year he was nominated by the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Independent Democrats, and Americans for member of Congress from the Second District, and was elected in March, 1855. He was twice re-elected, and served in the 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses with marked ability, and to the acceptance of his constituents. In the 34th and 35th Congresses he served upon the Judiciary Committee, and in the 36th was chairman of the Committee on Claims.

In July 1856, Colonel Tappan made an able speech, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the subject of the extension of

slavery into Kansas, which was listened to with marked attention. The following is its closing paragraph:

"In conclusion, Mr Chairman, let me say that we seek no quarrel with our brethren of the South. This is an issue which *they* have forced upon us, and, with God's blessing, we will meet it as becomes worthy descendants of patriotic sires! You sometimes tell us that you want to be let alone. That is precisely what we intend to do. We will interfere with none of your rights. Whatever is "nominated in the bond," that we will yield. In turn, is it too much for us to make the same request of *you* — that you should let *us* alone? If slavery is a blessing, to you shall inure all its benefits. If it is a curse, do not ask to place it upon our soil, to involve us in its guilt. We desire to cultivate the relations of peace and of fraternal kindness with the people of the South."

In March, 1858, Colonel Tappan delivered another able speech in the House upon Slavery Agitation, Nullification, and the Lecompton Constitution, in which he said he wished "to put on record the protest of New Hampshire against what I conceive to be the most stupendous political fraud that was ever before attempted to be perpetrated upon any people!"

In the 36th Congress, in the Winter of 1860-61, Colonel Tappan was placed upon the celebrated select committee of thirty-three — one from each State — to whom was referred so much of the President's annual message as related to the then disturbed state of the country, and joined with C. C. Washburn, of Wiscon-

A. F. Stevens

sin, in a minority report. The majority had agreed to and submitted a report to the House, recommending amendments to the Constitution which would give to the South all, and more than they had claimed, for their peculiar institution. The minority report was an able document, and concluded with recommending the adoption by the House of the following resolution, which was the same as had been offered in the Senate by Mr Clark, of New Hampshire:

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of the material interests of the country; and it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extrication from present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees or concessions to unreasonable demands."

When the minority report was submitted, on the 5th of February, 1861, Mr Tappan made a speech in the House, defending in an eloquent and forcible manner the position he and his associate, Mr Washburn, had taken. He declared it as his belief that no compromise measures could be adopted by Congress which would appease the fury of the South or be productive of any good. He also declared his faith in the patriotism of the mass of the people of the country, and in the Constitution, to carry the Nation safely through the crisis then pending. These positions were justified by subsequent events. Col. Tappan was appointed by members of the House of Representatives on the Vigilance Commit-

tee at Washington, the latter part of the Winter of 1861, when the very atmosphere of that locality seemed charged with treason, and was most zealous and active in watching the movements of Rebels, resident and temporarily there, plotting the destruction of the Capital and our National existence.

On the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers for three months, Col. Tappan was one of the first men in the State to enlist.

When the First Regiment was being organized he was regarded by almost everybody who knew him as the proper person to take command of it, and was accordingly appointed and commissioned Colonel by Gov. Goodwin. As a commander he was patriotic, brave, thoughtful of and kind to his officers and men, and respected by all. He returned to the State with his regiment at the expiration of its term of enlistment, and was mustered out with it. Afterwards, when Col. Whipple resigned the command of the Fourth Regiment, it was offered by Gov Berry to Col. Tappan, but he declined it for the reason that it would be unjust to Lieut. Col. Bell and other officers of the regiment. He did not again enter the army As the subsequent regiments were organized the command of them was earnestly sought by scores of good and patriotic men, while Col. Tappan modestly awaited the call of his country

After the close of the 36th Congress, when his third term in the House of Representatives expired, Col. Tappan devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession and has been regarded as among the first

lawyers in the State, both as a counsellor and advocate. He has taken an active part in nearly every political canvass in the State, from the time he closed his Congressional career, delivering many eloquent and effective speeches upon pending issues.

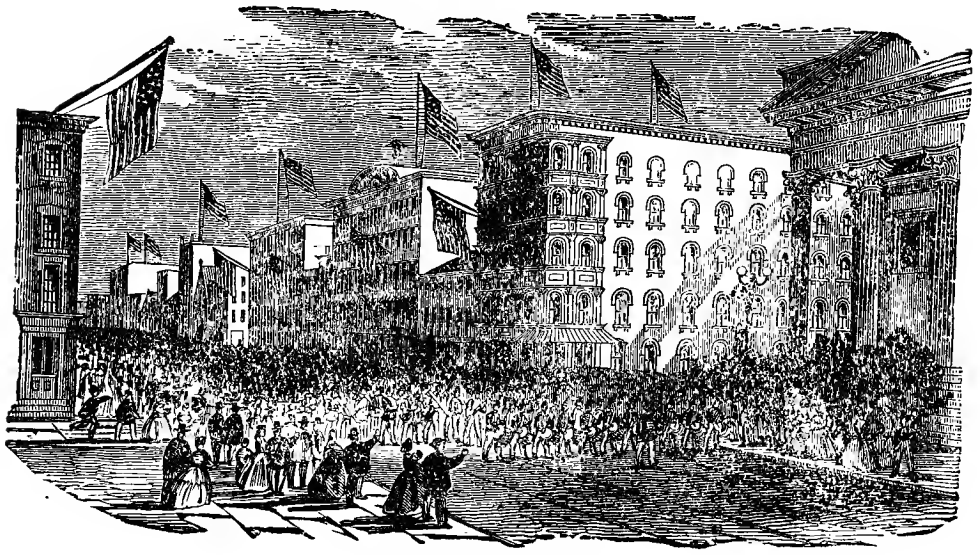
Col. Tappan was first appointed State's Attorney July 25, 1876, was re-appointed July 26, 1881, and again re-appointed Aug. 12, 1886, which office he very ably and acceptably filled until his death which occurred in Bradford, October 24, 1886.

As a citizen, a neighbor writes of him: "Mr. Tappan's kindness to the poor and afflicted; his fidelity as a friend; his sensitiveness of heart, and his honor in his profession, are proverbial among his most intimate acquaintances."

From the 1st to the 4th of May, the First Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States. The State uniformed and equipped the officers, and supplied the regiment with tents and camp equipage of almost every description. Medical stores, surgical instruments, and provisions of all kinds were provided sufficient to enable the men to support themselves for weeks, if necessary The State was very generous in this regard. Every thing provided was of the best and most approved kind, if the uniform of the soldiers may be excepted. This was of grey satinet and soon came to grief. The train consisted of sixteen thoroughly constructed four-horse baggage wagons, and a two-horse ambulance, all built by the celebrated firm of Lewis Downing & Son of Concord. Great pains were

taken to select the best class of horses which were fitted with excellent harnesses, manufactured, if memory serves, by James R. Hill of Concord.

When the preparations were completed and orders from Washington were awaited, the regiment in complete uniform, with the Staff mounted upon their horses, was marched through the streets of Concord to the



OFF FOR THE WAR.

great delight of the citizens who thronged on either side of the column with cheers and huzzas.

It was, to them, an inspiring sight. They were proud of the regiment and the regiment was proud of them from whom they had received no little kindness during these days of preparation.

The camp life had begun to be monotonous and irksome and the men were elated when orders came for the regiment to proceed to Washington.

On the morning of the 25th of May, they were gathered in a compact mass about the grand stand. Friends distributed testaments and little keep-sakes among them: an appropriate address was delivered to them by the Rev Dr. Bouton, of blessed memory, prayer was offered, tenderly committing them to the care of the Heavenly Father, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the men, and then they "fell in;" bade a long farewell to "Camp Union," marched to the depot and boarded the cars for the seat of war The train consisted of eighteen passenger cars and the same number of freight cars.

The novelty of the event, together with the anxious and tender solicitude of friends, drew together a great crowd to witness the departure. It would be impossible to convey to the minds of those who were not present, a just conception of the scenes that transpired in the brief space of time between the arrival of the men at the depot and the moving of the train. The depot and the grounds outside were literally packed with the assembled masses, swaying to and fro with every movement. The groups of friends with hearts wildly beating against each other as they exchanged parting embraces and kisses; the sobs and cries that bespoke the tender affection of mothers, sisters, wives and loved ones; the deep and undisguised sympathy that came welling up from all hearts and betraying itself in the anxious and tearful countenance; all this in strange contrast with the boisterous shouting and laughing of many soldiers — some of which might be traced to recklessness, but much

more to a desperate effort to maintain their cheerfulness and courage—together with the rousing cheers of the multitude as a final farewell, were prominent features in the picture, which will not soon fade from the memory of those who witnessed the scene, and especially those who were actors in it.

Brief halts were made at Manchester and Nashua where scenes transpired similar to those at Concord, as additions were made to the company Thence onward to Worcester was little less than a continuous ovation through all the inhabited portions of the route. Villagers gathered at the depots giving the train right royal salutes; farmers left their ploughs in the furrow or dropped their shovels and hoes and hastened to the track to pay their compliments; the national colors waved from the tops of the houses; children were adorned with the red, white and blue; women waved their cheers with flags and handkerchiefs.

But it was at Worcester that the hearts of the soldiers were most tenderly touched with the grand reception that awaited them. They found a magnificent entertainment provided for them at Mechanics' Hall, where tables were spread sufficient to accommodate the entire regiment and laden with food, in quality and abundance ample to satisfy the demands of a regiment of epicures. It was opportune, for the boys were hungry and they soon satisfied the good people of Worcester of their high appreciation of this generosity

Through the entire campaign that reception was a frequent theme of conversation. Frequent and grateful

references have been made to it in letters received by the writer from surviving members of the regiment.

Leaving Worcester the regiment proceeded by the Sound route to New York, arriving there on Sunday morning, May 26th, receiving a right royal welcome to the hospitalities of the city The soldiers were entertained at the Arsenal and a sumptuous dinner was provided for the officers at the Astor House.

Four hundred and fifty citizens of New York, all wearing upon their breasts silk badges bearing the inscription, "Sons of New Hampshire," met at the Brandreth House, at half past seven o'clock in the morning, and organized by choosing Charles L. Frost, Chairman, and John P March, Secretary, and marched to the steamboat wharf to meet the regiment. On this occasion and before the arrival of the boat, impromptu speeches were made by Dr W M. Chamberlain, H. B. Perkins and Judge Peabody It was also resolved that they should form an association for the relief of New Hampshire soldiers, and that the families of the troops should be cared for in the absence of their protectors, all present pledging themselves to carry out the project to the fullest extent.

A committee, styled a Committee of Aid and Correspondence, was appointed, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Robert Colby, of New London; W M. Chamberlain, Hanover; John P March, Rochester; Charles E. Mendum, Portsmouth; L. L. Britton, Orford; George H. Moore, Concord; John L. Hanson, Dover. The steamers arrived between nine and ten

o'clock, and while the men were disembarking, Fred A. Briggs, of Claremont, then clerk of the La Farge House, was raised upon some cotton bales and ordered to lead the singing of "America" and "Old Hundred," which he did with spirit, while the whole association sang most enthusiastically They sang and cheered until they were hoarse, and as Col. Tappan passed by them at the head of his troops the excitement was intense.

A procession was formed under the marshalship of Sidney Webster, and the entire body marched to the Brandreth House, where a beautiful silk flag was presented to the regiment by Judge Benj. W Bonney, in the following speech:

"Fellow citizens and soldiers of New Hampshire:—We, natives of the Granite State, desire to welcome you to the metropolis. It is not our place to inquire why you are here. We all know that in time of old, when the liberty of the country, and the people, was in danger, New Hampshire sent a large number of men to the support of the Government. We know that when the Constitution was subsequently in danger, and when it was sought to be violated in the halls of the Legislature, New Hampshire sent forth expounders ablest of them all. And now, when the cry has gone forth that the country is in danger and the Constitution unsafe, New Hampshire comes to the rescue as of old, and says the Union and the Constitution shall be maintained. (Cheers) Soldiers, you are going to fight a great fight—fight in a great cause, and for great princi-

ples. It is to be determined now whether man is capable of self-government, and whether we have a government at all. We know that when you meet danger you will meet it as your forefathers did—without fear. We of the Granite State desire to present you with this banner, to be borne in the struggle. It bears no strange or unusual device. It is the old Stars and Stripes, the device of our fathers, grown broader and broader every year as a new star has been added to the glorious constellation. It is that untarnished flag which has never suffered dishonor or humiliation, and which was only lowered at Sumter by the odds of seven thousand men against seventy

To your hands we intrust the banner, feeling sure that it will be nobly borne, and that the words of General Dix: 'If any man attempts to haul down that flag, shoot him on the spot,' will ever accompany it. This is not the time for talking We will present you with the flag, and bid you 'Onward! God speed!' Those whom you have left behind you, and those you see around you, will come to your aid if you ever should call for assistance, and to this end we all pledge ourselves."

Colonel Tappan replied in a neat and appropriate speech, substantially as follows:

"Sons of New Hampshire in New York, I have no words to thank you for the kind manner in which you have greeted us. It is but natural for us, who have recently left our homes and bid adieu to all the ties which bind us there, to receive gratefully the kind attentions which have been manifested during our travels. In

fact our progress all along the route has been a continued ovation.

These manifestations of a free people show how plainly is the determination to maintain the Union in all its integrity But none of these manifestations are more grateful than the one today I will take this beautiful flag, and promise that you will never have occasion to regret that you gave it to us—that it never will be tarnished by this regiment, but that every man will rally to its protection. We know that this may be no holiday affair; but we have counted the cost. It is, as you say, no time to inquire what we are here for. It is to be determined whether one State, or seven States, can secede and break up the most glorious government ever devised by man. (Loud cheers) That flag shall never be dishonored, I can assure you, gentlemen."

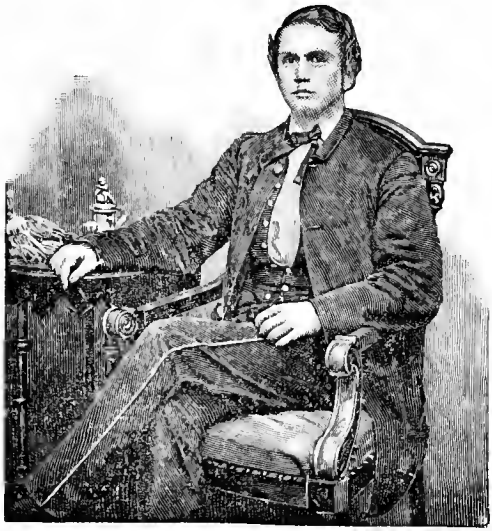
The flag was paid for by subscription from friends of New Hampshire in New York city The amount of subscription was put at three dollars, and no greater sum was received from any one person.

A New York paper, in giving an account of the passage of this regiment through the city, said: "Accompanying the troops were one hundred and sixteen horses, sixteen baggage wagons, containing tents and provisions for thirty days, and one hospital wagon. There were also in attendance sixteen nurses, who took dinner at the Astor House.

The troops were dressed in a gray uniform, and armed with Springfield muskets of 1847 pattern. In point of equipage no body of soldiers was ever better

provided for; and as for fighting material, they even excelled the Sixty-Ninth (Irish) Regiment of this State."

The regiment was long delayed in its march through the city to Jersey Ferry by the funeral procession of Col. Ellsworth who was killed at the Marshal House, Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of May, while taking down a rebel flag; being obliged to stand in the streets until the entire length of the procession had passed.



W. H. D. COCHRANE.

Before leaving New York, Col. Tappan sent William H. D. Cochrane of Co. H forward to Washington to meet the New Hampshire Delegation in Congress, and make arrangement for the reception and accommodation of the regiment. Mr. Cochrane was, therefore, the first uniformed New Hampshire soldier who entered the Capital.

Having enjoyed and appreciated the hospitalities of New York, the regiment proceeded to Baltimore by railroad. Nothing of special interest occurred except that at Havre-de-Grace the regiment was, for some reason, detained for two or three hours, giving the soldiers an opportunity to make observations. A little incident occurred here which furnished much amuse-

ment to the men whatever may have been the effect upon the parties connected with it.

Lieutenant D. strolled away to a flower garden in the vicinity, and seeing the fair owner busy with her flowers, politely saluted her with a glowing compliment to her garden. The compliment was gracefully acknowledged with an invitation to enter and the tender of a bouquet. Together they walked through the flowers, plucking the most choice of them and then sat down to arrange the bouqet. In the midst of their delectable employment there came running down the path a small specimen of a girl exclaiming—"Mamma, papa wants you to come right into the house; he don't want you to stay with that man any longer!" The consternation of the Lieutenant can better be imagined than expressed. As he walked away, conscious that the eyes of the household were upon him, he was impressed with the fact that—"there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous." Nor was he allowed to forget the incident during the remainder of the campaign.

The regiment arrived at Baltimore about four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 27th of May This was the great point of interest to all as the scene of the first blood shed in the rebellion.

The men disembarked from the cars and were kept waiting nearly two hours for the baggage train. It was a delay that caused much impatience. Great preparations had been made by the city to prevent a renewal of the scenes that transpired during the passage through the city of the Massachusetts 6th. On either side of the

MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH IN BALTIMORE.

marching column, at short intervals, was a policeman fully armed and very vigilant. The streets were literally packed with spectators, many stood upon the tops of the buildings and other elevations; the windows were open and filled with the faces of women and children. The great mass were unable to conceal the passions of hatred and rage which were under the restraint of fear. The guns of Fort McHenry frowned upon the city; every soldier carried a loaded musket with his finger upon the trigger and most or all of them would have hailed with pleasure a provocation to visit upon the bloody city the reprisal it deserved. So effectual were the precautions that no outbreak occurred. By some mismanagement or mistake the Band was, for a time before forming the column, isolated from the men and suffered some indignities from the roughs who surrounded them. Some bottles and stones were thrown at them, but none were

injured. During part of the progress through the city the passage was blocked by the excited crowd whose language was far from complimentary, who were curious to observe whether the guns of the soldiers were capped and who would, if they had dared, have made serious disturbance. In this emergency our peerless Fife Major, F H. Pike proved himself useful as well as ornamental. Knowing that he was supported by a thousand loaded muskets he beat right and left with his baton, clearing the way before him while Baldwin's Cornet Band played the first national air that had greeted the ears of the people since the passage of the Massachusetts 6th, and never was Yankee Doodle rendered with greater spirit as the column went marching on. It was amusing to watch the annoyance it occasioned in a large portion of the spectators. There was, however, sufficient Union sentiment in the city to stretch one Union flag across the street. From a few windows were seen waving small flags and ladies handkerchiefs, —and heard timid cheers and "God bless yees." Very largely these demonstrations were from the residences of Quakers. No one dared to display, "pure and simple," any rebel insignia. One woman anxious to show her colors, sewed a small "Stars and Bars" on to the centre of a bed-quilt which she hung out of the window to air. It may be believed that it was appropriately saluted by the soldiers. On the arrival of the regiment at Camden Station where they re-embarked for Washington, a crowd was collected. A few faint cheers, and a few groans and hisses greeted the ear as the train

moved out of the depot on its journey to the Capital. It required nerve and courage for the raw troops to march over the pavements stained with the first blood shed in the Rebellion, and surrounded by the same rough crowd that had made the murderous assault upon the Massachusetts Sixth. It is not too much to say that they carried themselves with the firmness and dignity of veteran soldiers. Had they been seriously assailed there would have followed a scene of carnage which, even at this late day, it would be painful to contemplate.

The experience of the Sixth Massachusetts was still fresh in the mind, when three young men were brutally murdered, and they felt especially called upon to avenge the death of these men, from the fact that the first one who fell was a New Hampshire man, a further notice of whom may be found on another page.

The regiment arrived at Washington at half past one o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, May 28, four days after the Union forces had crossed the Potomac from Washington into Virginia, and early in the morning marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, passing the White House, from the porch of which the President reviewed the troops, and on to Kalorama, about two miles out of the city, and went into camp which was christened "Camp Cameron."

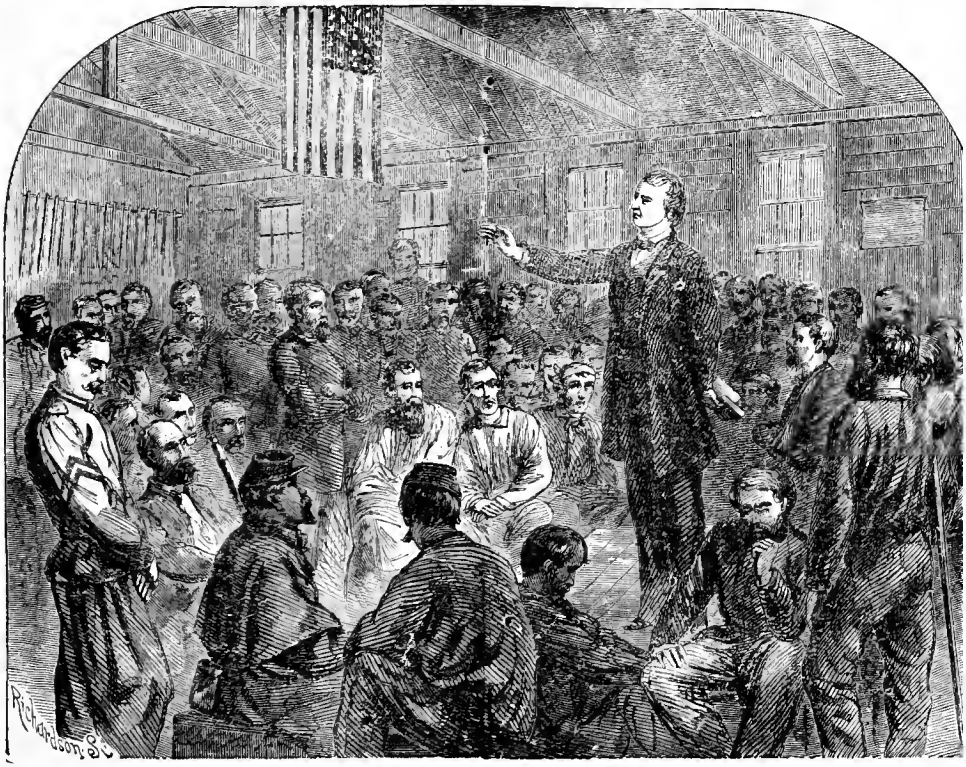
Before they had time to pitch their tents, a special messenger arrived from the President, complimenting Col. Tappan as having the best appointed regiment that had thus far come into Washington. During the day

numerous philanthropic ladies and gentlemen and sanitary committees visited the camp, inquired after the wants of the men and proffered services for their relief. They were surprised and almost incredulous when told that nothing was needed—that they could live within themselves for a month at least. So hastily had the troops left their homes to rush to the defence of the Capital, that it was a novelty for a regiment to appear in Washington prepared to take care of themselves.

Among those who were foremost in tendering assistance and comforts to the men were several New Hampshire people, prominent among whom and who will always be remembered by the soldiers with gratitude, was Frederick Smyth, since the honored Governor of the State.

The regiment remained in Washington about twelve days, which time was occupied largely in drilling and making necessary preparations for going to the front when called for, and in viewing the novelties of the city The men devised many expedients to evade the discipline of the camp which prevented them from visiting the city as much as they desired, but there were very few who did not see more or less of its attractions. For many days, before discovered, they passed the guards through a culvert under the highway, which was hidden from view by a clump of bushes. The many little incidents common to camp life kept away the ennui incident to inaction. No pleasant day passed without numerous visitors who came from all parts of the country and afforded a pleasant diversion. On one

occasion, when a large number of visitors were present, a thunder-shower came suddenly over the camp and all made a rush for the nearest tents regardless of ceremony or invitation. Several of the Staff and a company of young ladies entered the Chaplain's tent and a very pleasant social interview resulted. It was then and there that Surgeon Crosby and his future wife were first introduced, an occurrence which served for many a pleasantry with the Surgeon during the campaign.



CHAPLAIN PREACHING TO SOLDIERS.

When in camp at Kalorama as well as during the campaign, religious services were held by the Chaplain at every dress parade, consisting of singing, reading

the scriptures and prayer To this service was added on Sunday a brief address. The singing was from a small collection of about thirty-five hymns compiled by the Chaplain and printed at the Statesman office in Concord. This was the first army hymn-book published and the edition was speedily exhausted when other regiments learned of its existence.

It is worthy of remark here that Col. Tappan was always particular that these services should be regularly observed and grace said at the table. Indeed he did all that a Colonel could well do to facilitate the work of the Chaplain. These religious services attracted many spectators, among whom were often seen President Lincoln and his family

Just as the men were drawn up for this service, on the first day of June, firing was heard in the direction of Alexandria, and an unofficial messenger rode into camp on a foaming steed and told the Chaplain that an engagement was in progress, and that the First New Hampshire Regiment was to be called out. The Colonel communicated this to the regiment which created among the men the wildest excitement. The Chaplain confesses to his full share in this excitement and in his prayer used language which, separated from its connection, was made to do him injustice. The expression that was published in the papers was as follows: "Give to our soldiers a brave heart, a firm nerve, a steady eye, and send the missile straight to its mark." To this was actually prefixed the following: "If thou canst make it consistent with thy purposes concerning us as a

people and a Nation, let blood-shed and violence be averted but otherwise, etc." While such a prayer is entirely consistent if God approves of war, still the Chaplain has always regretted the use of the language because of its liability to misconstruction.

The alarm proved to be a false one and the excitement soon subsided. On this evening the Staff officers were invited to dine with Secretary Seward, and some officious person sent a telegram to the papers that the "First Regiment instead of dining with Secretary Seward, was over in Virginia fighting the Rebs," but the alarm among the friends at home was soon allayed by a contradictory dispatch from the Colonel.

The regiment while at Washington was once honored with a visit from the President's cabinet officers, who, coming into camp about noon, very graciously accepted an invitation from the Colonel to dine with the Staff. All the men appreciated the compliment. Before leaving this camp the Chaplain was appointed Post Master of the regiment, and the Colonel being a member of Congress, the Chaplain was permitted to write his frank upon all the letters mailed by the soldiers. As the result, it was not infrequent that he had more than four hundred letters to frank in a day

From this point in the history, the author desires to notice that, for most of the facts connected with the movements of Col. Stone and Gen. Patterson, he is indebted to Col. Thomas L. Livermore, whose familiarity with the subject and careful examination of the records, leave little if any doubt of the accuracy of the facts stated.

Southern forces had assembled at Harper's Ferry, Leesburg and Manassas Junction and had established connection between these points. The leaders of Secession hoped to carry Maryland with them into secession, and Harper's Ferry was important to them, not only because it commanded the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, but also because it was the gateway between Maryland and Virginia, and these facts made it equally desirable that the Union leaders should seize the place, and Gen. Patterson, the commander of the Pennsylvania Militia was intrusted with the enterprise of moving from Chambersburg, Pa., where his forces were assembling, less than fifty miles from Harper's Ferry, to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and approach Harper's Ferry from the rear.

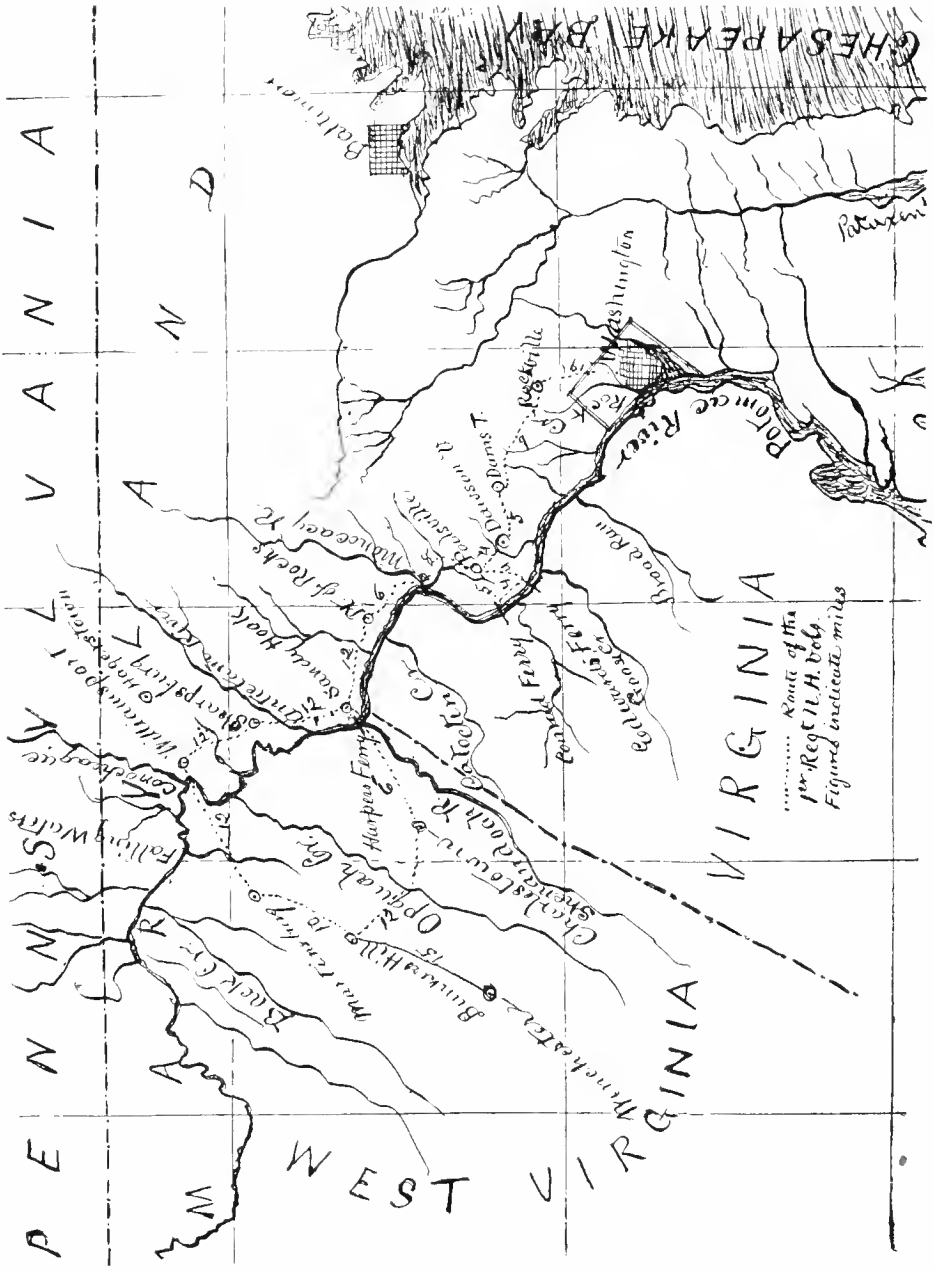
COL. CHARLES P. STONE.

This led to the separation of the 1st N. H. Vols. from the force around Washington, and Col. Charles P. Stone, on the 10th of June was despatched with 1st N. H. Vols., 9th N. Y. Vols., 1st Penn. Vols., four battalions of District of Columbia Vols. and a small force of

cavalry and artillery, to seize Edward's Ferry on the Potomac and, if practicable, to cross the river and continue on to Leesburg, intercept supplies sent from Baltimore to Virginia and effect a junction with Patterson's column if intelligence to be received from him should justify it. Edward's Ferry is only four miles from Leesburg and less than twenty miles from Harper's Ferry and it was connected with Alexandria by rail.

By a remarkable coincidence, Col. Epps Hunton, commanding at Leesburg, on the 11th of June was ordered by Gen. Lee to cross the Potomac and cut the dam at Seneca and Edward's Ferry and blow up the Monocacy Aqueduct so as to destroy the navigation of the Chesepeake and Ohio canal, and a small force sent out by him on the 12th crossed the river at Edward's Ferry and attempted to cut the canal there without success. On the same day a portion of Stone's command moved up the canal, occupied Seneca, and the remainder of his force occupied Conrad and Edward's Ferries on the 15th, before the enemy attempted further mischief."

Gen. Scott's order to Col. Stone to march was issued Saturday, June 8th. The orders were received in camp with great joy The regiment broke camp on Monday, the 10th of June, and marched that day to Rockville, a distance of nineteen miles, where they arrived at 9 o'clock p. m. and encamped upon the Montgomery County Fair Grounds, a most delightful place which they christened "Camp Lincoln." The heat on the



THE ROUTE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

march was excessive. Much of the way the road was made of broken quartz, the men were loaded with knapsacks and guns and were wholly unused to marching. As the result some of the men, overcome by the heat, fell out by the way They were, however, helped forward by the wagons and by officers who generously dismounted and placed them in the saddles. Col. Tappan and others were often seen walking beside their horses on which sat the wearied and over-heated privates.

June 11, the day after arriving at Rockville, Col. Stone sent the following dispatch to headquarters: "The section of Griffin's battery and Capt. Magruder's cavalry arrived at Rockville about 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday, and at the same hour two canal boats at the Chain Bridge, where they await a battalion for the expedition along the canal. I propose to detach for the latter service Lieut. Col. Everett, with the Fifth Battalion, District of Columbia Vols., and have encamped him conveniently for that purpose. The movement will be made as soon as the regiments at Rockville are sufficiently refreshed to move rapidly in the direction of Edward's Ferry "

On the 13th of June, the day before leaving Rockville, Col. Stone reports:

"The conduct of the men in Rockville has been admirable. Not a complaint has been made to me of depredations on private property, and the soldiers are most kindly received, and are very popular with the people."

Frequently thereafter he reiterated in his reports similar testimony with regard to his men. These reports present a striking contrast with Gen. Beauregard's famous proclamation issued on the 5th of June to the people of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia, accusing our troops of murdering, imprisoning, confiscating and destroying, and "committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated," and said that we had abandoned "all rules of civilized warfare," and proclaimed that our war cry was "beauty and booty"

The fact was that our troops conducted themselves with such propriety as to give the lie to all such representations, and to secure the confidence and respect of the people generally

At Rockville, the New Hampshire First made the acquaintance of the New York Ninth in quite a unique manner While on the march from Kalorama, the Ninth was behind the New Hampshire First. When they halted at noon for rest and refreshment, the Ninth marched first and passed our regiment, at which our boys were a little piqued; considering it a breach of etiquette. They occupied the north slope of the fair ground and the First the south slope. At the dress parade the next day the Ninth came out first and were looked upon in mute curiosity The First followed, saying among themselves, "now we will show them how to have a dress parade," while the Ninth watched them with astonishment at their proficiency in drill, and expressed approbation by frequent cheers. After the

A. B. Crosby, M. D.

parade was over the First returned to the parade ground and began vociferously to cheer the Ninth, which compliment was enthusiastically returned, and for ten minutes the two were pitted against each other in the exercise of the vocal organs upon the highest possible pitch, when suddenly the Ninth vaulted the fence which surrounded the area between them: the First accepted the challenge, and instantly not less than fifteen hundred soldiers were shaking hands, embracing each other, making the earth to quake with their shouts and stamping, and literally filling the air with their caps. Such a scene of sinking all prejudice in the cordial greetings of kindred spirits, it is not the privilege of men often to witness. The most intimate friendship ever after prevailed between them, attracting the notice and comment of the entire brigade.

The first impression produced upon the people of Rockville seemed to be one of fear and consternation. Their cool and distant air towards both officers and men indicated distrust of their motives. They doubtless sincerely believed that the chief object of the expedition was that of "beauty and booty" The quiet, orderly and even gentlemanly conduct of the soldiers soon dissipated this impression, though the impression was never removed from the minds of the regiment that the prevailing sentiment of the people was secesh.

The men were generally well-behaved and respected the property and rights of the citizens. There were times, however, when it was necessary to supply their

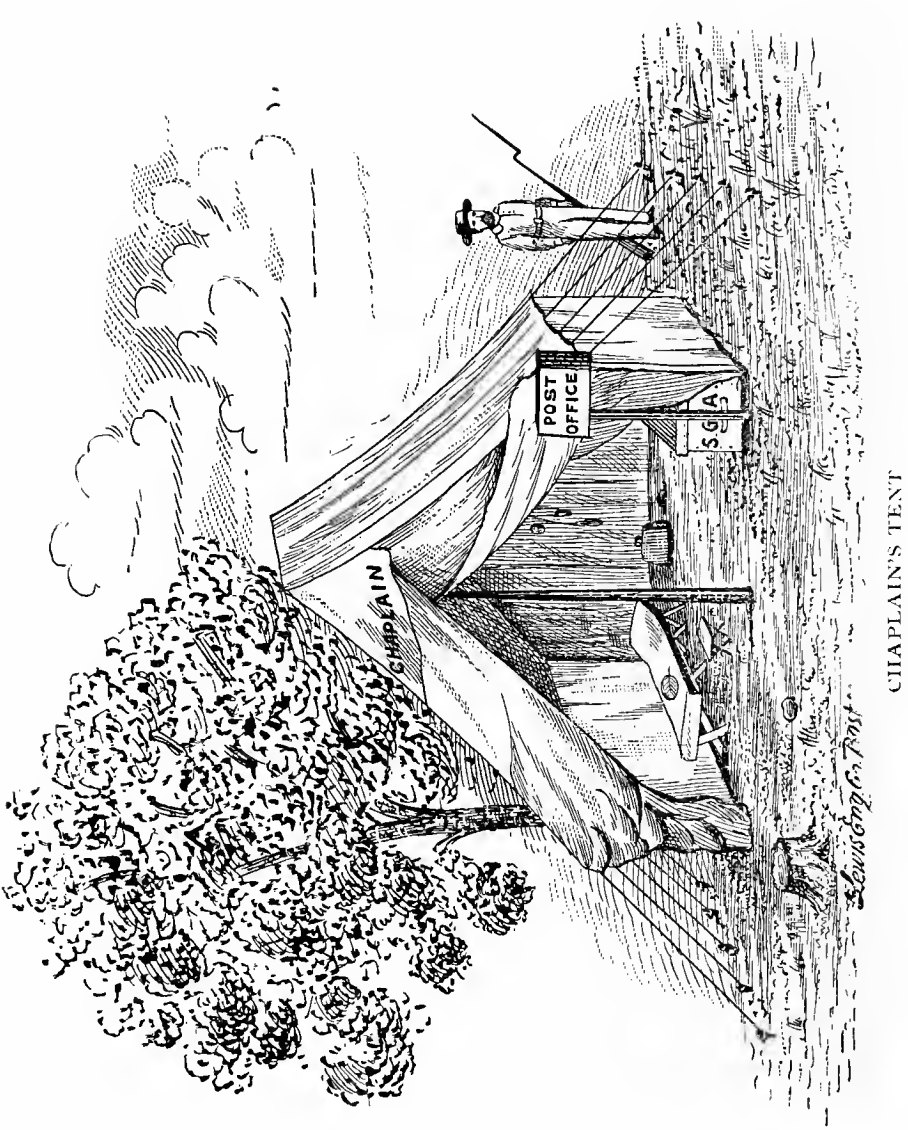
creature wants, that they did not so scrupulously regard the claims of the owners as would be expected in times of peace.

As an illustration of this, a stuttering soldier entered a house the morning after arriving in the village, and very politely asked the lady to sell him some pie. She replied, "we don't sell pies to your kind of soldiers." "O, ve-ve-you d-don't, d-do ye?" He coolly drew his pistol, laid it upon the table, sat down beside it and began, Yankee fashion, to ask many indifferent questions. Finally he asked, "ho--ow-ow long do-does it t-t-take to bu-bu-build a-a house d-d-down here?" "Wall, 'bout three months, I reckon, if we work right smart." "D-d-does it? (looking around the room), it wo-wo-wont t-take three ho-hours t-t-to p-p-pull it d-d-down." His creature wants were soon supplied under this persuasive appeal, and after offering to pay, he bowed himself out with a grateful "t-thank you ma-a-am."

A little circumstance occurred here which illustrates at once the erroneous views slave-holders had of the contentment of their slaves, and the confidence the presence of Union troops inspired in the slaves themselves. As the Chaplain was one day passing from Poolsville to Washington, one Mrs. Bowie, of Rockville, invited him to dine with her on his return, an invitation which he gladly accepted. In conversation at the table, she remarked, "you Northerners are entirely deceived about the contentment of our slaves. They don't want to leave us. I own —— slaves, and

you are at liberty to take away any or all of them if you can persuade them to go with you." The Chaplain replied, "we carefully avoid any such interference with the slaves in Maryland, as it is a loyal State." "But," she replied, "I would like to have you try it, that you may be fully satisfied." "Well," he replied, "I would like to take home with me a good housekeeper" Mrs. B. replied, "I have one of the best housekeepers in the county I will call her in and you are at full liberty to say what you please to her." "Hepsie, come in here. Here is a nice gentleman from the North who wants a housekeeper; do you want to go with him and be free?" "Sure, missus, I would like to be free. I'll go if you'll take me, massa." "O, but Hepsie, you can't come back again." "I'd like to come back, but I wants to be free. I'll go if you'll take me, massa." "What, and leave all your friends here, master and missus, and all?" "Sure, I don't want to leave you, but I wants to be free. I'll go if you'll take me, massa." Mrs. B. abruptly closed the conversation by ordering the servant to bring some fresh water, and saying, "Hepsie is a curious girl; she'd soon want to come back."

But a single Union flag was to be seen in Rockville and that was displayed in the private yard of Rev L. S. Russell, rector of the Episcopal church, and a son of Major Russell, of Boston, of Revolutionary note, and who was afterwards employed in a government office at Washington. There were many who professed to be Union people for the occasion, but few who were



CHAPLAIN'S TENT

so at heart. Court was in session, and one of the soldiers went into the second story of the Court House and stuck a small flag into the joint of the bricks where it remained until the regiment left, notwithstanding many threats and much angry talk.

The comrades who read this book might not be satisfied without finding the record of how a company of officers, attired in their best, rode to church one Sunday —how Capt. Bell rode the only mule in the regiment and how, riding on to the common among the churchgoers, the mule forgot where he was going and suddenly "bucked" and threw the rider to the ground amidst the cheers of the soldiers and the derision of the natives.

On the 14th of June orders were given to break camp and march to Poolsville. Rumors were rife that a collision with rebel forces was imminent, and they might at any moment come down upon the small bodies of troops stationed as guards along the river These liabilities were met with the utmost cheerfulness, and the soldiers marched with an air that indicated a desire to meet the foe rather than of fear The men were kept well together and a vigilant lookout was maintained against surprises. The regiment bivouacked the first night at Darnestown, about nine miles from Rockville, and arrived at Poolsville, nine miles further, about noon of June 15th.

No Rebels were met, and nothing of interest occurred, unless veterans would enjoy being reminded of the frequent, respectful raids that were made upon the larders

and milk-rooms of the good house-wives along the route. But it should be noticed here that almost invariably, in such excursions, the men were perfectly respectful when politely treated, and cheerfully paid for what they received.

It soon transpired that the object of the movement was to guard the river against the Rebels who might contemplate crossing. There was a force of Rebels at Leesburg, Va., but five miles inland from Conrad Ferry, and it was feared that they might attempt crossing at this point, for while Patterson was occupied with preparations for his movement until June 15th, Johnston had begun on the 13th to abandon Harper's Ferry to avoid being caught there by Patterson's anticipated turning movement.

Gen. Patterson was not encouraged by the abandonment of Harper's Ferry to follow up the enemy, and Col. Stone vainly hoping to hear of Patterson's advance, maintained his position along the Potomac. "June 25th, Gen. Scott urged Patterson to cross the river and offer battle to Johnston, but Patterson, overestimating Johnston's numbers insisted on re-enforcements, and in compliance with his specific request, that Stone's force should be sent to him. June 30, Col. Stone was ordered to join him with the 1st N H., 1st Penn., 9th New York and five companies of a Pennsylvania regiment; and on the next day Gen. Scott sent word to Patterson that he hoped to move the next week with 35,000 men aggressively towards the enemy's lines from Fairfax Court House to Manassas Junction." Col.

Stone reported July 1: "The advance towards Gen. Patterson's supposed position will commence this afternoon * * * The rear will be covered by the First New Hampshire Regiment which will, until the last moment possible, guard the fords and ferries."

"July 2d Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and encountered a force of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, at Falling Water, on the road to Martinsburg, Va., which retired after a short engagement. Patterson moved on to Martinsburg and from there, July 4, sent orders to Col. Stone to join him in the direction of Charlestown, Va., if he had crossed at Harper's Ferry Col. Stone received the order July 5, but under the direction given to him, decided to overtake Patterson by way of Williamsport rather than hazard a movement alone into the enemy's country."

Col. Stone joined Patterson on the 8th of July at Martinsburg The events that followed, and have caused much dispute, are vividly presented in the following sketch by Col. Livermore:

"The official records, and the testimony of the chief actors in the scene, leave no doubt that Patterson in the next ten days missed the opportunity to save the fortune of our arms at Bull Run, and the conclusion that he was blameworthy is difficult to escape." He remained at Martinsburg twelve days, receiving re-enforcements and preparing to move against the enemy He was explicitly instructed by Gen. Scott, that in view of the movement against Manassas (which had been postponed) he was expected to either beat the enemy or to

detain them in the valley of Winchester, and, at the worst, to come to Alexandria by way of Leesburg if the enemy retreated towards Manassas. July 12th he was directed to move against the enemy on the 16th, and was given to understand that on the same day McDowell's army was to begin its movement against the enemy at Manassas Junction, and on that day Patterson moved to Bunker Hill. McDowell also moved on the same day towards Centreville. The position of the four opposing armies at the close of this day was as follows: McDowell was facing Southwest towards Beauregard and was within twenty miles of his main force. To the North Johnston and Patterson faced each other, about twelve miles apart. The Blue Ridge lay between the two armies of each side. Patterson was about fifty miles from McDowell by the longest road through Charlestown and Leesburg, and about forty-five miles from him by the road from Winchester through Snicker's Gap to Centreville. Johnston was about fifty miles from Beauregard, by the way of Millwood, and about forty-five miles by the way of Snicker's Gap. The road through Snicker's Gap exposed either army to an attack by the other *en route*, but neither Johnston nor Patterson would have ventured to take this road. It took a part of Johnston's force forty-eight hours, and a part of it seventy-two hours, to reach Beauregard. Patterson could have marched to McDowell on the morning of the 17th and passed over the intervening fifty miles in two or three days, and reached McDowell in time for the battle at Bull Run on the 21st. We

know now that this was the only thing for Patterson to have done if he did not intend to fight Johnston, or to press him so closely as to make it impossible for him to take up the march towards Beauregard. But he was destined to do neither of these things. On the 17th he withdrew to Charlestown, out of contact with, and fifteen miles from the enemy. On the same day McDowell's advance encountered the enemy at Fairfax Court House. Lee as soon as apprized of McDowell's advance, sent word to Johnston to join Beauregard if practicable, and Johnston telegraphed July 18, "General Patterson, who had been at Bunker Hill since Monday, seems to have moved yesterday to Charlestown twenty-three miles to the East of Winchester. Unless he prevents it we shall move toward General Beauregard today." And on that day he left with about nine thousand men, and all of them reached the field of Bull Run in time to take part in the battle—in fact they decided the battle on the 21st.

When Gen. Scott had learned of Patterson's retreat to Charlestown, he telegraphed to him, "I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. If not, to hear that you had felt him strongly, or, at least, had occupied him by threats and demonstrations. You have been at least his equal, and I suppose superior in numbers. Has he not stolen a march and sent re-enforcements towards Manassas Junction?" But Patterson in reply on the 18th insisted that the enemy were still in front of him, and not only made no movement but did not even ascertain that Johnston had gone until the

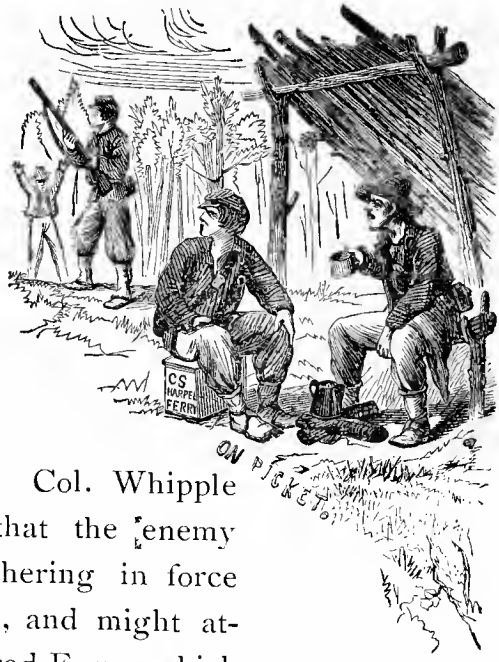
20th. Patterson's excuses for his retreat on the 17th were that the enemy were superior in force to him, that some of his three months' volunteers were unwilling to enter into operations which should keep them beyond their term of enlistment which would expire in a week, and that he supposed that it was sufficient to keep Johnston in front of him on the 16th, as that was the day set for the movement on Manassas Junction; but it is now apparent from the records that Johnston had only about 10,000 men to Patterson's 18,000, and while the latter never suggested that any but the Pennsylvania Militia were unwilling to prolong their enlistment, the evidence before the committee on the conduct of the war, was ample that even they made no sign of discontent until the retreat to Charlestown began, and that all the troops were anxious to engage the enemy, as long as the army advanced, (it is certain that this was the earnest desire of the 1st N H. Vols.) and the suggestion that it was enough to detain Johnston's army for one day, was childish, for it required no military science to know that it was highly improbable that a large army could be moved twenty miles in the face of the enemy and fight a pitched battle in a single day The truth seems to be that General Patterson, who had distinguished himself in two wars, wished to attack Johnston, but that he was persuaded to retreat by too cautious military advisers, younger men, and skilled soldiers, some of whom attained distinction later in the war. One of them was Fitz John Porter. It is probable that with such of these officers as had served in the regular

army, there was a want of confidence in the steadiness of the volunteers and militia, but they failed to take into account that there was no greater steadiness to be expected in the enemy's troops, and even if it had been undesirable to bring on a pitched battle there can be but little doubt that if Patterson's troops had been brought up in close contact with Johnston's, the latter would not have ventured to march away. The fear of cutting loose from lines of supplies, and of exposing the wagon trains, seems to have influenced Gen. Patterson and his advisers to some extent, but when it is considered that the army would not have been over two day's march from Harper's Ferry or Leesburg if it had gone to Winchester we cannot think that this would have been very venturesome, and the loss of a wagon train, if that had been the penalty of moving on Winchester, would have been small as compared to the loss of the battle of Bull Run. Finally Patterson's army was as near Bull Run as Johnston's was, and it could have marched there in time for the battle if it had started for that field on the morning of the 17th instead of for Charlestown, but that would perhaps have been strategy too bold for that early period in the war, even if Patterson had discovered on the 18th that Johnston had gone.

If the battle of Bull Run had resulted in a decisive victory for our arms, it might not have proven an unmixed good, for it might have carried the seat of the war into the interior of the confederacy, where it would have been much more difficult to maintain our armies than it was around Richmond. It may be that the

Secession leaders were led by Providence to wage the war in Virginia, where all the resources of the Union on land and water could best be brought to bear against them. No such considerations as these however, alleviated the bitterness of the hour for the 1st N. H. Vols. when at Harper's Ferry on the 22d of July, they learned that their brothers in arms had been defeated at Bull Run. But the men in the ranks did not know how the retreat from Bunker Hill had contributed to the defeat, nor who was responsible for it.

On arriving at camp, which was named Camp Stone, Col. Stone sent an order to Col. Tappan to detail half of the regiment for picket duty to Conrad Ferry. The detail was made, and Lieut.-Col. Whipple was placed in command and ordered to report to Gen. Stone for instructions. Gen. Stone showed Col. Whipple a pencil draught of the Potomac, from Conrad Ferry to Edward's Ferry, four or five miles below. Col. Whipple says: "He stated that the enemy appeared to be gathering in force opposite these points, and might attempt to cross at Conrad Ferry, which would give them easy access to his own encampment,



where he had several regiments, and, therefore, a stubborn defence at the Ferry would be important. Gen. Stone indicated the points where men should be stationed. He wished the picket to be concealed, as far as possible, which was facilitated by the trees and bushes which lined the bank almost the entire distance." Col. Whipple continues: "I returned to camp, and on the evening of the 15th went with Capt. Bell and his company — Company A — to the Ferry, located the camp, which was christened Camp Tappan, reconnoitred the ground and stationed the pickets. Capt. Bell and his company immediately commenced throwing up rude earth-works for protection.

In the night of the 15th orders were received from Gen. Stone to re-enforce Capt. Bell with Companies C, Capt. Kelly; E, Capt. Greeley; G, Capt. Sargent, and I, Capt. Sturtevant. The command of this re-inforcement was given to Maj. Stevens, who marched with his command for the Ferry, Sunday morning of the 16th.

Col. Whipple returned to camp about the time Maj. Stevens marched, but in the evening, he, with Col. Tappan, visited the Ferry, and Col. Whipple, ranking Maj. Stevens, took command of the force, but requested the Major to retain command until the next day, when he returned and remained with the detachment.

There seems to be a slight conflict in the testimony as to when the firing upon our regiment commenced. Maj. Stevens, writing to a friend from the field, makes the firing to commence after he arrived, on Monday,

the 17th, which corresponds with Col. Stone's report to the department. Notes taken by the writer at the time state that the firing commenced when the four companies were within about a mile of the Ferry — on Sunday, the 16th. The discrepancy, however, is of slight importance. The firing was continued at intervals for an hour. In the afternoon the Rebels renewed the firing with rifles and cannon, and thus continued through the day and the day following. Discovering some signs of a movement some distance away from the opposite bank, by the suggestion and under the direction of Capt. Bell, a ditch was dug across the Ferry landing, a distance of about fifteen rods, throwing the dirt towards the river; thus affording ample protection against musketry

On the evening of Monday, the 17th, Gen. Stone ordered Capt. Gardner, of the Pennsylvania Riflemen, with twenty of his company, to the Ferry, who joined in the fight, firing simultaneously with the boys of the First Regiment into the smoke of the enemy, the only indication of their exact position. Here the firing on both sides ceased. The Rebels acknowledged the loss of one Captain and two privates killed, and about twelve wounded. Several of our men had narrow escapes, but none were hurt. One of our men lay down on some rails to take aim at the Rebels, when a cannon ball struck the rails, knocking them from under him and lifting him into the air, which elicited a hearty laugh and the facetious remark of Capt. Kelley, who stood by: "these are solemn times, comrade."

In a communication from Col. Whipple are found some incidents worthy of note. "We were fully satisfied that the enemy were under shelter of some woods on the other side. The pickets reported that they had seen Cavalry across the river, in the direction of Edward's Ferry. With my spy-glass I ascended a high hill about a mile from camp, which commanded a view of all cleared land for some miles down the river. I saw a squadron of Cavalry manœuvring on a plateau which I now think was where Col. Baker met his death. * * * Every horse was black and as their sabres and accoutrements gleamed in the morning sun, it was a splendid sight to witness their evolutions. The officer in command was splendidly mounted. I reported to Gen. Stone, mentioning the peculiar appearance of some bushes about a mile away which afterwards proved to be a masked battery. The squadron was undoubtedly Stuart's Black Horse Cavalry. I carried with me a complete draught of the river, lay of the land and points where pickets were stationed. This draught was made by Lieut. Richardson of Co. C, Capt. Kelley, a superior draughtsman." The Colonel repeated his visits to this locality to witness the drill of this famous squadron and look after the

CONFEDERATE FLAG.

pickets. Col. Whipple says that during our stay at Poolsville and the Ferry, "I lay on the ground without taking off my boots, or any change of clothing."

During one of the scrimmages with the enemy, "A soldier of the picket had swung his blanket as a hammock to take his day's rest after his night's watch, in a small corn house near by, and was sound asleep when the battery opened. He sprang up, seized his gun and cartridge box, rushed out and took part in the firing with great gusto. We afterwards found that a cannon ball had gone through the corn house, and struck the blanket about midway of where his body would have been had he remained in the hammock — which showed that the place of danger in battle is often the place of safety I wish I could recall the name of this brave soldier."

Col. Whipple who never heeded danger when duty called had several very narrow escapes from the balls of the enemy At one time in a reconnoissance with Lieut. Jennison a cannon ball came so near his head as to impair his hearing for several days. At another time a bullet passed so near his left ear that he felt the wind of it and heard it *spat* into a tree about three feet behind him. Soon another sped by his right ear and struck the same tree, the space between the two holes in the tree being but eight inches. At the moment of this last fire he saw a large man slip back behind a large birch tree on the opposite bank. "I pointed out the tree to Capt. Gardner, and requested him to direct some of his sharp shooters to hold their fire and watch that tree, which he

did. In about ten minutes he left the tree and struck for some woods about ten rods distant; before he got a rod he was shot and fell; and I suppose him to be the Captain spoken of in the Adjutant General's report."

Maj. Stevens, also, repeatedly experienced the peculiar sensation produced by balls passing uncomfortably near to his person. Indeed it is somewhat remarkable that none of our men were hurt, especially since, in their enthusiasm, they were quite venturesome in exposing themselves.

A cannon ball, one day, buried itself in the earth work that had been thrown up. That fearless old soldier, Lieut. Col. Whipple, began to dig the ball out as a trophy, when some one warned him that he would get killed. He replied, using some words that had better be imagined than written, that "they would never hit but once in the same place" and pursued his work successfully although several shots were, meanwhile, fired at him. A few incidents of this kind evinced to the men what might occur in a serious engagement.

As soon as it was ascertained that the firing was in the direction of the Ferry, Col. Tappan started with the other five companies of the regiment for the scene of action. He was soon, however, overtaken by an order from Col. Stone, to return and guard the camp from an attack anticipated from another direction. That night the soldiers for the first time slept upon their arms. There was a difference of opinion as to the propriety of sending so many men to the Ferry, which was Col. Stone's plan, Col. Tappan being of the opinion that a

simple picket would be less likely to invite an attack, which was not the object in view

The time at Poolsville was very pleasantly passed by the regiment. There was no end of the fun that enlivened the camp. It seemed as though there was no animal or insect that was not so perfectly imitated as to deceive the uninitiated. Whenever the one solitary mule chose to bray, one might think there was a whole regiment of mules. Often the camp was turned into a *dogmatical* controversy or a *categorical* concert. Occasionally little predatory excursions were made to secure luxuries that the camp did not supply Sometimes, indeed, the results of these were a little more generous than the officers would justify, but the men generally found a way to conciliate them.

The Staff, one day, found upon the dinner table a roast pig, decorated with lemon and cloves. They looked in apparent astonishment at the pig, then looked significantly at each other, said nothing and ate heartily of the pig. The next morning when they came to breakfast all complained of being made sick by the dinner of the day before, except the Chaplain. The others accounted for his escape on the ground that he was used to such food. He retorted, that, contrariwise, it was because they knew that the pig was stolen and he did not.

An incident occurred while here worthy of notice as a testimony to the Union sentiment of the actress. Mrs. Dr Brace was sitting by the Chaplain's tent door when the firing commenced. She mounted her horse and rode home, and immediately wrote the following

note to the Captain of a company of infantry belonging to Poolsville. The Captain was Union, but most of his men were secesh.

"Capt. Fletcher: — Do you fight under the Stars and Stripes? If so, *up and be doing!* *Virginia* is firing upon *Maryland!* Shall *we* stand idly by and let *Northern* men protect *our* homes and firesides?"

Miss Susan Dawson, nineteen years of age, of Dawsonville, Md., was one day on a visit to her uncle's, at Poolsville. The uncle being absent, a secesh came to the door and demanded a stand of arms that the uncle was known to have in his possession. Her aunt being a timid woman, Susan went to the door and refused to give them up. He first attempted to intimidate her by insolence and threats, but finding her proof against this kind of tactics, he asked to see the arms, when she replied: "The arms belong to the State of Maryland, and in due time they will be returned to the State authorities. You can neither have them nor see them; and the sooner you are off, the better" He left without further parley The Chaplain became acquainted with a sister of Susan, who related to him these facts, and who was a very ardent Union girl. By his request, she wrote to him two or three times after the regiment returned to New Hampshire, how matters were going But when the Emancipation Proclamation came out, he received a letter from her that might well have been written by Xantippe, which, it is needless to say, closed the correspondence. Union and Emancipation meant very different things to the people of Maryland.

These are, perhaps, fair samples of the spirit of the Union women the regiment met in Maryland during the campaign. They had the courage of their convictions, which could hardly be said of many Northern people. The extreme sensitiveness of the Maryland people on the question of slavery, and their apprehensions as to the influence of the Yankees on this point, may be well illustrated by the following correspondence:

"Darnestown, June 19, 1861.

Rev Mr Abbott, Dear Sir: — I learned through my friend, E. S. Hayes, that you had passed through Darnestown *en route* for the District of Columbia, and would return today, and concluded I would write you concerning some information I received on my return from Poolsville on the same day you arrived at that place. Mr N Almutt, who owns the farm located on each side of Seneca Creek, which you crossed *en route* to Poolsville, and one of our strongest *Union men*, who has been voting with the Democratic party and owning slaves, and is one who I know would not misrepresent the conduct of any one. I stopped at his house on my return, and he was somewhat desponding. I inquired the cause, and his reply was: 'He had enough to discourage the hope of non-interference on the part of the troops with our slaves.'

As your regiment was passing by his farm, his farm hands were plowing in the field bordering on the road, and as the men moved up the road he followed along with the regiment as far as his house, and saw several of your men *beckon* to his servants in the field and ask

them if they did not want to be *free*, etc. Now, my dear sir, this is *all wrong*, and ought to be stopped. God knows I speak from the best motives, and with a view to strengthen the Union feeling Break down the idea of interference, and ultimately save our *Country*, and render your lives more comfortable and pleasant while absent from your families. I hope you will call the Colonel's attention to this fact, and oblige.

Your respectful friend and well-wisher,

John L. Dufief,

Darnestown, Md.

N B. May God in his mercy avert the horrible war, and all learn to respect the laws and the Constitution, and continue as a Nation unto the end of time, a happy, prosperous and united *people* Hoping you and your friends may return to your families safely,

Remain yours, etc.,

J L. D.

If convenient, should be pleased to hear from you.

D."

"Poolsville, Md., June 21, 1861.

John L. Dufief, Esq., My Dear Sir: — Your favor of the 19th inst. was duly received and read with great interest. I admire the frankness with which you speak, and confide in the spirit and motive by which you are actuated; and I assure you that in my reply, the same frankness, spirit and motive shall be sacredly regarded.

It seems that your friend's despondency is predicated solely on the fact that he 'saw several of our men *beckon* to his servants in the field and ask them if they

did not want to be *free*, etc. 'This,' you say, 'is all wrong and ought to be stopped.' I fully believe his statement, and agree with you in your conclusion: and I assure you that should any of our men be detected in tampering with the slaves for the purpose of aiding them to escape, they would meet with severe and merited punishment.

We came here for no such purpose, and no such conduct is, or will be tolerated under any ordinary circumstances. Whether or not, in a seceding State, slaves—as property—would be considered contraband of war and subject to confiscation, is a question upon which I have consulted no one, and can give no opinion. One thing is certain, whatever may be the sentiment of a part of our regiment, with regard to the moral right of slavery, we have come here with the intention of recognizing the *fact* of property in slaves and of respecting the rights of citizens who hold such property Now, my dear sir, with this *possible* exception you and your friends from the District of Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico may rest in the utmost security Not a slave will be permitted to go one mile or one rod with us, from his master, with our knowledge.

Now to be a little more definite with regard to the case you mention, let me say, first, that we have nearly a thousand men with us, the first enlistment of volunteers; and can any rational man expect or even demand that there should be no rogues among them who would do such a thing merely for mischief? I do not *know* of *one* and yet there may be, and if so, should

that discourage Union men here? or should the whole regiment be held responsible for it, and their motive be impugned for it?

Again, if you and your friend were as well acquainted with Yankee character as I am, you would be more amused than alarmed at such questioning. We are constitutionally and hereditarily addicted to asking questions, and the propensity to gratify curiosity is as irresistible as the current of a mighty river Hence the same question has always been asked by Northerners, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery, in travelling South. It is simply a wish to know for themselves what they have learned by testimony I feel the same curiosity myself, though I have wholly restrained it, on account of the extreme sensitiveness of the people just at this time. I seriously doubt whether a man in our company had any other motive in the questions they asked.

I thought when I left home, and every day's march, and every day's residence here confirm the opinion, that a more intimate social acquaintance of the people North and South will do more than all the bayonets in the country to harmonize feeling and effect a desirable and permanent peace as it respects the masses. When they are right, all is right. God knows that such a peace is the one great desire of the masses of the North, and I doubt not the same is true of the South also.

Our arms are not taken up for the purpose of 'invasion' or for 'blotting out the South,' but simply to stand by and defend the government and the glorious

old flag, which have been assailed. Let us now, my dear sir, believe each other, trust each other, be charitable towards each other and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause upon the success of which depend our security, our prosperity and the value of all our prized institutions. Let us devoutly pray to the God of Nations that right and justice may prevail and peace be speedily restored.

I designed to say in another connection that slaves are daily sent into camp on business whose masters have repeatedly expressed the utmost confidence in our men. And slaves are all the time at work in a field adjoining our camp, and no fears are expressed, because, I believe, no occasion for fear is given.

Let me say in conclusion, that I cannot hold myself *bound* to reply to letters upon this subject, because we do not propose any such interference as is suggested; but knowing the kind spirit in which you write I am very happy to respond, and shall be happy to acknowledge any further correspondence with you. I have written this in great haste, that it may go by a messenger about leaving, and you are at liberty to make such honorable use of it as you please.

Respectfully your friend and brother,

S. G. Abbott,

Chap. 1st N. H. Vol. M."

Many incidents occurred during the stay of the regiment at Poolsville which were of interest at the time: some of them, at least, are worthy of record. Soon after the arrival of the regiment some of the men were

Eng'd by G E Perine N York

Enoch Q Fellows

ENOCH Q. FELLOWS

...th ...

found in communication with the Rebel pickets on the other side of the river, sometimes of the most friendly character, sometimes exchanging commodities and sometimes taunting each other as "Johnnies" and "Yanks."

One day a Johnny and a Yank swam to the middle of the river, held a friendly conversation and as they parted found by inquiry that they bore the same name and finally that they were first cousins. Before the time agreed upon for another interview, the regiment moved and they never saw each other again. Occasionally the men would invade the enemy's territory for spoil and on one such occasion two or three of them paid for their temerity with several months in Rebel prisons. It required some such experiences to teach the men that the professed friendship of planters on that side of the river was a cunning devise to entrap their unwary feet.

The regiment acquired and deserved the reputation of great fearlessness and daring and passed everywhere under the sobriquets of "The New Hampshire Wild Cats" and "Col. Tappan's Ragged Zouaves." The exceptional good behavior of the men hardly justified the former, while the latter was strikingly appropriate.

On one occasion Horace M. Prescott of Bristol, swam across the river, unmoored a boat, and pushed it before him till he thought it safe to get in. He was hardly seated when a Rebel ball passed between his arm and side, glanced upon the side of the boat, spent itself in the bow, and rolled back to his feet, whereupon

he jumped into the water, and pushed the boat across. Similar incidents were not infrequent.

Occasionally a daring soldier would cross the line while the guard was inadvertently (?) looking in another direction, and on returning would be challenged: "Halt, who comes here?" "A friend with chickens." "Advance friend and drop a chicken." One morning a citizen entered a complaint to the Colonel who soon after met a squad of the boys whom he suspected might have been concerned in the appropriation of certain missing fowls and told them with apparent seriousness that they had got themselves into trouble. "Why? what is the trouble?" "Mr. B. says he has lost eleven geese!" "Eleven geese! Did he say anything about the pigs?" This was too much for the jolly Colonel's gravity, and he passed on with a snuff and a laugh that any one would appreciate who knew him, and no one else can. But, to the credit of the regiment it should be said that such trespasses were not very common. The orders of the officers were generally very strict with regard to such matters; though sometimes they were given in a somewhat peculiar manner, as was true in one case when a Colonel caught a boy stealing apples from a tree in the presence of the owner The Colonel gave him a sound lecture, and commanded him to "come down from the tree, return to the camp and never be caught here again, *(soto voce) till you want some more apples.*"

The boys in blue will never forget the timely visit to the camp in Poolsville of Walter Aiken of Franklin.

He came with his pockets full of money which he distributed among the boys with a liberal hand. He did not enlist but took up a musket and did military service as a private during the remainder of the campaign.

That these acts of kindness and service were appreciated, not only by the soldiers but by the State, is attested by the following act of the Legislature.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened—

Whereas, Walter Aiken, of Franklin served with Co. D, First Regiment, N H. Vols., during substantially the whole term of service of that organization, at the front, as a citizen volunteer and without pay; therefore

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to place the name of Walter Aiken of Franklin with those of the enrolled members of that regiment in the forthcoming "Revised Records of New Hampshire soldiers in the War of the Rebellion" in such manner as to give him due credit on that record for his said service, and furnish him with a soldier's testimonial.

Approved Sept. 30, 1887.

It was at Poolsville also that Thomas L. Livermore came from his Western home at the age of 19, and enlisted in the ranks as a private. His military record and rapid advancement may be found in the tables at the close of this volume.

An incident occurred while at Poolsville which is worthy of record as illustrating the fidelity of a soldier and the awkward position in which an officer sometimes finds himself.

A picket line with three men at each post was stationed along the canal near a ford of the river Joseph Collins was in command of one of these posts. Collins was an Englishman.

During a dark night Col. Stone, as was his custom, was making the rounds of his picket line and coming to Collins' post was halted:—"Who comes there?" "A friend with the countersign," replied the Colonel. "Advance friend and give the countersign," demanded Collins. It was done, and the Colonel attempted to proceed, but Collins stopped him and commanded him to dismount. The Colonel refused and ordered Collins to let him pass. "I have given the countersign all right, what is your name?" "Joseph Collins." "What regiment do you belong to?" "Co. G. 1st N H." "Now" added Collins, "get off your 'orse." "I'll not get off" replied the Colonel. "Then you are a dead man" replied Collins. "I'll have you shot for this insult" said the Colonel. In short the Colonel obeyed all orders, sat down on a rock, took off his boots while Collins felt of his legs to see if he had wet them fording the river and then permitted him to proceed, the Colonel reiterating the threat to have him shot. Collins replied, "I am going to know who passes my post. I'm going to do my duty if I do get shot for it. I'm satisfied that somebody has been carrying news across the river to the Rebs, and I would like to catch the traitor." The next morning Col. Stone told the story to Col. Tappan and requested him to promote Collins on the first opportunity presented.

On the 3d of July that portion of the regiment which was stationed at Conrad Ferry and at Poolsville, broke camp and marched eight miles to the mouth of the Monocacy, a branch of the Potomac, where they spent the "Fourth." A small detachment of the regiment stationed at Edward's Ferry, five miles below Conrad, arrived at Monocacy on the morning of the 5th, just in season to join the advance before marching to Point of Rocks, a dirty secesh village, six miles from Monocacy

This march was on the tow-path of the canal, between which and the river was a narrow belt of wood, many of the trees of great size and of all varieties. There were oak, black locusts, weeping willows, and of the smaller varieties, pawpaw, prickly ash, with many natural bowers of grape and woodbine. This was a little oasis in the severe marching duty that had fallen to the lot of the men, half of the regiment having marched already twelve miles—one company sixteen miles.

The encampment was on a swell of land commanding a view of the mouth of the Monocacy and the opposite shore of the Potomac and was christened "Camp Goodwin." Across the mouth of the Monocacy is the aqueduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; a magnificent structure of granite masonry, resting upon seven arches, its entire length being about one hundred and seventy-five paces. The tents were scarcely pitched here before many of the boys were in the river, and in friendly conversation with the Rebel pickets, a temerity for which two of them paid dearly. A team-

ster named Emerson, and the cook of Co. B, were taken prisoners and held by the enemy until the Fall of 1862.

On the morning of the 5th the regiment marched to Point of Rocks, pitching their tents and naming the camp "Camp Berry" The day before their arrival here the proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel had refused Col. Stone entertainment, whereupon he marched up a company of men, and took military possession and ran the hotel on his own account. Here the men saw the cars for the first time since leaving Washington and testified to their joy by hearty cheers.

Here occurred the unfortunate conflict, the only one of the kind during the campaign, in which a young Rebel was killed by a pistol shot fired by a soldier named Webster. Webster was arrested, tried by a jury of twelve men and acquitted. He afterwards enlisted in another N H. Regiment and died in the service.

Dangers began now to thicken around the brigade and speedy fighting was anticipated. On the 6th of July a detachment under Col. Tappan set out by cars for Sandy Hook, and in the night orders were received to send all baggage that could be spared to Frederick, to leave the tents, except one large fly for the Staff, behind in charge of a guard, and prepare for rapid movement. At noon of the 7th the reserve was sent by cars to Sandy Hook. This locality was on the Maryland side of the river, opposite Harper's Ferry

The regiment marched again at seven o'clock p. m., keeping the Maryland side of the river, and arrived at

Sharpsburg, twelve miles, at two o'clock a. m. of the 7th, and at Williamsport, twelve miles further, in the afternoon, immediately forded the river and trod for the first time the sacred soil of Virginia.

Before crossing the river, a little incident occurred that comrades will recognize as characteristic of Lieut.-Col. Whipple. Col. Stiles, of the New York Ninth, ordered his men to take off their shoes and stockings before fording the river, whereupon Col. Whipple exclaimed in substance: "Men of New Hampshire, you are going to tread the sacred soil of old Virginia. For God's sake don't go barefooted! If your mothers have any misgivings about your bringing up, redeem yourselves."

At this point they joined again their old friends, the New York Ninth and other regiments of the brigade, and bivouacked for the night. At four o'clock on the morning of the 8th of July, the entire command of Col. Stone marched for Martinsburg, twelve miles, arriving there at noon; they joined the command of Gen. Patterson between Williamsport and Martinsburg. Patterson had just been having his running fight with Johnston over this route, which was called the battle of Falling Waters, from a very rapid but small brook of pure water. The prostrate fences, torn and scarred trees, riddled and demolished buildings and fresh graves by the roadside, indicated the field of action.

But two of the Federal troops were killed in this engagement. A hundred and seventy Rebels are said to have been killed. Some were buried; fifteen were

covered with leaves in the woods. Two four-horse loads of the dead were brought into Martinsburg, some of them partly devoured by the hogs. Large numbers of turkey buzzards hovered over the scene waiting for their feast. Such is war! There seemed a special significance in the appearance of "Old Glory" waving through a breach in the roof of a house, made by a cannon ball from the Rebel guns. There were many true Union people along this road who hailed the troops with demonstrations of joy.

About twenty-five thousand troops were massed at Martinsburg, and it was the original design to march the following day in pursuit of Johnston. The approaching battle at Bull Run rendered it eminently important that Johnston, who was at Winchester, should be intercepted and prevented from joining in the engagement. This work was especially assigned to Gen. Patterson, but for some reason which will probably forever remain a mystery, when the morning came and all were anxiously awaiting orders to march, it was suddenly decided that there would be no movement until further orders. A subsequent investigation of the matter resulted in the supersedence of Gen. Patterson by Gen. N. P. Banks.

GEN. N. P BANKS.

The few days of rest at Martinsburg were very grateful to the troops and were passed in incidents familiar to camp life. The clothes of the men, which were poor at best, had become much worn, and they were almost shoeless. What new pants they had were distributed, but not a pair of shoes could be found. Necessity, the mother of invention, came to the rescue. Lieut. George W Colbath, of Dover, at this writing warden of the State prison at Concord, was detailed to head a force. In a very brief space of time, leather, thread, awls and hammers were collected; pegs were made with pocket knives; benches were extemporized, shoes were mended, and the men's feet were made comfortable for the time. Many were the shifts to which they resorted to cover their nakedness. In one case three of the boys found a strip of cloth on which was painted: "Pies and Cakes," which was converted into three patches for their pantaloons. Another made a similar use of a discarded covering of a ham, and appeared on dress parade labelled: "Sugar-Cured Hams for Family Use."

The Fife-Major, Francis H. Pike, of Manchester, was one of the most unique and attractive personages of the regiment, and, in his official capacity, of the army To be appreciated he must be seen in full uniform, baton in hand, at the head of the regiment. Then he was in the height of his glory He had, moreover, the faculty of making others feel conscious of his importance. He had, to his great mortification, left his gaudy uniform at Point of Rocks, having with

him only a fatigue cap and blouse. Walking up to the hotel door one day where a guard was stationed with strict orders to let none pass in but commissioned officers, he was suddenly halted. Drawing himself up to his full height and looking down indignantly upon the sentinel, he calmly, and with an air of authority, asked: "Do you know who I am, sir?" The sentinel meekly asked if he were an officer "What do I look like, sir?" "Pass," was the laconic answer

Martinsburg was the scene of immense destruction of railroad property The skeletons of fifty-three locomotives and long trains of freight cars, yet smouldering with unspent fires, stood upon the track. It was an unnecessary and wanton sacrifice of property

If memory is not at fault, it was at Martinsburg that a night scene occurred which will never be forgotten by those participating in it. The Staff, with several of the line officers, were gathered under the officers' "fly," the only tent in the regiment. The night was dark as pitch; the rain was falling in torrents, and the wind was howling dismally through the grove. All minds were depressed by the unaccountable policy of Gen. Patterson; the time of their enlistment had nearly expired, and the thought of returning home without one opportunity to prove their courage or strike a blow for their country, was exceedingly exasperating The gloom within and without were in perfect sympathy The spell was suddenly broken by the faintest possible sounds of vocal music in the lulls of the raging tempest. Gradually the notes became more distinct, the air and

its familiar words were recognized, and when shadowy forms appeared before the opening of the tent singing the immortal "Home, Sweet Home," not one of the little company of listeners had the courage to say he was too manly to weep. The visions that came floating before their minds from the far-away hills and valleys of dear old New Hampshire were too much for the stoicism so often attributed to brave soldiers.

The men were greatly elated when, on Monday, the 15th of July, at five o'clock in the morning, the regiment with the rest of the division, under General Patterson — consisting of twenty-seven regiments and six hundred wagons — were again on the march. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when the men found themselves on the road to Winchester The Rebels were scattered along the route in small companies, but they fled at the approach of the Union army, paying their compliments with a few cannon shots. No casualties occurred. The regiment arrived at Bunker Hill, ten miles from Martinsburg, about two o'clock p. m., and encamped on the ground just vacated by the Rebels. The army was now within ten miles of Johnston's fortifications at Winchester, and probably there was not a soldier that did not confidently expect, as he desired, to stand between Gen. Johnston and the enemy at Manassas and prevent his re-enforcing the Rebel army at the latter place.

It is not the province of this sketch to sit in judgment upon the motives of high officers. This is the duty of higher authority; but the facts in the case were of a

most depressing character The day was spent with only a feeble reconnoissance in the direction of Winchester, with no results, and the next morning, the 17th of July, at daylight, instead of advancing upon Winchester, a retreat to Charlestown, twelve miles, was commenced. It is needless to say that the men were sadly discouraged and demoralized. They had repeatedly expected to meet the enemy, and as often been thwarted. The term of their enlistment had nearly expired, and the prospect of bearing to their homes no laurels of an actual engagement with the enemy, was not inspiring. Whether he deserved it or not, Gen. Patterson had to bear the censure of the soldiers in language that we forbear to put upon paper. Whatever apology may be made for Gen. Patterson s conduct, it is a fact known to him at the time, that while he was hesitating Gen. Johnston marched to Strasburg, without an attempt on Patterson's part to intercept him.

Charlestown was a place of more than ordinary interest to the troops as the scene of John Brown's imprisonment, trial and execution. The court house, jail, and the site of the gallows, were visited by thousands, and anything that could be gathered in the form of relics, was carried away. But little was left of the chair in which John Brown sat in his prison, of the table on which he wrote, or of the tree to which his gallows was guyed. The troops were within two or three miles of the village before the citizens were aware of their approach. Valuables were hastily secreted, all places of business were closed, and the troops were

received with the most profound silence, and the coldest possible reserve. The sneer of derision was plainly apparent on the countenances of the ladies, who, in their best attire, sat with an air of pride on the inevitable piazzas. Still there were some Union people even in Charlestown. One young lady had taken the precaution to gather in her chamber a quantity of stones, with which, from her window, she soundly pelted the few Rebel soldiers who fled at the approach of our troops. They in turn threatened, but, their business requiring haste, they could not tarry to retaliate.

The New Hampshire First should have all the credit justly due it, and nothing more is demanded. For this purpose it is proper to make a statement of facts with regard to a transaction that occurred at Charlestown, as there was some dispute about it.

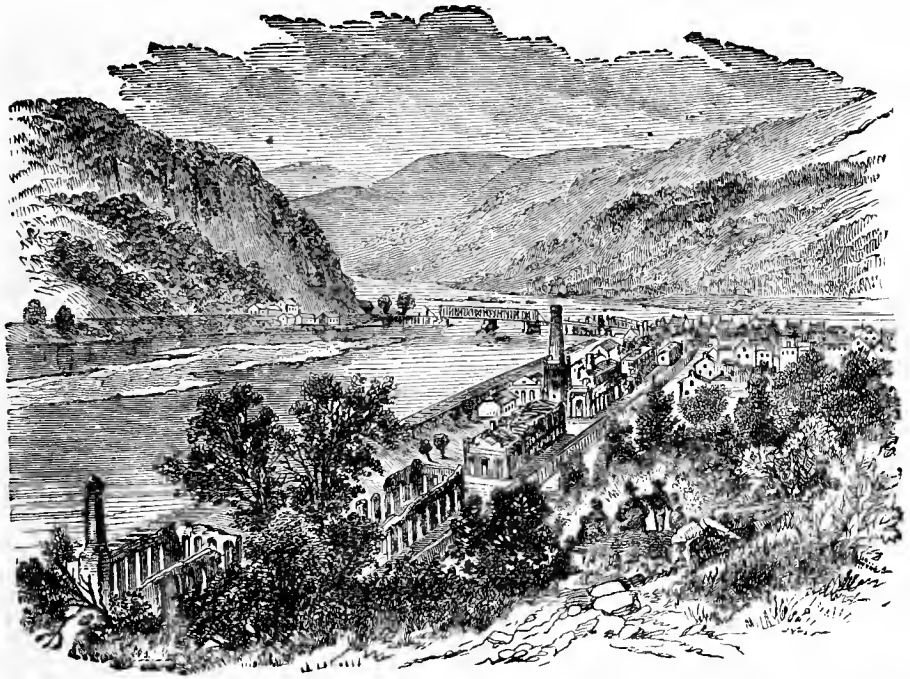
On the night of the 18th Capt. Kelley's company, while on picket, captured a horse and carriage and two men. They also arrested two negroes at different times, who proved to belong to the same master, and both told the same story, as follows: Their master was in the Rebel Army; their overseer who lived two miles out of the village, was captain of a company of local militia. On the approach of our Army he disbanded the company; secreted their arms under the eaves of the Court House; hid his uniform and went home. A report was made at headquarters and a search was ordered. Lieut. Nettleton, of Co. D, being that day Lieutenant of the guard, commenced the search in the attic, but found nothing, when he was informed by a

citizen that he helped bury the arms in the cellar of the Court House, whereupon Lieutenant Nettleton set a squad of the Massachusetts Twelfth to digging, Capt. Barton of Co. D, 1st N H. Vols., being present and assisting Forty-three stands of arms were found, which were carried away by the Massachusetts Twelfth, who claimed the credit of the discovery All the county records, stationery, etc., were found here, evidently buried in great haste. To Lieut. Nettleton justly belongs the credit of this affair. He also, with a squad of men, surrounded a house and captured a Rebel Lieutenant and his accomplices, securing their arms. The camp at Charlestown was christened—"Camp Whipple."

On the night of the 20th the regiment received the first information that fighting had commenced at Manassas, and in the night received orders to cook one day's rations. Great excitement prevailed in the regiment when, on the morning of the 21st, the news of the fighting was confirmed. None knew what to expect—what exposures were before them.

Great anxiety was felt for the result and many were painfully solicitous for the fate of their friends in the Army of the Potomac. Col. Tappan rode up beside the Chaplain, and, with blanched face and tearful eyes, said: "Chaplain, they are fighting at Bull Run, and Col. Marston is killed or wounded, I feel it in my bones." Singularly enough it proved that just about that hour Col. Marston received a severe wound. On the morning of the 21st the division marched to Harper's Ferry

and encamped on Bolivar Heights. Before marching from Charlestown Col. Stone took the precaution to give orders to his command that any man stealing from the citizens should have his head shaved and be drummed out of the camp as the least punishment. Said he, "I never was in or saw any Army that conducted as this did at Bunker Hill, the New Hampshire First excepted," a compliment that the boys of the First highly appreciated.



HARPER'S FERRY.

By this time the indignation of the men against General Patterson had arrived at white heat, and they were greatly delighted when, on the night of the 24th, Gen. N. P. Banks arrived by appointment to supersede Gen. Patterson. Nothing of moment occurred during the

stay of the regiment at Harper's Ferry The ruins occasioned by the "John Brown Raid" were duly attended to and many trophies carried away; two or three false alarms stirred the men to vigorous action, and on the 28th of July the First Regiment moved across the river to Sandy Hook, three miles, and went into camp. On the 2d day of August, their term of enlistment expired and they did not delay to embark on board the cars for New Hampshire. They were paid off, mustered out of the service—most of them on the 9th of August, 1861—and discharged at Concord.

The reception which the boys met in Concord was a fitting compliment to the farewell given them three months before. The depot was again filled. The ragged and unkempt condition of the troops very naturally excited much merriment, from the citizens, in which the boys heartily joined. The regiment was marched through the streets to be exhibited to the people, and finally to the State House yard where, writes a soldier, "Lots of speeches were made of which we did not hear a word, being, Tantalus like, greedily eyeing the good things on the tables which were bountifully spread, our appetites having been sharpened by the twenty-four hours' ride from New York, and where Concord's prettiest girls had their stations to wait upon and do honor to the returned Sons of Mars."

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Concord, occurred the assault upon the "Democrat Standard" office; accounts of which have been so varied that a prominent citizen of Concord, by the solicitation of the

author, has furnished for this volume the following statement of the facts:

"The 'Democratic Standard' was a newspaper published in Concord by John B. Palmer, and edited by Edmund Burke, of Newport. Its columns had, all along since the commencement of the war, teemed with bitter abuse of the government as administered by Abraham Lincoln, in its efforts to suppress the Southern Rebellion. Jeff. Davis was even extolled as a 'patriot,' and the soldiers of the Union army were blackguarded as 'Lincoln's mob, robbers and murderers.' On the 5th of August, 1861, the brave boys of New Hampshire's First Regiment returned to Concord on the expiration of their term of enlistment, and remained there a few days till they could be paid off. The character of the 'Democratic Standard' was known to them; and on Thursday, August 8, copies of its recent issues fell into their hands, the contents of which naturally angered them. Some of them called at the office of the newspaper and had a conversation with the Palmers, five of whom — a father and four sons — had to do with the publication. They were told that Mr Burke was responsible, and were treated with some incivility. The soldiers were far from satisfied.

About four p. m. some threatening demonstrations were made about the office, which the Palmers indiscreetly met by brandishing arms and abusive epithets. A ball from a gun discharged by them penetrated the floor, endangering the life of a seamstress at work in a tailor's shop below. The city marshal, policemen,

peaceable citizens and soldiers were in the passage-way leading to the office. The marshal notified the Palmers that if they would put away their arms and give him the possession of the office, he would save their property from destruction. They refused to do so. A revolver was fired through a broken panel of the door into the crowd in the passage-way Three of the five shots took effect; two soldiers were wounded — one being shot through the arm, and the other in the hand — while a lad, fifteen years of age, who had been employed as an attendant of one of the Captains of the First Regiment, had his low-crowned hat penetrated by a bullet, and narrowly escaped death.

The cry now ran along through the crowd in the street that these men were shot. No police force could restrain or withstand the excitement of the soldiers. The windows of the office were soon all smashed out by stones and brickbats. The Palmers, in the utmost fright, fled for refuge to another part of the building The office was entered and a clean sweep of type, cases and materials of all kinds, was made.

Meanwhile, the sign had been pulled down and a bonfire made of it in the street. The fire was kept burning for some time by various other combustibles obtained from the 'gutted' office. The soldiers who took part in this demonstration were scrupulously careful not to injure any property except that of the persons engaged in the publication of the objectionable sheet. Compensation for injury accidently done to property of other persons in the same building was promptly offered.

Indeed, it is probable that the excitement would have been allayed with very little, if any, destruction of property, had not the Palmers fired upon the crowd.

Those who were excited by those unlucky shots to make a 'clean sweep,' a 'complete gutting' would, probably, otherwise have contented themselves with frightening the proprietors of the 'Standard' into better behavior, without resorting to such extreme measures. The five Palmers were finally, early in the evening, discovered in their retreat, and brought out. By the strenuous efforts of the police, and others, they were got through the excited crowd with a few slight bruises, and were lodged for safe keeping in the State prison, where they remained some days."

The casualties of the regiment were as follows:

Discharged before leaving the State,	3
Discharged by reason of disability,	13
Discharged by Court Martial,	2
Deaths from different causes,	4
Captured by the enemy,	5
Transferred to 2d N. H. Regiment,	1
Deserted,	7
Total,	35

The Staff Officers of the First Regiment—"present company excepted"—deserve unqualified approbation as gentlemen and soldiers. To make any distinction would be invidious.

They were all men of brains, of education and culture. Their uniform kindness to the men and solicitude

for their comfort have ever been remembered by the latter with gratitude.

Although, with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Whipple and Adjutant Fellows, they had comparatively neither military experience nor education, they readily accommodated themselves to the duties of their new and untried positions and served with great credit to themselves, and with honor to the State, and were worthy of the civil and military honors conferred upon them after the regiment was disbanded. Their military record may be found in the tables at the close of this volume.

The subordinate officers of the regiment deserve equal commendation in the sphere in which they acted. What they lacked in military experience was speedily supplied by careful study of military tactics and the exercise of good common sense, which crowned their work with success, and won for them the confidence, respect and affection of the men under their command.

So well officered was the regiment in every department, and so harmonious were their relations with each other and with the men, that there was, during the entire campaign, no friction that is worthy of mention.

It has been more than intimated already that no regiment in the command conducted itself with more propriety than did the New Hampshire First, nor gave less occasion for complaint and discipline.

It was composed, as a whole, of as noble a set of men as ever bore arms, who enlisted to serve their country and not to enjoy a holiday, and they deserve as large a share of the grateful appreciation of the people as do

their military superiors—the officers. The history of the First Regiment as an organization is soon told and was comparatively uneventful. Its records can tell of no engagements with the enemy, except the few shots exchanged across the river at Conrad Ferry, which was little more than a holiday diversion.

True, its marches were severe for uninitiated troops, though trifling compared with subsequent experiences of the kind. But the regiment did an immense amount of guard and picket duty For many days and nights together the picket lines would cover the distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, so perfectly arranged that the firing of a signal gun would be instantly followed by a score of reports and the alarm of the camp. The actual results of such service may never be known, but it is certain that it often accomplishes, unobserved, as great results as do sanguine engagements upon the field of battle.

While, however, little may be said of the regiment as an organization, the service of its individual members enters into the history of all the subsequent military organizations of New Hampshire, and, to a limited extent, into Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont, and even New York Regiments. Every regiment and probably every other branch of the service in New Hampshire, except the Seventeenth which did not go to the front, although most of them were incorporated into other regiments as recruits, contained more or less members of the First; and, as may be seen by the tables at the close of this volume, many of them

rose to deserved distinction, many of them returned cripples and many found a soldier's grave. If New England is found in all the States and Territories, the New Hampshire First spread into all branches of the service and contributed its full share to the great struggle which found its consummation at Appomattox.

Much has been said about the corrupting influences of war upon the character of soldiers, but it is doubtful if facts will justify such a sentiment with regard to the volunteer soldiery in the great Rebellion. Very assuring evidence is not wanting that the soldiers who survived the conflict and returned to their homes, were, as a whole, improved in all the elements of a true and useful manhood—that those who were made better men by their experiences outnumber those who were made worse. A distinction should be made between a hireling or conscript soldiery, and men who, moved by patriotic impulses, temporarily left their homes and their callings to defend the government upon the perpetuity of which depended the security of all their interests. Discrimination should also be made between the motives by which different classes of men were actuated when they enlisted in the late war It would be manifestly unfair to attribute to army life the ruin of those who were dissipated and worthless when they enlisted. To such, army life served only as a vent for corruptions which had previously accumulated.

But even of this class many returned reformed and have made useful and prosperous citizens. They discovered by their new surroundings, that there was

something better for them than a life of rowdyism and vice and they seized the opportunity to amend.

There was another large class of men, and probably the largest element in the Army, who, though generally sober and industrious, had never aspired to a position above the routine of a local business or the duties of an employee or day laborer. They were unconscious of the reserved powers they possessed. Nothing in their surroundings had served to call these powers into action. Ambition they had, but it was latent. Nothing in all their lives had occurred to arouse it to action until it was vitalized by the call of the country and the way was opened before them for honorable distinction. It was like a revelation to them. They seized the opportunity and returned from the Army to the civil walks of life with new and nobler purposes and with enlarged ideas of personal capacity and of life's mission. Thousands of such men who, but for the war, would never have been known beyond the narrow circle of their daily toil or a local business, have since filled or are now filling with great credit, positions of trust, responsibility and honor

Of this class the country is proud to reckon the "Greatest General of the age"—U. S. Grant.

But his well-merited reputation should not eclipse the honor equally due to many others who have, with as commendable fidelity, filled the lower positions to which their circumstances and abilities have assigned them. The elevating influence of the war upon this class of men more than compensates for the supposed demorali-

zation of those who enlisted with, at best, questionable morality and returned unimproved. It is, indeed, one of the greatest marvels of the Rebellion—entirely unique in the history of the world's wars—that such an immense army of citizen soldiers should quietly disband and return to the peaceful relations of life, with so little interruption of the industrial, social and moral order peculiar to American civilization. It proves beyond reasonable doubt that, barring all motives of an unworthy character, the great mass of our armies were actuated by that spirit of patriotism which tends always to improve rather than degrade what is noble and praiseworthy in humanity.

BOSTON PHOTOGRAVURE CO.

CHAPTER VI.

BY W. H. D. COCHRANE.

THE WAGON TRAIN.

The first regiment of volunteers, to go to the front in 1861 from any State, fully equipped with uniforms, arms, accoutrements, baggage, hospital and supply train, was the First New Hampshire.

Some of the States had earlier sent regiments, armed and uniformed: others had sent organizations in uniform but unarmed; while still others, notably Minnesota, had sent simply regiments of men, without uniforms or equipments. Our regiment was completely equipped in all the details.

Orders for arms, uniforms, and camp equipage had been placed by the Executive and Council immediately after the call for volunteers. The duty of procuring and properly distributing the outfit devolved upon the Quartermaster's Department. On the 30th day of April Richard N Batchelder, a prominent business man of Manchester, was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and immediately entered upon his duties; Gov Goodwin decided to supply field transportation and to this Batchelder applied himself with his characteristic alacrity. Horses were to be purchased, harnesses made and wagons built. A contract for fifteen Army wagons and

one hospital wagon or ambulance was placed with the well known stage-coach builders, Lewis Downing & Son of Concord. He then selected Charles H. Norton of Concord, Samuel F Wright of Nashua, Joseph C. and Asa C. Batchelder of Manchester to procure horses. These gentlemen,—all now dead, except Capt. Wright, who has for many years been engaged in stable business in Chicago—were skilled horsemen, thoroughly acquainted with the business, and at once entered upon their work—Dr Norton and Capt. Wright in their respective localities, the Messrs. Batchelder in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Within ten days' time they had purchased, submitted for inspection and the State had accepted seventy young, sound, serviceable horses, averaging in price $125 each. Dr. Norton put in 26, A. C. Batchelder 10, Capt. Wright 9 and J C. Batchelder 25. The contract of making the harnesses was filled by the late James R. Hill, founder of the now celebrated Concord Harness Company. Canvass for wagon covers, and paulings was obtained of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company

So well and thoroughly and expeditiously was this work performed, that on the 14th day of May—just fifteen days after his appointment—Lieut. Batchelder reported to Col. Tappan that the regiment was uniformed, armed, equipped, and field transportation for tents, baggage and supplies was ready

A corps of experienced horsemen were selected as drivers of the teams, but not enrolled as enlisted men; yet, as they rendered valuable and valiant service in

this and other organizations during the war, their names are herewith noted as follows:—Wagon Master, Atherton W Quint. Assistant Wagon Master, Henry C. Phillips. Drivers, Frank Breed, Albert G. Chamberlain, David B. Conroy, Samuel H. Davidson, Charles H. Emerson, George H. Emerson, Oscar Gage, Horace Haselton, John H. Jamison, James W Jones, J Finley McDole, Daniel F Moulton, James Martin, Charles Norton, John W Persons, Lyman A. Roby, Warren W Rider, Henry G. Sherman, and John Q. A. Swain. Most of these young men were from Manchester, Concord, Lebanon and vicinity, who had been accustomed to teaming or staging and were perfectly at home behind a four-in-hand.

Breed, Davidson, McDole, Norton and Swain left the train at Washington on the 9th of June and returned home. Davidson subsequently enlisted in the 4th N. H. Vols., and Norton and Swain in the 1st N H. Cavalry George H. Emerson was taken prisoner at Monocacy, Maryland, on the morning of July 4th, and was held about fifteen months; Chamberlain and Conroy joined the train at Washington and returned there when the regiment left Harper's Ferry for home; the others returned to Concord and were discharged with the regiment.

Several of them subsequently enlisted in other regiments. Phillips and Sherman in Vermont, and Haselton and Moulton in New Hampshire. Gage, Jamison, Martin and Roby returned to the front and served as Wagon or Forage Masters with the trains of the Armies

in the field until the close of the war. Martin was killed in Texas. Gage died in Manchester a few years after the war from disease contracted in service. Jamison engaged in business in Washington. Roby is again in Government service, being now U. S. Mail Transfer Agent at Manchester

Wagon Master Quint also returned and served continuously as Wagon Master and Superintendent of trains in the field, with the Second Army Corps, and Headquarters' Army of the Potomac from September, 1861, until May, 1865, when he returned to Manchester, and engaged in business and filled many important public positions. He was a member of the Legislature in 1871 and 1872; Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876; a member of Gov. Prescott's Staff in 1877 and 1878; a Trustee of the New England Agricultural Society, and Director in the New Hampshire Society, and Superintendent of its State Fairs a number of years; a Director in the Peoples' Savings Bank, Manchester, and a large owner and manager of real estate. From 1881 to 1885 he was again in Government service at Washington, as Inspector of National Cemeteries, and latterly as Assistant Doorkeeper U S. Senate. He died at Manchester, October 7, 1887, at which time the Manchester Mirror spoke of him as follows:—"Col. Quint possessed a wide field of acquaintance. He made friends easily and did not allow his friendly relations to die out from indifference on his part. For years and years he was one of the best known men at our State Capital; everybody

knew 'Quint.' His geniality and sociability attracted, and his zealous espousal of every cause he worked for made his efforts strongly sought after He liked a busy life. He wanted to be actively engaged in something exciting all the time.'

Col. Quint was a firm and life long friend of Colonels Tappan, Whipple and Batchelder, and often dwelt enthusiastically upon his experiences with them, while in the Army It was to this same Col. Quint, when Aide-de-camp to Gov Prescott, that the gallant old veteran Col. Tom Whipple "arose and bowed to his embellishments" and no man liked better than Col. Q. to relate the incident. He was an ardent friend of the veteran soldiers, his long service with them having made fond attachments, and, although never mustered in to the United States service as officer or private, he and most of his drivers in the three months campaign rendered four years of faithful duty in the field, during the Rebellion War

Some writer has stated that the First had an outfit of twenty-four army wagons when leaving the State. This is an error, (there were but fifteen, and one 4-horse ambulance) and undoubtedly arose from the fact that when Gen. Stone's Brigade marched from Washington to the Upper Potomac, a part of the Brigade supply train was attached to each regiment. Eight were so attached to the First. They were the regulation six mule Army teams, driven by "Jerk" line, the driver seated in saddle upon the "nigh" wheel mule, with his black snake whip trailing from his wrist. This was in

striking contrast with the New Hampshire drivers, who were mounted upon a driver's seat, with a foot board, from which to display their "red-topped" boot legs, driving with four reins and a fancy whip adorned with brass and ivory ferrules, and afforded much merriment to the officers and men of this entire command. The New Hampshire boys, however, clung to their style of driving throughout the campaign.

When at Harper's Ferry, the orders came to return home for discharge, the transportation was all transferred to the United States Quartermaster; the drivers' boxes were removed from the wagons, the four reins gave place to the jerk-line and jockey-stick, and the train of the First New Hampshire became a part of the vast transportation of the Army Each driver, however, retained his whip, the stock profusely adorned with ferrules and ribbons, which he bore as proudly home as did any man his musket.

A number of enlisted men, who tented and messed with the Wagon Train, were detailed from the ranks and served on detached duty, as clerks, orderlies, and medical cadets, at regimental headquarters, most of whom re-entered the service. They were Charles L. Brown of Manchester, mustered in Co. G, William H. D. Cochrane of Manchester, mustered in Co. H, Chas. Lee Douglass of Hanover, mustered in Co. A, Benjamin F Eaton of Hanover, mustered in Co. I, Sylvester D. Howe of Holderness, mustered in Co. G, Richard Knapp of Charlestown, mustered in Co. I, Arthur Sidney Nesmith of Franklin, mustered in Co. G, Otis

C. Wyatt of Sanbornton, mustered in Co. G. Brown was a clerk in the Adjutant's office, and upon his discharge he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Fourth Regiment. promoted to 2d Lieutenant in August, 1862, and died in service June 3d, 1863. He was a son of the late Dr. William W Brown of Manchester, the Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, and although he was but a youth from school when he enlisted in the First, he was at the time of his death one of the most promising young officers in the service.

Cochrane was also a clerk and the general orderly at headquarters; he also re-enlisted in the Fourth, but was not mustered in.

Coggin was clerk in the Quartermaster's office: after his return he enlisted in the Navy, received the rank of Warrant officer and served throughout the War; he is now engaged in mining business in Michigan.

Nesmith was also in the Quartermaster Department. He was in fact the Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, although mustered as private, and had charge of issuing the rations. "Sid," as he was familiarly called, was the most quiet, unassuming man about headquarters, respectful and courteous to all; so faithfully and well did he devote himself to his duties, that on the 10th of August, the day following his discharge, he was commissioned Quartermaster of the Third Regiment, with which he returned to the front and served until November 15, 1862, when he was promoted to Captain Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, in which capacity he served until he died at Franklin, Aug. 18, 1877

Eaton was the Hospital Steward of the regiment, although like Nesmith, he was enrolled as private, and had charge of the medical supplies; he was a big noble hearted fellow, always ready with a cheery word and happy smile to deal out the Surgeon's prescriptions. He also returned at once, having been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment, on the 22d of August, with which he served until October, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to the practise of his profession. He died at Hartland, Vt., March 1, 1882.

Wyatt was Eaton's Assistant and had general charge of the ambulance; the Adjutant General's report of 1865, reports him as a musician, presumably because he made "music" for any fellow who shammed sickness at Surgeon's call, or feigned lameness on the march in order to secure a ride in the ambulance. He at once re-enlisted in Troop I, First New England, afterwards First New Hampshire Cavalry, with which he served continuously until close of the War, participating in all its battles and engagements, returning in command of his troop, having been successively promoted Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain and Brevet Major. He now resides at Tilton, where he is Postmaster, and is prominent in Veteran and Grand Army circles, being a Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the State.

Howe and Knapp were the faithful and reliable hospital attendants, or what were termed in later regiments, Medical Cadets. Howe re-enlisted in Co. E, Fourth Regiment, was discharged therefrom on account

of sickness in January, 1862, again re-enlisted in Co. E, Twelfth Regiment, and served until December when he was transferred to V R. Corps. He now resides in Ashland. Knapp died in Vermont in 1887 Douglass was a young boy from Hanover who followed the regiment to Washington, where at the request of Surgeon Crosby he was mustered in to Company G, and detailed with the Ambulance Corps.

The six spare horses with which the regiment started being found insufficient, two more were obtained from the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, making with the field officers private horses, a total of eighty-four horses. William Campbell of Manchester, known as "The Clipper" who went out in charge of Col. Tappan's horses, was made the acting Veterinary Surgeon of the regiment.

The non-commissioned Staff were also a part of the headquarters' contingent, who ranked between the officers of the field and Staff and the boys of the wagon train. They were a quartet of "Majors." The veteran Drum-Major, William Carr, of Concord, sixty years of age, who marshalled his field music with all the pomp and precision of muster day on Cork Plains, away back in the "thirties," returned to Washington, entered the government service, and commanded a company of District of Columbia guards during the threatened invasion by the Confederate army in 1864. He died in Concord, April 3, 1876.

There was also Fife-Major Francis H. Pike, of Manchester, "Saxie," whom everybody knows, who could

handle a baton more gracefully, throw it higher and twirl it faster than any man that ever led a band across the Potomac. His appearance at the head of the regiment in Broadway and when proudly leading it up Pennsylvania Avenue and through the White House grounds to be reviewed by President Lincoln, are memorable events. He was appointed principal musician of the Fourth Regiment, September 18, 1861; serving as such until regimental bands were abolished, in September, 1863; was then appointed to the same position with the brigade band in Tenth Army Corps, and continued in service until the termination of hostilities. He now resides in Manchester and today dons the bearskin and baton, and marshals the band of the First Regiment New Hampshire National Guard as proudly and as promptly as in days of yore.

Sergt.-Maj. George Y. Sawyer, Jr., and Quartermaster-Sergt. Albert Lull; both were from Nashua: the former a lawyer, the latter a dentist, where they now reside, engaged in the practice of their professions.

It is barely possible that there were one or two others temporarily connected with regimental headquarters. The writer has endeavored to please them all — a no small task after a lapse of twenty-eight years, and no records to refer to.

Several civilians accompanied the regiment to Washington, among whom the writer remembers Hon. Walter Aiken, of Franklin, and Capt. Jesse F. Angell, of the Mexican War, afterward Major of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

CHAPTER VII.

BY HON. MARTIN A. HAYNES.

THE EMINENT SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE REBELLION.

The traveller in our State, whichever way he may journey, will at almost every point of observation have his attention directed to the spot which local pride cherishes as the birthplace of some man distinguished in the history of the country A recent newspaper paragraph recited a long list of famous men born within forty miles of the State House at Concord; and quite as remarkable as the fruitfulness, thus indicated, of this little territory in great men, is the fact that hardly one in the list achieved distinction as a citizen of his native State. Almost without exception they belong to that great guild of absent sons so aptly termed by Horace Greeley "the outer New Hampshire."

In the earlier periods of our national history New Hampshire's mighty men wrought in her name as New Hampshire men, but in the later times more of her sons have won national distinction as citizens of other States than of our own. They have gone out from their early homes conquering and to conquer. They are the busy bees in all the hives of commercial and industrial

activity They are conspicuous in State Legislatures, in Congress, and in all departments of government. And when the call has been "To arms!" the blood of generations of soldiers coursing in their veins has never failed to assert itself. This paper will be mainly devoted to a review of the noteworthy record of this class in the War of the Rebellion.

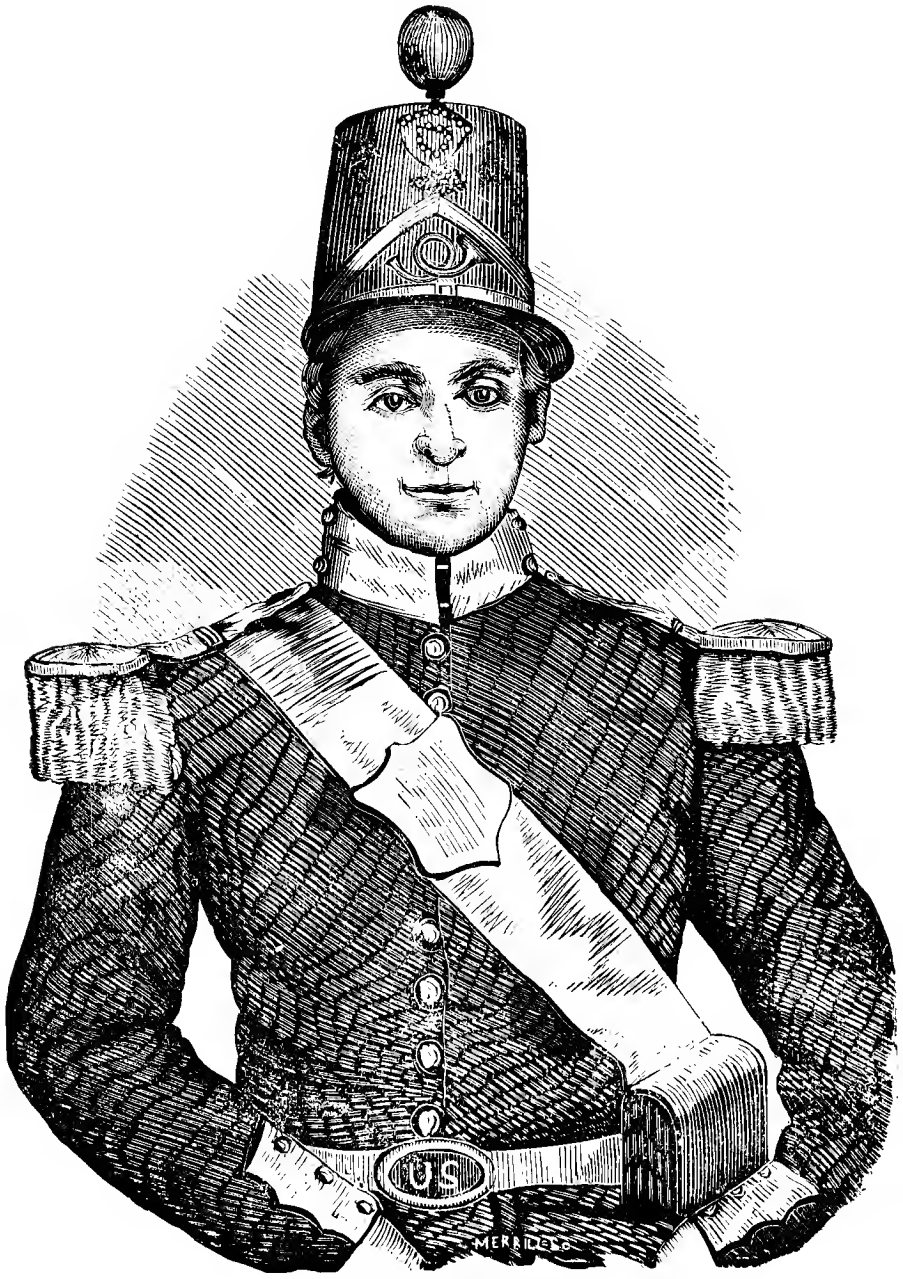
The series of regimental histories now in preparation under the limited patronage of the State will preserve the story of New Hampshire's distinctive share in the military achievements of the War She sent one out of every ten in her entire population to fight the battles of the Union, and the record of her fighting regiments is brilliant in the extreme. The First Regiment alone, of her infantry, was not called to face the enemy in battle; but besides its value as an emergency regiment at the front, it served a most important purpose as a military training school, and a large proportion of its members were subsequently identified with other organizations. Its written history may properly include many matters which in other regimental histories would be intrusive; and among these is the record of those eminent sons of New Hampshire whose services, whether civic or military, were outside her own State organizations.

At Concord bridge the minute-men of Massachusetts "fired the shot heard 'round the world," and the minute-men of New Hampshire rushed to their support almost before the battle-smoke of Lexington was dissipated in the air. Henry Dearborn led sixty young New Hampshire giants from Hampton to Cambridge—

a distance of fifty-five miles—in less than twenty-four hours. It was of such men as these that New Hampshire sent two regiments, and more, to Bunker Hill, where a Nineteenth Century lie in appropriate brass today denies them any recognition. On the eighty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts minute-men were once more in the heat of conflict, fighting their way through the streets of Baltimore: and it is the proud boast of our sister commonwealth that she there gave the first martyr to the cause of the Union. That martyr was a New Hampshire boy in a Massachusetts uniform. His name was

LUTHER CRAWFORD LADD,

and he was born in our town of Alexandria on the 22d day of December, 1843. Fifteen years of his life had been spent at the paternal home in the uneventful round of a farmer boy: one year as an apprentice in a Lowell machine shop. As a member of the Lowell City Guard he marched with the Sixth Regiment to the relief of the national Capital. In the attack by the Baltimore mob he early received a mortal wound on the head. Stunned by the blow, but still moving onward, a ball passed through his thigh, severing an artery Then casting a farewell look at the flag that waved over him, and fainting from loss of blood, he fell, exclaiming with his dying breath, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" All history may be challenged for the record of a more heroic death than that of this New Hampshire lad, who led in the way which more than a quarter of a million of loyal men were to tread, before the

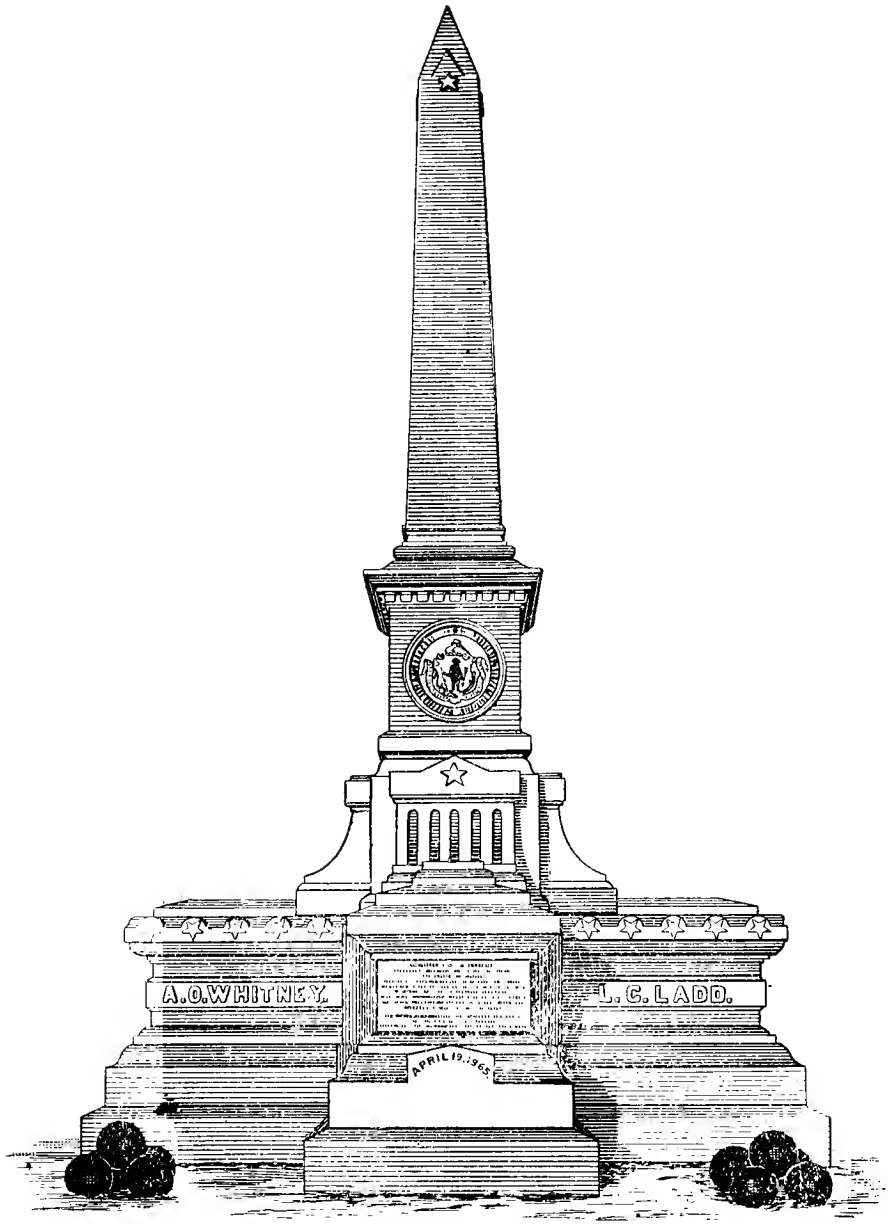


LUTHER CRAWFORD LADD.

Old Flag should float again unchallenged and triumphant. One moment simply a private soldier, his name perhaps unknown even to those with whom he touched elbows on either side, the next his fame was immortal; and New Hampshire will not soon forget that of her own sons she gave the first martyr to the cause of the Union.

On the same occasion Addison O. Whitney, of Maine, was killed, and Sumner H. Needham was mortally wounded. Immediately on the arrival of the news at Boston, Governor Andrews sent the following telegram to the Mayor of Baltimore: "I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in Baltimore, to be immediately laid out and preserved in ice, and tenderly sent forward to me. All the expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth." The Mayor of Baltimore acquiesced in this request, assuring the Governor that the dead should be tenderly cared for, and claimed the right of Baltimore to meet all necessary expenses. He reminded the Governor that the soldiers were considered as "invaders of the soil of Maryland." The Governor thanked the Mayor for his kindness to the dead, and added: "I am overwhelmed with surprise that a peaceful march of American citizens on the highway to the defence of our common Capital should be deemed aggressive to Baltimore. Through New York the march was triumphal."

On the arrival of the bodies at Lowell, solemn and appropriate funeral services were held at Huntington Hall, in which nearly or quite all the clergymen of the



THE LADD MONUMENT.

city joined. Immense crowds were in attendance, and a procession not less than a mile in length, followed the remains to the tomb where the bodies of Ladd and Whitney were deposited. The following day the body of Ladd was taken to Alexandria, N H., for burial, and afterwards, by the consent of the friends, was returned to Lowell and buried in the enclosure where stands the beautiful monument erected to the memory of the first dead of the great Rebellion. The body of Mr Needham, who died a few days after he was wounded, was taken to Lawrence for burial.

GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER.

From a purely military standpoint, the most accomplished soldier from New Hampshire was unquestionably Gen. John Gray Foster He was born in Whitefield, May 27, 1823, and graduated from West Point in 1846. Participating in Gen. Scott's campaign in Mexico, he was severely wounded at Molino del Rey, and brevetted Captain for gallantry His full captaincy came in 1860, when, as an engineer officer, he was sent to Charleston harbor to repair and complete the forts there. So it came that during the momentous events which there ushered in the great Rebellion, he was Maj. Anderson's senior subordinate. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, and commanded one of Burnside's brigades in the Roanoke expedition. In this campaign he distinguished himself by conspicuous ability and gallantry, was promoted to be a Major-General of volunteers, and placed in command of the department. He retained this

command until October, 1863, when he was sent to East Tennessee to succeed Burnside. The following year he was placed in command of the department of the South, and in 1865 of the department of Florida. In 1866 he was mustered out of the volunteer service and promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of engineers in the regular army

He died in Nashua, September 2 1874, and of him it has been truly said: "From boyhood he had been a soldier, and in whatever position he had been placed, whether as a subaltern in Mexico, an instructor at West Point, a Major-General in the civil war, or an officer high in rank in the Engineer Corps, he always served his country with his whole heart and performed every duty as became a true, loyal soldier."

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

John Adams Dix was a native of Boscawen, born the 24th day of July, 1798. In 1813 he was commissioned a Third Lieutenant — being the youngest officer in the army — and retained his connection with the service until 1826, when, having risen to the grade of Captain, he resigned. In January, 1861, when Cobb resigned his position in the Cabinet, Dix was called by President Buchanan to take charge of the treasury department. It was at once apparent that supreme loyalty had displaced unscrupulous treachery Dix's famous order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" became the watchword of loyalists. When the traitor Floyd arrogantly demanded the return of Maj. Anderson from Sumter to Moultrie,

Dix notified the President that a compliance with the demand would be the signal for the immediate resignation of himself and other loyal members of the Cabinet; and Floyd, checkmated, himself left. Lincoln inaugurated, Dix returned to New York. He presided at the great Union Square war meeting held in April after the attack on Sumter. May 6 he was appointed Major-General of volunteers, and June 16 to the same rank in the regular army. He was at once placed in command of the department of Maryland, and performed his duties with remarkable tact and judgment. In May, 1862, he was transferred to the department of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe; and in July, 1863, to the department of the East, with headquarters at New York. His subsequent assignments were administrative. Gen. Dix's services were of extraordinary value to the Union cause. Although in command of important departments, he was not called to lead troops in great campaigns and bloody battles; but with his fine administrative abilities and ripe judgment there was never a flaw or a mistake in the performance of the difficult duties which devolved upon him. His anti-war career was conspicuous as Minister to France and as Governor of New York. He died in New York on the 21st of April, 1879.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

New Hampshire furnished the complement to Gen. Dix in the person of Gen. Butler—the man who hanged the man who hauled down the American flag. Butler—a native of Deerfield, where he was born Nov. 5,

1818,—came honestly by the pugnacity and fertility of genius which have characterized his career. His grandfather was a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, and his father a captain of dragoons in the War of 1812. Widowed when Benjamin was but an infant, his mother removed to Lowell in 1828. He gained a college education, was admitted to the bar and at once won fame in his profession, became a red-hot politician, joined a militia company, and became a militia General. He supported the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; but when it became evident that the Southern leaders meant secession, he parted company with his old associates, and urged upon Gov. Andrew the necessity of preparing the Massachusetts militia for the impending struggle. When Sumter fell, and the call was made on Massachusetts for a brigade to come to the relief of the Capital, he was appointed to command the four regiments designated for the service. His movements were conducted with celerity and judgment. The Sixth Regiment was dispatched at once by rail, and met a bloody reception in Baltimore. The next day two regiments started by boat for Fortress Monroe, while Butler, with the Eighth, followed the Sixth. Upon arriving at Philadelphia he heard of the Baltimore tragedy, and determined to flank the riotous city. At Havre-de-Grace he seized a ferry-boat, loaded the Eighth upon it, and steamed down the Chesapeake to Annapolis, arriving just in season to save the old frigate "Constitution" from capture by Rebels. Disregarding the protests of both

Governor and Mayor, troops were landed and pushed on to the relief of the Capital. Other troops arriving by the same route, the Department of Annapolis was established, with Butler in command. Gen. Scott was formulating a grand campaign against Baltimore, which called for the operation of 12,000 men. But Butler, one dark night, in the midst of a tremendous thunder shower, marched into the city with a thousand men, took possession of Federal Hill, and Baltimore was won without the firing of a gun. He was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, and his headquarters established at Fortress Monroe. It was here that, with the sharp wit of the trained lawyer, he solved the troublesome question as to the status of slaves of Rebel masters coming into the Union lines, by declaring them "contraband of war." In August, 1861, he commanded the military part of the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. The Winter of 1861-62 he spent in preparations for the New Orleans expedition, of which he was to command the land forces. New Orleans was captured, and for six months he administered the affairs of the city with an iron will and an executive force as refreshing to loyalists as it was distasteful to the wild Secessionists of that city. He was relieved in November, 1862, and held the chief military command in New York city for a time after the terrible "draft riots," but otherwise was without command until the Spring of 1864, when Grant assigned him to the Army of the James, which operated against Richmond by way of the James river, while the Army of the Potomac was

pounding its bloody way down through the Wilderness. His last military service was rendered as commander of the land forces in the first Fort Fisher expedition. His failure to assault the fort was the occasion of much adverse criticism, and resulted in his being relieved from further military command. Gen. Butler was a unique figure in the war, and his record was one of brains, pluck, nerve, and audacity

GEN FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Fitz-John Porter is a member of the family of fighting Porters. His father was a Captain in the U. S. Navy, and Commodore David Porter of "Essex" renown was his uncle. Fitz-John was born in Portsmouth in 1822, was educated in part at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated from West Point in 1845, and was with Scott in Mexico, being wounded at the Belin Gate and successively brevetted Captain and Major. From 1849 to 1855 he was on duty at West Point; then with Gen. Johnston as chief of staff in the Utah campaign. In the Fall of 1860 he was at army headquarters in New York city, as Assistant Inspector-General, and during the early months of the Secession movement was charged with several delicate and important missions to the threatened Atlantic fortresses. After the opening of actual hostilities he was actively employed in organizing Pennsylvania's three-months' volunteers, serving on the staff of Gen. Patterson, and later with Gen. Banks. He was promoted to be Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers. During the Winter of 1861-2 he was busy at Washing-

ton in the work of army organization: and when McClellan landed on the Peninsular, Porter commanded a division in Heintzelman's corps. After the fall of Yorktown he was given command of the Fifth Corps, which had a distinguished part in all the subsequent operations of the campaign. In front of Richmond it was upon the right of the army, on the North bank of the Chickahominy Porter's operations in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, in the latter part of May, were designed to keep that flank clear for the anticipated approach of McDowell, and were successful in inflicting great loss upon the enemy June 27th Porter was attacked in position near Gaines's Mill by an overwhelming force of the enemy Upon our side the battle was one of the best-fought actions of the war With the assistance of some timely reinforcements Porter held his position until night, when, by direction of Gen. McClellan, he crossed to the South side of the Chickahominy At Malvern Hill—the last of the Seven Days' Battles—General Porter bore the brunt of Magruder's attack, and repulsed assault after assault with frightful losses to the enemy This campaign made Porter a Major-General of Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army In the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to Northern Virginia Porter moved his corps with such expedition that it was with Pope in the ill-starred Second Bull Run campaign; and in the subsequent measures for the protection of the Capital he was put in command of the defences upon the Virginia side of the Potomac. McClellan was

re-instated in command of the army, and Porter joined him at the head of his old corps, increased to twenty thousand men by the addition of a new division. This constituted the reserve at Antietam, and as an organization took no active part in the battle. He remained in command of the corps until November 12th, in the meantime fighting with it the successful battle of Shepherdstown. On the date given he was relieved of his command, and on the 25th was placed under arrest upon charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope of misconduct in the Bull Run campaign. This was the initial act in a controversy which for nearly twenty-five years occupied the attention of the country The writer of this sketch has borne his part as a champion of Porter's cause, giving his reasons therefor in a speech before the national House of Representatives, which there is not room here even to epitomize. A court-martial was convened, which found Gen. Porter guilty of the charges preferred, and he was dismissed the service January 27, 1863. Now commenced Porter's long struggle for a vindication from the great stigma which had been cast upon him. After many years—in 1878—he was successful in securing from President Hayes an order convening a board of officers to examine and report upon the case in connection with new evidence which had become available since the trial. The board consisted of Gens. Schofield, Terry and Getty, and their report was a most thorough and absolute vindication of Gen. Porter Gen. Grant, after re-examining the evidence, declared himself "convinced beyond all

COL. IRA McL. BARTON.

preconceived notions" of the injustice of Porter's conviction. From this time, for eight years, Congress was pressed for the only legal vindication which could be given: and in 1886 it came in the passage of a bill which restored Porter's name to the army rolls and placed him upon the retired list. At this writing Gen. Porter is a resident of New York.

GEN. BENJAMIN F KELLEY

The first Union regiment raised south of Mason and Dixon's line was commanded by a son of New Hampshire. He fought the first battle of the war, won the first victory, and was the first Union officer wounded in action. This man was Benjamin F Kelley, who was born in the town of New Hampton in 1807 He had long resided in Wheeling, Va., and had commanded a militia regiment there, but at the outbreak of the war was living in Philadelphia. Called to command the First Virginia Regiment of loyalists, he hastened to Wheeling and took command May 25th, 1861. On the 3d of June, after a night march of twenty-six miles, he attacked and completely routed a Rebel force at Philippi. While leading his men in the charge he was shot through the right breast and lung. The wound was supposed to be mortal. His conduct received the highest praise from Gen. McClellan, who telegraphed from Cincinnati: "In the name of his country I thank him for his conduct, which has been the most brilliant episode of the war, thus far." He was commissioned as Brigadier-General, to date from May 17th, and was on active duty until the close of the war, his operations

being almost exclusively in that section of Virginia where his regiment was raised. His thorough knowledge of that country and its people were of great value to the national cause.

In his old age and poverty he took a clerkship in the pension office at Washington; but in 1886 he was granted a pension of one hundred dollars a month by special act of Congress. In the discussion in the House his cause was championed by several prominent Representatives who served in the Rebel ranks, one of whom — Wilson of West Virginia — paid him this high compliment: "Those who fought against him know he was skillful and prompt and courageous. Those who fought against him testify to that; and they further testify that in just such a community as I have described, where brother was arrayed against brother, where the horrors of war were aggravated by rapine, by plunder, and by oppression which other communities escaped, Gen. Kelley never struck a foul blow, and never failed to put forth his arm — and to put it forth vigorously and promptly — for the protection of defenceless non-combatants."

COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER.

His illustrious parentage and the tragedy of his death have given the name of Fletcher Webster a place in popular estimation not often accorded mere regimental commanders. This son of the "great expounder" was born in Portsmouth, July 23, 1813. He graduated from Harvard, and adopted the profession of the law When his illustrious father became President Harrison's Sec-

retary of State, Fletcher Webster removed to Washington and acted as his father's assistant. He was secretary to Commissioner Cushing, who in 1844 negotiated the first treaty between the United States and China; and was Surveyor of the port of Boston under Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan. Although intensely Southern in sentiment during the political excitements of the anti-slavery agitation, yet when the slave holders rose in rebellion, he was the immediate and uncompromising advocate of military coercion. He said: "He whose name I bear had the good fortune to defend the Union and the Constitution in the forum. That I cannot do, but I am ready to defend them in the field." He raised the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment and led it to the field early in 1861. At the disastrous second Bull Run battle, August 30, 1862, he was shot through the body and left to die in the hands of the enemy His body is buried near his father's grave, at Marshfield.

COL. JESSE A. GOVE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Weare in 1824, and was educated at Norwich University While pursuing his studies there he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment United States Army, raised in New England for the War with Mexico, and accompanied his regiment to Puebla, at which place he was left in the hospital, and did not participate in the battles in the valley of Mexico. He was promoted to First Lieutenant December 4th, 1847, but on the disbandment of the regiment in 1848, was thrown out of the service. He made his home in Concord, and took

much interest in our State militia. For five years he was Deputy Secretary of State of New Hampshire, and in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce a Captain of Dragoons, and was stationed for a time in Utah. October 30, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-Second Massachusetts Regiment, raised by Henry Wilson, and fell while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Col. Gove's selection for this command was a high tribute to his reputation as an accomplished soldier, and he is said to have been the idol of the men at whose head he laid down his life. A fine portrait of Col. Gove appropriately occupies a prominent position in the State Capitol at Concord.

GEN. GEORGE THOM.

This distinguished engineer officer is a native of Derry, a son of Capt. James Thom, who died in that town in 1852. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was with Gen. Pierce as aide-de-camp in his march from Vera Cruz to Puebla, in 1847, and in 1849 was promoted to First Lieutenant. In the War of the Rebellion his remarkable abilities as an engineer found full scope, and the stupendous system of defensive works which covered and protected Washington was in a large degree the product of his skill and genius. He was brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865. March 7, 1867, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Chief of Engineers, and is now retired with the rank of Colonel.

CAPT JAMES S. THORNTON.

New Hampshire furnished one hundred and seventy-five officers to the Navy during the Rebellion, several of whom won fame and reputation. One of these bore a family name of historic renown in this State, and was, it is said, the last descendant of Matthew Thornton. James Shepard Thornton was born in Merrimack, on the 25th day of February, 1826, was educated in the public schools of Nashua, and January 15th, 1841, entered the Navy as a Midshipman. In the Mexican War he served upon the sloop "John Adams" of the Gulf squadron, and became Passed Midshipman in 1846. Although he resigned from the Navy May 9th, 1850, he was reinstated in 1854, and within a year was promoted successively to be Master and Lieutenant. During the early months of the Civil War he served on the brig "Bainbridge," on the Atlantic station, and in Farragut's operations on the Mississippi was Executive Officer of the flagship "Hartford." For his part in the engagements with the Rebel forts and fleet below New Orleans, with the ram "Arkansas," and with the Vicksburg batteries, Thornton was given great credit. July 16th, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander, and had charge of the steam gunboat "Winona" in the Mobile fight, in which he made a reconnaissance of Fort Gaines in sounding approaches under fire, and destroyed several Confederate steamers. But it is as the Executive Officer of the "Kearsarge" when she fought and sank the "Alabama" that Thornton is best remembered. The vessel's coat of mail—made by hanging the sheet

chains, or spare anchor cable, over the side so as to protect the midship section—was his suggestion. He had seen the advantage of such protection at New Orleans. Winslow's report gave Thornton the highest praise, especially commending him as "an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much to the success of the action." Congress gave him the recognition of a vote of thanks, and he was advanced thirty numbers in his grade for his gallantry in this action.

He was on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard in 1866-67; July 25, 1866, was promoted to Commander, and was commissioned Captain May 24, 1872. He died at Germantown, Pa., May 14, 1875.

CAPT GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS

was born at Hopkinton, October 20, 1836. From his graduation at Annapolis in 1856 until 1861 he saw much active service in various quarters of the globe, and the outbreak of the Rebellion found him upon the "Sumter," on the African station. Returning home in July, he was ordered as Executive Officer on the "Cayuga," which, early in 1862, joined Farragut's fleet in the Gulf. In the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip the "Cayuga" led the line, and Perkins, standing upon the extreme bow of his vessel and piloting her through the deadly storm, was in fact the first man to "pass the forts." The fleet proceeded on to New Orleans, and Perkins accompanied Capt. Bailey to the Mayor's office to demand the surrender of the city. They were surrounded all the way by a turbu-

lant, insolent and bloodthirsty mob; and the distinguished writer, George W Cable, then a resident of the city, characterizes their advance as the bravest deed he ever witnessed. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander in December, 1863. After performing important and dangerous service in transporting powder to Gen. Banks at Port Hudson, and in blockading off the coast of Texas, late in May he was relieved from command, with leave to proceed home; but on arriving at New Orleans he found the preparations going on for the attack on Mobile, and volunteering his services, was given command of the new double-turret monitor "Chickasaw" On that fateful fifth of August he won great renown. Capt. Johnston, of the Rebel ironclad "Tennessee," said of the "Chickasaw:" "If it had not been for that d—d black hulk hanging on our stern we would have got along well enough; she did us more damage than all the rest of the Federal fleet." In all the subsequent operations which led to our control of Mobile Bay, the "Chickasaw" bore an important part. Perkins is now a Post Captain, and makes his home in Boston.

CAPT GEORGE E. BELKNAP.

Another well known New Hampshire officer is Capt. George E. Belknap, a native of Newport, where he was born Jan. 22, 1832. When the Civil War came it found him equipped with the training of seven years of active service. He was conspicuous in many naval engagements, and won merited promotion. Since the war he has also achieved distinction by his scientific

attainments. His special service on the "Tuscarora" in making deep sea soundings across the Pacific, from California to Japan, attracted the profound attention of scientists all over the civilized world, and as a recognition of merit he was elected a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and awarded a medal by the Geographical Society of France.

SALMON P. CHASE.

No less conspicuous than in military and naval circles was the record of those sons of New Hampshire who found their field of action in the civil service. Three successive Secretaries of the Treasury in the war period—Dix, Chase and Fessenden—were of this class. Salmon P Chase was born at Cornish January 13, 1808. Left fatherless at an early age, he received material aid in his education from a distant relative, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1826. Adopting the law for a profession, he commenced practice at Cincinnati in 1830. In the political struggles of thirty years he was an aggressive and consistent foe of slavery As a young lawyer with his way to make in the world, he defied an overwhelming public sentiment by defending fugitive slaves and those accused of violating the slave code. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator from Ohio as an anti-slavery Democrat, but soon broke with the party on the paramount question, and in 1855 was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of the Pierce administration. In 1860, as a Republican, he was again elected Senator, but occupied his seat only two

days, when he resigned to become Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury The manner in which he met the tremendous responsibilities of the position will ever give him rank among the greatest of Cabinet officers. Starting with a bankrupt treasury, he was called to devise ways and means to meet financial demands in their magnitude unparalleled in history New methods were indispensable, and the giant mind of Salmon P Chase evolved systems which brought to the treasury the almost incalculable sums required by the needs of the Government. He wrought wonders by his wisdom and skill, and to him as much as any man—always excepting Abraham Lincoln—is due the ultimate triumph of the Nation. June 30, 1864, he resigned his secretaryship, and in December of the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, which position he filled until his death.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.

The successor to Secretary Chase was another son of New Hampshire—William Pitt Fessenden—at the time of his appointment a United States Senator from Maine. He was born at Boscawen October 16, 1806. After graduating at Bowdoin and being admitted to the bar, he located at Portland in the practice of his profession, and speedily rose to the first rank in his State both as counsellor and advocate. Although avoiding political office, he was several times a member of the State legislature, and in 1840 was a Representative in Congress. He declined a re-nomination, but continued, as an anti-slavery Whig, prominent and active in political affairs.

In 1854 he was elected United States Senator by a combination of Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, and at once established his reputation as one of the ablest members of the Senate. He was re-elected in 1860, and during the earlier years of the war served with rare ability as chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Fessenden was very reluctant to assume the fearful responsibilities of the Treasury portfolio, but finally yielded to urgent requests. The situation was critical. Six days after he assumed the office the currency, from enormous issues of legal-tender notes, had depreciated to thirty-four cents upon the dollar In all the foreign markets except Germany, Holland and Switzerland, our bonds were practically tabooed, and their sale, at best, was slow. Three millions of dollars per day were required for our immense armies and navies. In this emergency the new Secretary made a frank appeal to the people of the nation, which, seconded by an energetic and judicious system of advertising, brought a sufficiency of funds without the aid of European bankers, who learned, too late, that they had lost a golden opportunity By wise manipulation he enhanced the value of the legal-tender currency, until on his retirement from the Secretaryship gold had dropped to 99 per cent. premium. He resigned on the 4th of March, 1865, to take the seat in the Senate to which he had meantime been elected. In the later days of his public service he differed from his old party associates upon some matters of public policy; notably concerning the impeachment of President Johnson. He died in Portland September 8, 1869.

HENRY WILSON.

In Henry Wilson we have one of the most striking examples of the vicissitudes of life and fortunes possible in this country He was born in Farmington February 16th, 1812, and his parents were extremely poor —so poor that at the age of ten years he was "bound out" to a farmer for the remainder of his minority He performed his allotted labors faithfully, improved his meagre opportunities for education to the utmost, and when he became of age went to Natick, Mass., and worked as a shoemaker In 1840 he took an active part in the Harrison campaign, and was elected to the State House of Representatives. This was the opening of his remarkable public career He was repeatedly elected to the legislature—first as a Whig, and later as a Freesoiler—and rose so rapidly in public estimation that in 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Everett. From this time until his death he was continually in the harness, as Senator and Vice President. He was the relentless and inflexible enemy of slavery, and during the war, before Lincoln's great act of emancipation, introduced and pressed to successful conclusion several acts which struck locally and peicemeal at the institution. In March, 1861, Mr Wilson was assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs, a most important position during the four years of war that followed. The tremendous work he performed can only be understood by an examination of the records of those days. His labors were inces-

sant: and he was a master in the work of military legislation. During the recess of Congress after the First Bull Run disaster he returned to Massachusetts and raised the Twenty-second Regiment, one company of sharpshooters, two batteries, and nine companies for the Twenty-third Regiment—all in forty days. He led the Twenty-second to Washington as its Colonel, with an understanding that he should soon resign to have an accomplished army officer for its commander This arrangement was carried out, and Col. Jesse A. Gove (another New Hampshire born man) succeeded him. But he served until January, 1862, as a volunteer aide on Gen. McClellan's staff, acquiring information which was of immense advantage in the performance of his legislative duties. In 1873 he reached almost the summit of official position, when the "bound boy" of Farmington, the Natick shoemaker, became Vice President of the United States.

He did not live, however, to complete his term of office. On the 25th day of November, 1875, in the Vice President's room at the Capitol, he died suddenly, and somewhat unexpectedly, with but one attendant at his bedside. He had, some time previous, had a stroke of paralysis, but was supposed to be convalescing. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

This aggressive, hard-hitting, fearless leader of men was born in Bedford in 1813. At the age of nineteen his father gave him his choice, a college education, or a thousand dollars to start in life. He chose the latter,

and journeying to what was then the far West, to Michigan, he commenced, at Detroit, the mercantile career which laid the foundation of an immense fortune. He entered politics as a Whig, but later was one of the founders of the Republican party He first took a seat in the United States Senate on the 4th of March, 1857, displacing that veteran statesman of the opposite faith, Gen. Lewis Cass, like himself, a son of the Granite State.

In the wild turmoil of those days something more than mere moral courage was required of the opponents of the slave power in Washington. The average Southern conviction that Northern men would not fight was an encouragement to frequent bullying and an almost intolerable assumption of superiority Charles Sumner was even stricken down in the Senate Chamber by a South Carolina bully It was in such a crisis that Chandler, Wade and Cameron entered into a solemn compact to fight upon the first provocation. Chandler and Wade soon had occasion to act upon their purpose, and their readiness to try conclusions with the tools of the duellist wonderfully tempered the "fire-eaters'" devotion to "the code.' Lincoln's inauguration came, and the war.

Congressional records will reveal the multiplied forms in which Chandler's sagacious and practical mind shaped the measures which were so vital during the years of the contest. In the depression of the early disasters to our arms, he stood fearless and undismayed. On the 1st of July, 1862, he pronounced his master

speech on the conduct of the war, and closed by demanding the removal of McClellan, then at the zenith of his popularity and the idol of the army It fell like a thunderbolt, and the effect was tremendous. It was upon his motion that the important Committee on the Conduct of the War was organized, and he was for many years chairman of the Committee on Commerce. Three successive terms he served in the Senate; then in Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior Again, for the fourth time, he was elected to the Senate, and died in the harness. It was in the closing hours of the last session in which he took part that he pronounced philippic against Jeff. Davis, which will never cease to be famous in the annals of our national polemics.

In the political campaign of that Fall, (1879), he made political speeches in many States, travelling thousands of miles, and on the evening of the last day of October, made at Chicago, one of the greatest forensic triumphs of his life. His life work was ended. On the following morning he was found dead in bed at his hotel. His political opponent Senator Bayard, eulogized him as "manly, impulsive, outspoken, sincere and generous; an open but not implacable foe, and a steady and courageous friend. * * * Free handed and open hearted, he kept his word, despised a coward, and loathed a hypocrite."

HORACE GREELEY

Horace Greeley, a native of Amherst, was born on the 3d of February, 1811 In his autobiography he narrates with quaint humor and pathos the story of his

early struggles with poverty When Horace was eleven years old his father became utterly bankrupt, and fled to Vermont to avoid arrest for debt. The family followed, and at the age of fifteen Horace's long cherished ambition to become a printer was gratified, when he was apprenticed in a newspaper office at East Poultney Set loose in 1830 by the discontinuance of the office, he in a few months drifted to New York city, where after varying fortunes as journeyman printer, publisher and editor, in 1840 he started "The Log Cabin," a Harrison campaign paper, which made an unprecedented hit and established Greeley's reputation. The "Tribune" first saw light on the 10th of April, 1841, and the strong personality of its founder was imprinted upon its pages for more than a quarter of a century There the strength and the peculiarities of Horace Greeley were reflected as in a mirror. He followed no beaten track, but blazed a way of his own, often erratic, and very rarely in the popular direction, upon subjects social, economic, and political. But as the uncompromising enemy of the slave power the "Tribune" wielded a phenomenal influence. When secession was threatened, and before the opening of actual hostilities, Greeley urged the policy of letting the Southern States go in peace if a majority of their people so desired; not as a constitutional right, but as the easiest way of parting company with a bad crowd. But when the war opened, he gave the Administration a warm support; and when the slums of New York broke loose in the terrible "draft riots," Horace Greeley

and the "Tribune" office were marked as the special objects of the brutal mob's hatred. And yet, had not other leaders been of sterner fibre than he, the war never would have been fought to a successful issue. In our days of disaster he sometimes appeared to lose heart and to be ready to give up the contest on almost any terms that could be obtained. In July, 1864, he was imposed upon by certain parties claiming to represent the Confederate Government, and who desired to enter into negotiations for peace. He took full stock in these self-styled pacificators, and used his personal influence to procure for them an interview with the President. But Mr Lincoln, with consummate adroitness, developed the fact that these negotiators were mere unauthorized adventurers, and countered upon them neatly by his proclamation offering safe conduct and proper reception to the bearers of "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States." In 1872 Mr Greeley was the Independent Republican and Democratic candidate for President, and the mental strain of the canvass, together with disappointment over its disastrous conclusion, undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred on the 29th of December, of the same year.

LEWIS CASS.

Gen. Cass's active connection with the events of the war period ended with his retirement from the Cabinet of President Buchanan, in which he held the State

portfolio. Powerless in the midst of the traitors with whom he was associated in the Cabinet, and being fully convinced of the depth of their treasonable designs, and of his inability single-handed to stay and thwart them, the patriotic Secretary of State, overwhelmed with sorrow and filled with gloomy forebodings for the future of his country, resigned on the 12th of January, 1861, and retired to private life. Gen. Cass will rank as one of the remarkable men of his generation. A native of the town of Exeter, in which he was born October 9, 1782, he received a partial academic education at the Phillips Exeter Academy, went to Ohio, and established himself as a lawyer He showed fine military qualities in the War of 1812, which he entered as Colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army With a small detachment he fought a successful battle at Toronto, and when his command was included in the terms of "Hull's Surrender," his indignation, as expressed in reports to the Secretary of War, was uncontrollable. At the Battle of the Thames he served as volunteer aide to Gen. Harrison. In 1813 President Madison appointed him Governor of the Territory of Michigan, which position he held for eighteen consecutive years. His dealings with the Indians were characterized by courage and tact, and he fought or treated with them as occasion required. He well won the title of "The Father of Michigan." He was a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, and later of Buchanan's, and was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in

1848, but defeated by Gen. Taylor He died at Detroit June 17, 1866.

JAMES W GRIMES.

James Wilson Grimes was born in the town of Deering on the 20th of October, 1816, prepared for college at Hampton Academy, and received a partial collegiate education at Dartmouth. He read law in the office of James Walker, at Peterborough, and going West, commenced practice at Burlington, Iowa, in 1836. For a long term of years he was conspicuous in Iowa affairs, being a member of the first Territorial Assembly, and often re-elected. He was Governor of the State from 1854 to 1858, United States Senator from 1859 to 1871, and died at Burlington Feb. 7, 1872. Senator Grimes was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Senate during his connection with that body During the war period he was upon the important Committee on Naval Affairs—from December, 1864, as Chairman. In his speeches he displayed rare qualities of statesmanship, and was one of the most accomplished debaters in Congress. Possessed of an ample fortune, he founded professorships in both Iowa and Dartmouth Colleges, and established a free public library at Burlington.

CHARLES A. DANA.

Charles A. Dana, one of the most prominent newspaper men of the country, and present editor of the New York Sun, was born in Hinsdale August 8, 1819. He held responsible connection with the War Department, for some time as Assistant Secretary of War. During Grant's operations against Vicksburg, he was

with the army as special commissioner of the War Department, and his almost daily reports of the progress of events were of such value and interest as to call forth special acknowledgments and thanks from Secretary Stanton.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler, now a United States Senator from this State, laid the foundation for his present national reputation during the war period. His firmness and alertness as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives during the turbulent proceedings over Gov Gilmore's veto of the soldiers' voting bill gave him more than local fame. In 1864 he was employed by the Navy Department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy yard frauds, and March 9th, 1865, was appointed by President Lincoln, First Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General of the same Department. June 17th, 1865, he received the appointment of First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury His later career, as President Arthur's Secretary of the Navy, and as Senator, is familiar to all.

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN.

In the front rank of that peculiar product of the war, the "War Correspondent," stands Charles Carleton Coffin, familiarly known by his *nom de plume* of "Carleton." The ground he covered in his work is almost marvellous. He was at the First Bull Run, in Grant's western campaigns, at Memphis, and in nearly every great movement of the Army of the Potomac; was one of the first to set foot on Sumter after its evac-

uation; and was in Richmond almost as soon as the last Rebel soldier was out of it. Some of the finest reports of the war were from his pen, and his dispatches often conveyed even to the Government its first information of important events. His reputation as an author is established by several valuable works, mainly historical. He is a native of Boscawen, born July 26, 1823.

Such, in skeleton outline merely, is the record of the most eminent of those sons of New Hampshire who, in various spheres of action, had a distinguished part in the War of the Rebellion. As this sketch is of necessity brief, so it is in some respects incomplete as well. In the regular service, in both army and navy, were hundreds of New Hampshire officers who bore well their part. And in the field and line and staff of the two thousand volunteer regiments of the Union army, New Hampshire was fully and honorably represented. No allusion has been made to scores of distinguished officers of New Hampshire troops whose glorious records are the pride of the State; they will find their appropriate places in the written histories of their respective regiments. In the 37th, 38th and 39th Congresses, New Hampshire was represented by exceptionally strong and talented men. Here the writer has only attempted to group the most conspicuous of those who from the character of their service can find no other place than this in New Hampshire's distinctive war histories, but without an allusion to whom New Hampshire's record would be incomplete.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN.

THE IRISH OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

At the urgent solicitation of the historian of the First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, this paper on the part the Irish of New Hampshire took in the Civil War, was prepared.

The writer is not, therefore, to be held responsible for the question of propriety in thus contributing matter that, at the first view might appear foreign to the subject of the history, but in the absence of other material, owing to the short service of the regiment, it may, and and it is hoped it will, prove acceptable to the veterans of the First, many of whom became leaders in the regiments that followed, and at the same time place on record the services of a class of men whose loyalty, on account of their origin and creed, was questioned to some extent, but a few years before the war broke out.

Religion, however, had more to do with this feeling of distrust than nationality, as the Irish were, in the main, Catholics; and to this form of religion, the New Englander, from the very first, had the most inveterate antipathy What the cause of this was is not necessary to show here. It is enough in order to explain the situation, to state that the prejudice existed.

The Irish people were not strangers to New Hampshire, for men of that race had been here from the very first, and it will not be out of the line of history to make mention of the fact, as the names of many of them figure as soldiers, some of them prominent, in the military annals of the Colony, Province and State. The rolls of the scouts in the old Indian wars, "the Louisburg Expedition," the "Seven Years' War" and the War of the Revolution, all bear names as distinctively Irish in appearance as were those on the muster rolls of the Irish companies in the Third, Fourth, Eighth and Tenth Regiments of the Civil War

The endless wars in England and Ireland, from 1640 to the establishment of William III on the English throne, and the bitter struggles between the adherents of the Stewarts, and the followers of Cromwell, drove thousands out of Ireland, a large proportion of them soldiers. The majority went to the Continent where they took service under France, Spain, or in any other country where they could strike a blow at their old enemy, while still more came to this country in the employ of the Colonists, as Captain Standish came to Plymouth, and Captains Henderhill and Patrick to Massachusetts Bay Of this class, undoubtedly, was Darby Field, an "Irish soldier of discovery," who was sent over by Captain John Mason in 1631 to guard the interests of his infant colony, and to discover new lands for his employer To Darby Field is given the credit of being the first of the colonists to see the White Mountains, and also the first to scale their heights.

After him, the succession of Irish names on the provincial rolls of New Hampshire, is unbroken.

Our military history states that Darby Field was the first soldier by profession to enter the State, and that he was sent "not only for discovery but to assist in the military operations of the plantations, and in organizing and training the volunteer soldiers." Captain Walter Neal was in New Hampshire at the same time, as one of the two proprietary agents.

The following names on the rolls between 1710 and 1770 are an index to the nationality of the men who bore them, and prove conclusively that the Irish in New Hampshire had done their part, as well in founding the nation as their countrymen did one hundred years later in maintaining its integrity Neal, McNeal, O'Neal, Connor, Moran, Lary, Driscoll, Barry, McGowan, Carty, McSweeny, Haley, Moore, Fitzgerald, McMahon, Kelley, McLeneehan, McLaughlan, Kenney, Malone, Maloney, Murphy, Mooney, Ryan, Sullivan, Madden, Malloy, Bryan, Buckley, Tobin, Donnell, Rowan, Connelly, Clary, Grady, Maroney, Hart, Logan, McMillan, McGee, Donahoe, etc.

Among the most prominent of these were Colonel Hercules Mooney, who was a noted military character in the Province; Colonel Andrew McMillan, who was one of Concord's first citizens for years; Colonel John Hart, who had command of a regiment in the French war; Captain James McGee, who fell at the head of his command at Crown Point; Colonel Thomas McLaughlan, who fought under Stark at Bunker Hill; Capt.

Bryan McSweeny of Holderness, who was an old Indian fighter; Capt. David Donahoe, who commanded a vessel in the Louisburg Expedition; and Major General John Sullivan. Darby Kelly, whose name appears frequently on the rolls, was the ancestor of Capt. Warren M. Kelley of Donahoe's Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Gen. Sullivan was not old enough to participate in the Provincial wars, but the name was represented in the persons of Dennis, Valentine and Cornelius Sullivan, and the same name is found enrolled as Solovan and O'Sulloway; the latter is the Gaelic pronunciation of O'Sullivan, and in that form it will be found on page 136, volume 2, Adjutant General's Report for 1866, on the muster roll of Capt. Tash's company, Col. Blanchard's Regiment, where appear the names of William and John O'Selloway, October, 1755. These were troublesome times and whatever the nationality or the faith of these men may have been, their services were of inestimable value to the struggling colonists who were in constant dread of invasion from Canada, or exposed to sudden attacks from the Indians around them. Their names appear quite often on the rolls for a good many years before the Revolution, and the dropping of the peculiar Irish given names borne by the fathers, is noticeable among the sons, Jonathan, Benjamin, Ebenezer, etc., taking the place of Cornelius, Dennis, Patrick and Teague.

The great Irish emigration which began in 1846-7 and continued to the outbreak of the Rebellion, brought

John P. Hale

HON JOHN P HALE

LATE U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

thousands to this country who were strangers in creed to the great mass of the American people.

This increase to the laboring population created great alarm, as it was feared that there would not be employment for all; and this feeling, in addition to the religious prejudice, resulted in the formation of political organizations, at first called the Native American or American Protestant Associations, and all finally merging in one, the Know-Nothing or American Party which swept the North like wild fire. The object of this organization was to restrict emigration, change the naturalization laws so that a foreigner would have to remain here twenty-one years instead of five before he could become a citizen, to secure legislation hostile to the Catholic church, and to elect or appoint to office none but native-born Americans. Their motto was, "Put none but Americans on guard." Although this movement, ostensibly, was against all foreigners, in reality it was aimed at the Irish Catholics as subsequent events proved, their churches being attacked in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville and Manchester, N H. A convent was destroyed in Somerville, Mass., a priest tarred and feathered in Ellsworth, Maine, and terrible riots resulting in the loss of life and property in New Orleans, Baltimore, Louisville and Philadelphia. In New England there was no rioting except in the instances named, but a bitter feeling existed which found expression in the enactment of special laws in Massachusetts and New Hampshire against them. In the former state naturalized foreigners were required to

remain two years on probation after taking out their final papers, and in the latter they were required to report to the Board of Selectmen and exhibit their naturalization papers three months before election each year on penalty of losing their right to vote. In addition to all this they were declared unworthy to bear arms. It was almost an impossibility for an Irish Catholic to gain membership in an American military company, and in Massachusetts, under the administration of Governor Gardner in 1855, five or more military companies composed of Irishmen or Irishmen's sons, were disbanded and their arms taken from them.

The Columbian Artillery, Sarcefield Guards and Montgomery Guards of Boston, the Union Guards of Lawrence and the Jackson Musqueteers of Lowell were among the organizations thus treated. It was during this period that Colonel Benjamin F Butler endeared himself to the Irish of New England, by refusing to disband the Irish company in his regiment in response to the order of the Governor, for which he was promptly relieved.

These are not pleasant facts to recite, but in order to give the situation when the war broke out, it is necessary to write them up. Here in New Hampshire there were no Irish organizations to be disbanded, and but very few, if any, belonged to the militia. As a general thing it was a difficult matter for one of them to get admitted to a fire company This, then, was the situation when the election of Lincoln fired the Southern heart. The time was coming when the loyalty of these

men, who were so sorely tried, was to be put to the test and that question forever settled.

When the first call for 75,000 men was issued by President Lincoln, no one dreamed that there was going to be any serious trouble. The people of the South, in their fancied superiority, assumed that the North would not dare to oppose them, and the people of the North could not think the South was in earnest. The result was that both sides looked on the coming contest as a holiday affair; and the first troops sent forward, as a general thing, were those enrolled in the Militia or National Guards of the free States. For the reasons given but few Irish were in the ranks of these organizations. New York city had, perhaps, the only Irish regiment in the country, the Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran; and this gallant soldier was in prison when Sumter was fired upon, for refusing to order out his regiment to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales.

But the battle of Bull Run opened the eyes of the people on both sides. All could now see that war, and a long and bloody one at that, was imminent. The three months' men were now to be replaced by volunteers for three years.

The gallant conduct of the Sixty-ninth New York had attracted the attention of the whole country, as its desperate fighting at Bull Run was a common theme in all of the newspapers, and the features of its brave commander, Corcoran, became known to every home in the land, through the illustrated journals which vied with each other to do him honor.

To those who were living, and had arrived at the years of understanding in the Summer of 1861, what scenes presented themselves all over the North! From the field and the workshop, the school-house and the academy, the counting-room and the pulpit, the best blood of the country, foreign as well as native, rallied to the call of President Lincoln, and in the fore-front, shoulder to shoulder with their American neighbors, and keeping step to the music of the Union, were the men, the Irish Catholics, who were not deemed worthy to bear arms, but a few short years before. In New York, the Sixty-ninth became the nucleus of the Irish Brigade, which for four long years won imperishable honors on many bloody battlefields.

In Massachusetts the companies disbanded by Governor Gardner became the nucleus of the Ninth Mass. Volunteers; its Colonel, Cass, who commanded the Columbian Artillery, disbanded in 1855, sealing his loyalty with his blood at Malvern Hill. All over the North the bitter feeling of the past disappeared like melting snow, as the country saw companies, regiments and brigades being organized, composed of the men who were but a short time before looked upon with distrust; while the names of the Irish leaders, Sheridan, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Cass, Guiney, Donahoe, etc., became household words throughout the land.

To this grand spectacle of loyalty on the part of the Irish, New Hampshire was not an exception. From the time the first three years' regiment was organized, down to the day Lee surrendered at Appomattox, there

was not an organization left in the State that had not on its rolls the names of men of Irish birth or parentage. In the absence of any official designation of their birthplace on the muster rolls, their nationality can be determined, for

"By Mac or O' you'll always know,
True Irishmen they say,
But if they lack the O' or Mac
No Irishmen are they"

Many of them had dropped both the O' and Mac, but the character of the old Irish names is such it is easy to select them, especially if one is accustomed to them as the writer has been since childhood.

The plan then which he adopted in order to get a fair estimate of the number, was to take the Irish companies in the Third, Fourth, Eighth and Tenth Regiments, add to them the distinctive Irish names enrolled in the other companies and regiments, and then add one-half as many more for men of Irish birth or parentage, who bore names not of Irish character, for Jones, Smith, Brown, Dunn, Barrett, Crosby, Griffin, Cox, Cook, Black, White, etc., although not of the old Gaelic stock, are names quite common in Ireland. Following this rule, and making up the estimate from the Adjutant-General's Reports, the following would be the result:

		STRENGTH.	IRISH.
First Regt.,	three months,	765	49
Second Regt.,	three years,	2645	281
Third Regt.,	" "	2013	425
Fourth Regt.,	" "	1749	509

		STRENGTH.	IRISH.
Fifth Regt.,	three years.	2547	318
Sixth Regt.,	" "	2531	312
Seventh Regt.,	" "	1719	273
Eighth Regt.,	" "	1586	429
Ninth Regt.,	" "	1820	252
Tenth Regt.,	" "	1293	833
Eleventh Regt.,	" "	1622	159
Twelfth Regt.,	" "	1417	131
Thirteenth Regt.,	" "	1227	91
Fourteenth Regt.,	" "	1346	132
Fifteenth Regt.,	nine months.	875	23
Sixteenth Regt.	" "	874	22
Seventeenth Regt.,	" "	203	08
Eighteenth Regt.,	" "	951	35
Cavalry Battalion,	" "	419	10
First Cavalry,	" "	1491	236
Battery,	" "	163	17
First H. Artillery,	" "	1824	83
Sharpshooters,	" "	345	03
	Total number of Irish enrolled—estimate,		4631

It can be seen from the foregoing figures that less than fifty of that nationality were in the first three months regiment, and but sixty-five in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments.

The great bulk of them volunteered before the Winter of 1862, for three years, before the national or State governments offered bounties as an inducement to enlist. Company C of the Third Regiment was recruited

by General M. T Donahoe, who was commissioned Captain, having for lieutenants Robert Allen and Walter Cody Capt. Donahoe was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers in July, 1862. He was complimented for his conduct at Secessionville on James Island, June, 1862, in the report of Col. John H. Jackson, commanding regiment. This company leaves a most honorable record, second to none that left the State. It was the first distinctive Irish organization in any regiment from New Hampshire, and from the time of its muster into the United States service to its final muster out, not a single charge of desertion is on record against its members.

Through some one's blunder the name of John Kelliher, Company C, is put down as a deserter from camp in Concord. He enlisted in this company, but before being mustered into the service he was authorized by Governor Berry to raise an Irish company for the Eighth Regiment. He went to the front as Commander of Company C in that regiment, and was killed at the head of his company in the regiment's first engagement in Louisiana. Lieut. Robert H. Allen was promoted to Captain on the transfer of Colonel Donahoe. Lieut. Cody was severely wounded at James Island on June 16, 1862, and crippled for life

This company was fortunate in its officers. Capt. Donahoe being a finely educated man, a good disciplinarian and a gentleman in all his actions. Capt. Allen was a brave, determined, high-toned man, and was greatly respected by his comrades; and Lieut. Cody,

cut down with a severe wound in his first engagement, was of the same character Capts. John Kirwan and Michael Connolly worked their way up from the ranks in this company Lieut. Joseph J Donahoe was transferred with his brother from the Third to the Tenth, becoming its Adjutant, and later on was promoted to a Captaincy on the staff of Gen. Fessenden. Capt. M. P Donley of Company E was another gallant Irishman, who was promoted from the ranks, earning his double bars for bravery at Fort Fisher.

Company C was composed of good men and its record was one their countrymen may well be proud of: they proved true and loyal soldiers in a regiment second to none. It was recruited in Manchester, a city then as now, having the largest Irish population in the State. Scattered through the other companies of the Third were quite a number of the same nationality, and whatever the feeling might have been a few years before in relation to a man's birthplace, the war made them all brothers-in-arms.

Company G of the Fourth Regiment was raised by Capt. Michael O'Flinn in the city of Manchester, and, like the company in the Third, was a credit to the city and State. Capt. O'Flinn served in the first three month's regiment as Orderly Sergeant of Company C. He was a brave man and a good officer Like the Third, the Fourth had in the ranks of the other nine companies a good many men of the same nationality The leader of the Regimental Band, Prof. Walter Dignum, had a national reputation before the war as a band

master, the old Manchester Cornet Band under his direction acquiring the reputation of being the best military band in New England. In this respect the Third and Fourth Regiments were alike fortunate, both having good bands, which enlivened many, what might have otherwise been, weary hours.

The Second and the Fifth had no Irish companies, but the race was well represented in both regiments. To the Fifth especially, on account of serving so long in the same division with the Irish Brigade, the Irish were no strangers, and each had the greatest regard for the other. It is but a short time since one of the surviving captains of Meagher's Brigade said in the hearing of the writer, "They may talk as they please about the gallantry of the Irish Brigade, but braver men or better fighters never lived than the soldiers of the Fifth New Hampshire. They came up on the left in the charge on the stone wall at Mary's Heights, Fredericksburg, where we left ten out of twelve hundred behind us. I saw their colors go down five times, and they never touched the ground." A splendid tribute from a comrade of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, who left an arm behind when he retreated and too good to leave unrecorded.

The Second had no Irish commissioned officers, nor had the Fifth, unless Lieut.-Col. Larkin would come under that head, his name denoting an Irish origin. The Sixth Regiment had neither Irish organization or commissioned officers but a goodly number of the race were on the muster rolls of the regiment. The Seventh

Regiment had, also, many of them, two of the Captains, Caine and McCabe being of that nationality

Companies C and K of the Eighth were organized respectively by Capts. John Kelliher and Thomas Connolly The Eighth served through the war in the Department of the Gulf, and the character of the men in these two companies was fully up to the standard reached by their countrymen in the two companies of the Third and Fourth. Capt. Kelliher, who is mentioned elsewhere, had but just arrived in the country when the war broke out. He was finely educated, having taught school in Ireland, and, like the great mass of his countrymen, was fully imbued with the patriotic spirit of the times. He was one of the first to volunteer in Capt. Donahoe's company of the Third, and went into camp in Concord with the regiment. Here he met with several of his countrymen who were interested in his welfare, and thinking he could be of more service to the country in a different capacity, he was advised to apply to Governor Berry for authority to recruit an Irish company for the Eighth Regiment. The proper influence being brought to bear on the Governor the application was granted: he raised his company to the full complement, went to the front commissioned as Captain and was killed at the first charge of the regiment in the battle of "Georgia Landing" Oct. 26, 1862. He was less than twenty-five years of age when he fell, young, talented and with a bright future. Capt. J Q. A. Warren was killed in the same engagement, both being the first martyrs to the Union cause

in the ranks of the Eighth. Capt. Warren's body was sent home and Capt. Kelliher's buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Thibodeaux, La.

While the regiment was stationed here, before the battle, companies C and K raised $125 for the purchase of a monument to the memory of the Irish Poet and Patriot, Richard Dalton Williams, prominent in the Rebellion of 1848, and associated in that struggle with Smith, O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher, and who was buried at Thibodeaux with no stone to mark his grave. This was a generous act on the part of the soldiers, and a fraternal one, for Williams had espoused the secession cause with all the ardor he had put into the struggle in Ireland, and had died a few months before the arrival of the Eighth in Louisiana. It would be a graceful act if some of the Southern survivors of the "Lost Cause" paid a similar tribute to the memory of the gallant and lamented young Kelliher who laid down his life so early for a country he had but so recently entered.

Capt. Thomas Connolly of Co. K was a native of the city of Dublin, and was a fine specimen of the best type of Irishmen, mentally as well as physically. He was six feet high in his stockings, erect and martial in his bearing, and the beau ideal of a soldier. Although a strict disciplinarian, one of the most so in the regiment, he was respected by every man in the Eighth, for he never asked a man to go where he was not willing to lead. As brave as a lion, his lips were as pure as those of a young girl. Not a foul word was ever heard from

him in anger or in jest. He despised a coward and loved a brave man, and was not slow in expressing his disgust for one, and his respect for the other For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted Major, and throughout the war he maintained the high standard reached by the Irish soldier on the world's battlefields for the past two hundred years. At the close of the war he was commissioned in the regular service, but resigned in a short time, the establishment in time of peace not being congenial to his fiery nature. He made his home in Manchester up to the time of his death which took place in the Spring of 1888. He was never married and, in accordance with his request, his body was taken to Lowell, Mass., and laid beside that of his mother A movement is now, 1889, on foot to have his remains, with those of his mother, returned to Manchester, where they will be re-interred and a suitable monument raised over his grave by his comrades and citizens of the State who knew his worth and admired his manliness.

Capt. Cornelius Healey of the same regiment was of a similar type as Connolly, a brave man, earnest and sincere. He went out as a Lieutenant and was promoted to a Captaincy He served through to the expiration of his term of service and came out with a record his children may well be proud of. He returned to Manchester, and when the Fenian movement broke out, he was one among the many Union veterans who went to Ireland with the vain hope of raising a successful insurrection against the English government and

make Ireland a free nation. While there he was arrested and imprisoned, but in the absence of direct evidence of complicity in the movement, he was released by the intervention of Governor Frederick Smyth, who demanded a fair trial or an unconditional release.

On his return to New Hampshire he was chosen Major of the First N H. State Militia, but resigned and went West a few years later He resides at present in Iowa. Like his gallant comrade-in-arms, Connolly, he acquired the respect of the soldiers of his regiment which he honestly earned by three years of constant service.

Capt. William J. Gannon was also promoted from a Lieutenancy He was unknown to the writer, but his record in the Adjutant General's Report was a good one. He served over three years, being mustered out at the same time as Major Connolly on January 18, 1865. The Lieutenants of Companies C and K were Lawrence Foley, Robert Sweeny, Michael O'Grady, Frank Conner, William Jones, Michael Healey, Patrick Doherty and John J Nolan. Of the latter Lieutenants Foley and Nolan were known to the writer

"Larry" Foley was promoted from the ranks and was a good representative of the rollicking Irish troops, as brave as a lion in action, and as tender as a lamb when that sentiment was required. There was no danger of dying of fatigue or overwork when he was around, for his presence acted like electricity, and his jokes and quaint sayings relieved many a weary hour on the march, on picket, or in camp. He had all the love for

good "aitin and drinkin" that the boys of the "pious Eighth" were noted for, and would have both if within his reach regardless of General Orders or the Articles of War It is told of Capt. Newhall of the same regiment, as illustrative of how the veterans of the Eighth had reduced foraging to a science, that Gen. Phelps was attracted towards a Vermont regiment, newly arrived, on account of sickness, owing to a lack of fresh meat. They were then located in the enemy's country, and although the rules were severe against illegal foraging, somehow the boys, notably of the Eighth, found where the juciest pigs and the tenderest chickens were, and the result was good health and freedom from scurvy among the boys, and constant alarm among the planters, who were not smart enough to catch them at it. Gen. Phelps came across the Commissary Sergeant of the Vermonters, and in his familiar squeaking voice said, "What on airth ails you critters, that you are dying off so? Look at the Eighth New Hampshire; they are not laying around like sick mules. You go and ask them how they live, and follow their example." The Sergeant was not long in seeking the desired information and at once formed his plan, secured a detail and proceeded to put it into execution. But alas, want of experience in that line of business, made a failure of the attempt. They were caught, handed over to the Provost Guard and brought before Gen. Phelps. The General put on his most majesterial air and at once gave them a severe lecture on the crime of pillaging from the innocent farmer He was so severe that the Commis-

sary Sergeant, smarting under the rebuke blurted out, "But you told us, General, to do it." "Yes I did," roared back the irate Commander, "but I did not tell you to get caught, you damned fools." It was a very cold day when any of the Eighth got caught.

Lieut. John J Nolan was as brave a soldier and has as good a record as any man who wore the blue from the State of New Hampshire. In one of the charges at Port Hudson, while he was carrying the flag, he was struck and fell on his face carrying the colors with him. One of the color guard caught the staff to raise it, but like his countryman, Sergeant Jasper, at Savannah nearly a century before, Nolan retained his hold on the colors, arose and with his blood streaming on his clothing and the flag, regained his place in the line and bore the colors with the regiment. For this action he received the thanks of Col. Fearing, and a copy of the letter written by the Colonel describing the event is engrossed and framed with a photograph of the gallant Nolan, in the Adjutant General's office at Concord.

When the regiment was mustered out on the expiration of its term of service, he was transferred to the veteran battalion of the Eighth in which he served till the close of the war Since his discharge he has been on the police force in New York city, where he holds a responsible position and has the reputation of being one of the best in what is considered the finest police force on the continent. He served in the volunteers from November, 1861, until July, 1865, when he received an

honorable discharge from the Veteran Battalion of the Eighth Regiment.

There were no Irish companies in the Ninth Regiment, and it is doubtful if any of that race held commissions in the organization, but many of them "fought in the ranks," carrying their muskets and performing their duty as manfully as their comrades in the Irish companies.

The Tenth Regiment was organized in September, 1862, and was known as the Irish Regiment, the bulk of the men being of that nationality, though a good proportion of the men, as well as the officers, were Americans. Capt. Michael T Donahoe of the Third Regiment, who had seen a year's service and had acquired the reputation of being a brave man and a good officer, was selected to command it. He was born in Lowell, Mass., of Irish parents, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at Holy Cross College, Worcester He was at work in a clothing store in Manchester when the war broke out, and was appointed to the command of a company when he was barely twenty-two years old. The mention of his name as Colonel of the Tenth hastened its formation and the Governor made no mistake in choosing him, for he was brave to rashness, and the regiment, when in action, always found him in their midst. Sunny and genial by nature, he made hosts of friends who loved him as a comrade and respected him as a Commander The regiment was in active service inside of thirty days from the time it left the State; and, from Fredericks-

burg to Appomattox, participated in all battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and keeping up, by its conduct, the proud reputation acquired by the New Hampshire regiments that had preceded it.

A correspondent, writing of the battle of Cold Harbor said, "Troops never stood under a more hellish fire than was poured upon the Tenth New Hampshire on this day Half of the trees were cut down by shells, and falling upon the dead and wounded, mangled their bodies in a horrid manner The bark was peeled from the trees by bullets, and saplings a few inches in diameter, by actual count, bore the marks of from fifty to a hundred bullets each. The bodies of the dead were used for breastworks, and whole platoons were swept away by the awful fire of grape and canister Imagination stands appalled in the endeavor to paint the horrors of that day"

In the engagements at or about Fort Harrison in September and October the Tenth suffered severely Col. Donahoe was badly wounded, and had his horse shot under him. Capt. James Madden and Lieut. H. H. Gunerson were killed. Capts. Crowley and Doyle and Lieuts. Larkin, Mitchel and Tucker severely wounded, and Capts. Keenan and Corcoran taken prisoners. Gen. Donahoe was in constant service, except at a few brief intervals, from September, 1861, until June 21, 1865, when he was mustered out. "For gallant conduct on the field" he was appointed Brigadier General by brevet, his commission dating from March 13, 1865. He was several times on detached service,

in camp in Concord, and on Morris Island, where, for a few days, he was in command of his old comrades of the Third Regiment, who were glad to see him at their head. He returned to New Hampshire at the close of the war where he remained but a few years, when he went to Boston, where he still resides.

As a representative of one of the proudest old Gaelic names in Ireland, which furnished Field Marshals to France and Spain—the last Royal Spanish Governor of Louisiana being an O'Donojo—he was a good type of the Irish soldier: open handed and liberal to a fault, generous to his friends, honorable to his foes and true to the land that gave him birth.

Lieut.-Col. John Coughlan was born in Vermont of Irish parents. When quite young he came to New Hampshire, locating in Manchester He was elected a member of the State Legislature from that city in 1859, being the first Roman Catholic, who had been elected to any State office.

The religious test in the State Constitution prohibited citizens of that faith from holding the positions of Governor, Councillor Senator and Representative, but it spoke well for the party in power, that not even an attempt was ever made to enforce this odious clause of intolerance. Col. Coughlan worked hard among those of his blood and creed in raising the Tenth, and as he was well known and respected in the State, to his efforts the credit of perfecting the organization was largely due. It is no detraction from the merits of others to say that New Hampshire had no better, braver

or truer representative in the volunteer service than Col. John Coughlan. He was a stern but just man, a strict disciplinarian, as cool under fire as one of Napolean's old guard, and a born soldier In the absence of Col. Donahoe, he was often in command of the Tenth, and never failed to perform the duties assigned him to the satisfaction of his superiors, as well as to those whom he led into action.

At Drury's Bluff, on the 16th of May, 1864, he had command of the regiment and handled his men in such a manner as to call forth the praise of his brigade commander The enemy had turned the flank of the Eighteenth Corps, capturing the greater part of Wickman's brigade, including Gen. Wickman himself, and sweeping every thing before them until they reached that portion of the line held by the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire. Charge after charge was made, but they were as often repulsed by the stubborn resistance of the two regiments. A battery was then brought up and an attempt made to shell them out, but before a dozen shots were fired, the gunners were disabled by the rifles of the New Hampshire boys and the guns silenced. Meanwhile Col. Coughlan was ordered by Gen. Brooks to withdraw his regiment, but he sent word to the General that a Union brigade to the left, ignorant of the withdrawal of the right, would be cut off, if he abandoned his position. He was again ordered to withdraw the Tenth, to prevent its being captured, and informed that the brigade in question did not belong to Gen. Brooks' command, and he knew noth-

ing about it. The intrepid Coughlan then asked for permission to hold his position until word was sent to the brigade. He was then allowed to exercise his own judgment, and for two hours; he held the position, while the brigade on the left was notified and marched to the rear The Tenth then withdrew, remaining in line a good half hour after the others had withdrawn. On their retiring the enemy opened fire on them, two brigades having re-formed preparatory to making a charge. Under this fire some of the Tenth retreated too hastily to suit the taste of the commanding officer, who, much to the surprise of the regiment and of the Rebels, ordered a halt, about-faced his command and carefully right-dressed it, ordering them to fix bayonets. The enemy was surprised and confounded at the audacity of the movement, and in their confusion, not knowing what was coming next forgot to fire. The command was about-faced promptly and double-quicked to the shelter of the woods before the Confederates knew what they were about. This was but one of many instances of his coolness and self-possession. In September of the same year, on the return of Col. Donahoe, he was assigned to the command of the Fifth Maryland Veteran Volunteers, and afterward to a provisional brigade of new troops from Pennsylvania. He was afterwards detailed as Provost-Marshal of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, including the Army of the James. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was brevetted a Colonel and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was mustered out on June 21st,

1865, after nearly three years of constant and arduous service. Although of a quiet, reserved nature, he is of warm impulses and firm convictions. Since the war he has made his home in Washington, where his tall, martial figure can be seen almost every fine day on Pennsylvania Avenue. He had, in full, all of the bravery and dash the Irish soldier has been noted for, and New Hampshire never raised a more loyal son than she found in Gen. John Coughlan.

Major Timothy B. Crowley was born in Lowell, Mass., of Irish parents. When the war broke out he was located in Nashua, and on the formation of the Tenth Regiment he recruited a company, was commissioned Captain and went to the front with the regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the war He was severely wounded Oct. 25, 1864, and promoted to Major Nov. 23d of the same year. From the effects of this wound he never recovered, suffering at intervals terribly until death finally gave him rest. He was a high-toned gentleman and a brave soldier. No man in the regiment was more beloved by his comrades, and this feeling was shared by his fellow citizens in Nashua, irrespective of creed or nationality, for "Tim" Crowley was loved and respected wherever he was known, and his death, which occurred after a painful illness from the effects of his wound, in 1887, was sincerely lamented by the citizens of his adopted State, to whom he had endeared himself by many sterling qualities, not the least of which was his sturdy manliness. In the engagement at Fair Oaks, October 25, 1864, he

was in command of the regiment, then reduced to a fragment of the organization that left Concord two years before. One month earlier, at Fort Harrison, the regiment suffered severely

Col. Donahoe having had his horse killed under him, and being badly wounded himself, Captain Caswell, of whom it was said "no braver officer carried a sword or led a column," was killed while in command of the regiment after the fall of the Colonel. The strength of the brigade, here at Fair Oaks, was but five hundred, and the fire of the enemy was so murderous, that but two of the ten officers of the Tenth escaped, seventy-four men being killed, wounded or captured. Adjutant Emerson was killed, Capts. Keenan and Corcoran were captured, and Capts. Crowley and Doyle and Lieuts. Larkin, Mitchel and Tucker severely wounded.

Major Crowley took an active part in all matters of interest to State or Nation. No man loved the Union more and but few suffered as he did from the effects of his service. He was one of the leading men of his race and creed in New Hampshire and a credit to both. In after years when the Civil War will be but a memory of the past, his name will be a synonym of honor, manliness and truth, for as a soldier, husband, father or friend he was loyal to the best attributes of man.

Capt. Joseph J Donahoe was a brother of Col. Donahoe and was a drummer in the Sixth Massachusetts. In the march through Baltimore, on that memorable April day in 1861, he was struck with a stone and knocked senseless. A kind gentleman took him into

his residence where he remained until he recovered from its effects. When his brother recruited Company C of the Third Regiment he was appointed first Sergeant. He was afterward promoted to a Lieutenancy and transferred to the Tenth Regiment, becoming its Adjutant. He was afterward promoted to Captain, and transferred to the staff of Gen. Francis Fessenden, being for a time stationed in Concord. He was brave to rashness, high spirited and impetuous. He served until the close of the war, but died in Lowell, Mass., a few years later He was younger than the General.

Major John Ferguson was the Surgeon of the regiment when it first went out. He was born and educated in Ireland and was a skillful surgeon. He served one year, resigning in August, 1863. He was commissioned from Manchester, where he still resides.

Capt. Lawrence Larkin was promoted from the ranks and was a brave officer with a splendid record. He was Orderly of his company and worked up through the different grades to be Captain. He was badly wounded in May and October, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment June 21, 1865. He remained in North Carolina at the close of the war and became Mayor of Wilmington, uniting his fortunes with a Southern girl and mingling the blue and gray in a proper manner He was a native of Ireland.

Lieut. Michael Moran was born in Ireland and enlisted from Nashua in Major Crowley's company He resigned in May, 1863.

Capt. Michael F Corcoran was commissioned First Lieutenant when the regiment was organized and promoted to Captain in July, 1864. In the engagement at Fair Oaks, October, 1864, he was captured with Capt. Keenan. He was born in Ireland and commissioned from Manchester. He had the reputation of being a brave man and a good officer He was exchanged before the close of the war, and mustered out with the regiment June 21, 1865.

Lieut. Richard H. Short was born in Lowell, Mass., of Irish parents. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant in August, 1862, and promoted to Second Lieutenant Jan. 10, 1863. He was discharged Jan. 14, 1864.

Capt. Cornelius Strain was commissioned Sept. 18, 1862, as Captain of Company C, and honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1864. He enlisted from Manchester and still resides there. He was of Irish birth or origin.

Capt. John C. Keenan was born in Ireland and enlisted from Concord. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F September, 1862, and promoted to Captain July, 1864. He was captured at Fair Oaks Oct. 25, 1864, exchanged and mustered out June 21, 1865, with the regiment. Capt. Keenan resides in Concord.

Capt. John L. O'Brien was commissioned Captain of Company F in September, 1862. He was wounded slightly June 3, 1864, and discharged Feb. 9, 1865 He enlisted from Manchester

Lieut. John P O'Brien enlisted as a private when the regiment was organized and was promoted through the several grades to that of First Lieutenant, being mustered out with the regiment June 21, 1865. His record was an honorable one.

Capt. Patrick Doyle was a native of Ireland. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company K Sept. 18, 1862, and promoted Captain June 9, 1863. He was severely wounded Oct. 27, 1864, at Fair Oaks, and mustered out with the regiment June 21, 1865. He enlisted from Manchester and returned there at the close of the war

Capt. James Madden was commissioned Captain Sept. 18, 1862, and was killed in action June 16, 1864. He was a native of Ireland and a resident of Manchester when the war broke out.

In sketching briefly the services of those who were commissioned and who were naturally the representative men of the race, the loyalty and faithfulness of those who fought in the ranks should not be forgotten.

Thousands born on the banks of the Lee, the Liffy, the Shannon and the Boyne, who never dreamt of war when they left Ireland, were among the first to volunteer when the war began in earnest, and their blood has moistened the ground of the great battle fields of the Nation from Fair Oaks to Appomattox. It is a mournful feature in Irish history that for the past two hundred years exiles have been fighting for every country on the face of the earth but their own, and whatever cause espoused by them, it cannot be said that they ever

proved faithless. They have always been loyal to the land that gave them shelter, and in the United States especially No one race of the many that contributed to the make up of American nationality has done more to establish the Republic or maintain its integrity than they have. The names of Sheridan, Rowan, Gibbon, Reynolds, Corcoran, Mulligan, Donahoe, Carrol, Sullivan, the fighting McCooks and hundreds of others who were prominent in the Civil War, all of Irish birth or of direct Irish origin, prove this. The presence of Irish companies in the Third, Fourth and Eighth Regiments, and the large proportion of Americans in the Tenth, proved that the prejudice was more fancied than real. And among those who volunteered to save the Union, the question of the loyalty of the adopted citizen was never raised.

The great bulk of those not born in the country, residing in New Hampshire when the war broke out were Irish, but they were no truer to the cause than were those of lesser numbers from other countries.

From Penacook two hundred and twelve men went to the front, and of this number fifty-five never came back, being killed in action, dying of wounds, disease or captivity Two of these were French Canadians, two Scotchmen, sixteen Englishmen and forty-five Irishmen. The balance Americans.

Three brothers, Farrands, natives of England, volunteered: one died of disease, another was killed at Olustee and the third had his eyes shot out.

The German element was not great in New Hampshire, but it had a gallant representative in the person of Capt. Joseph H. Freshel of the Seventh Regiment, who died in Manchester in the Fall of 1889. And the English people were represented by Major James F Briggs, who was a native of Great Britain and an officer in the Eleventh Regiment.

In this hasty article prepared from scant material, scant for the reasons given at the outset, there must be many omissions, but the writer has done the best he could under the circumstances and is glad to pay this tribute to the memory of men who, like himself, were born in another land, and under another flag. The sacrifices made by them in the hour of trial, ought to set at rest forever the question of loyalty to the government, and prove to the world that, in their love for the land of their adoption, they were not a step behind those who were born here.

Whatever may have been said in the past, future historians will give them credit for what they have done, and the many monuments erected in memory of the patriot dead will be proofs of their origin and loyalty

---

NOTE. It is a pleasure to say that no Irishman is more worthy of honorable mention as a Patriot, a Soldier and a citizen than the author of the above excellent paper, Hon. John C. Linehan.—EDITOR.

CHAPTER IX.

BY MRS. ADELAIDE CILLEY WALDRON.

THE WOMEN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE REBELLION, 1861–1865.

Ever since the sons of Eve fought fatally, and the daughters of Pharaoh clapped their hands at combat; from the days of Helen and Cleopatra, Judith and Semiramis and Joan of Arc, to the time of the Maid of Saragossa and Florence Nightingale, women have made sacrifice to Bellona. Euryale leading her Amazons, Adamantea nursing the gods, and the traitorous daughter of Ninus, who was changed to a lark to sing perpetually in unsatisfied dominants, alike have had to endure the conditions resultant from war, and the weaving of Penelope's web has been often harder than has the field service of Boadicea.

"They also serve who only stand and wait" has become a household saying because of its universal truth. To him who goes forth, although to continual danger and possible death, there are the routine of purposeful drills, the bustle of march, encampment and encounter, the magnetism of number, and the consciousness, always fascinating to human nature, that honorable fame may await him just beyond the next "long roll."

But for her who must see the beloved pass beyond her sight, there are commonly the unaided care of homely needs, the vacant chair by the lonely fireside, the pictures of privation which the anxious imagination is quick to portray, and the constant fearing to hear of the pang of wound, the agony of death and the unknown grave, for husband or son, for father, brother, or lover.

When, however, the first shock of imminent peril is over, to the peculiarly sensitive composite temperament of American women there comes at once the question, "What can I do to help?" and straightway their nervous energy, persistent industry and fine brain, plan and execute undertakings whose daily steps may seem of slight degree, but whose results, viewed from a standpoint of accomplishment, are stupendous. Their remarkable work during the Civil War in the United States—may the time never come when it can be named other than *the* Civil War—is a marvel of history, to whose general features reference is necessary that it be well understood in what noble Herculean labors the women of New Hampshire had a share. It is desirable to make a recapitulation also because much that is praiseworthy must be regarded as a part of the great and beautiful whole, since the death of many participants, and the destruction of official records in the burning of the Smithsonian Institute make it impossible to specify individual accomplishment except in a few instances; but, in paying homage to these, we offer it reverently to the memory of every heart that throbbed

with the fervor of patriotism, and every hand outstretched in benison and benefaction for those who laid their lives, whether good or bad, before the government, for the preservation of national honor, and the defence of that emblem of a nation's majesty—the star-spangled banner.

President Lincoln's first call for volunteer troops had hardly sounded from sea to sea when the women of every loyal settlement, animated by a common impulse, met together to provide conveniences and comforts for those who sprang forward to "rally round the flag," while the pang of prescience pierced sensitive hearts, and tears began to fall which should not be wholly checked until the eyes they dimmed should be closed never to open this side eternity

Errors of judgment were of course frequent in the early days of the strange experience: heterogeneous gatherings of jellies and shirts, vegetables and needle-books, and the like, crowded the express offices, and the first luggage of enlisted men was often of a similar nature; but a week or two of camp life taught quickly how much man may do without, although the general inexperience of both officers and privates was an innocent cause of much suffering to volunteers, the majority of whom had not been bred to hardship. But it was soon learned that systematic giving is always doubly generous; a committee of members from various organizations of relief, with Rev Henry W Bellows, D. D., of New York as chairman, was sent to Washington to find in "what way the voluntary offerings of the

people could best be made available for the relief of the army." Dr. Bellows drew up a plan for the United States Sanitary Commission, and, supported by the earnestness and zeal of his women constituents, succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the President and Secretary of War, for the organization in view. The object of the commission was simply to supplement the government: the local aid societies, hitherto sending their gifts to only troops from their neighborhoods, soon accepted the broader methods of the larger body, and became its auxiliary branches. The Christian Commission also was established, co-operating with the sanitary department in material ways, and extending to the soldiers the benefits and consolations of religion when the overworked chaplains found the complete fulfillment of these offices beyond their power. Railroads, expresses, and telegraph companies forwarded the work of these associations by making little or no charge for carriage and despatches.

The organized women kept inspectors on duty to report to them everything of importance concerning the health and consequent efficiency of the troops; eighteen concise treaties of great medical value were published; trained and humane nurses were placed in the hospitals; portable soup-kettles for refreshment on battle-fields were brought into use; hospital cars with beds suspended by india rubber tugs were invented; soldiers' homes, claim and pension agencies, and a hospital directory were established, and a system of battle-field relief did much to mitigate the horrors incident to

the over six hundred pitched battles of the Civil War. It is believed that through the efforts of women fifty million dollars were given for the benefit of men serving the government by land and sea, during the war, of which amount twenty-five millions were disbursed by the Sanitary Commission, four and one-half millions by the Christian Commission, and the remainder in various ways, a part sent directly to officers of companies and regiments, and large sums distributed through members of Congress and other officials. The sum named includes all supplies, and cash furnished and expended.

Among the societies known as branches of the Sanitary Commission, one of the most efficient and untiring was the New England Auxiliary Association, to which New Hampshire's share of the twelve thousand local aid societies of the country directed mainly her contributions to soldiers. Through this auxiliary four of the New England States (Rhode Island and Connecticut sending supplies more easily to New York) distributed three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars cash, and one million and two hundred thousand dollars' worth of stores and supplies, by way of the U S. S. C.

The story of the beneficent work of one town is the story of all; a slight resume of a few results in the old city of Dover will apply to any borough from the extremity of Coos to the farthest corner of Cheshire; amounts contributed varying with population and wealth, although sometimes the generosity was in an inverse ratio as compared with those attributes. In the city named, the first regularly organized meeting of a

soldiers' aid society was held in the "court house" June 13, 1861, with Mrs. John P Hale as president. The board of managers comprised two ladies from every religious society in town: and the object of the weekly meetings was announced to be, "To furnish soldiers in service with clothing, hospital stores necessary to health and comfort, when not supplied by the government, and to carefully watch and care for the general well-being of New Hampshire troops, in every possible particular"

In the first six months after the formation of the society, there were received and distributed $962.08: various sums were also sent from time to time to the "Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society," societies for the aid of the blacks, and to other bodies of temporary demand and supply

Among boxes sent occasionally to designated companies, by personal friends, one addressed to Capt. C W Sawyer at Hilton Head, for the Fourth Regiment, contained seventy-four parcels, in which were "119 towels, 29 shirts, 27 pillow-cases, 19 sheets, 5 pairs of drawers, 3 pairs of stockings and 50 pinflats." Similar boxes went at intervals from all the towns, beside supplies forwarded through the organized societies, and sums of money to be expended by reliable people at headquarters, among whom were the lamented Senator Edward Ashton Rollins, Mr. M. G. Emery, treasurer at Washington for the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid Society, Col. James D. Stevens, corresponding secretary of the same, Cols. Larkin D. Mason, Robert R. Cor-

son, Frank E. Howe, and others equally willing and interested in work for the troops from their native State.

President Lincoln's "circular endorsement" of Sept. 30, 1861, was a draft on the patriotic endeavors of women which was honored at sight. During 1862 there were collected for distribution by the headquarters of the State Aid Society, at Concord, 552 quilts, 2004 bed-sacks, 1127 sheets, an unrecorded number of pillow cases, 1919 cotton and 818 woollen shirts, 882 woollen drawers, 2063 pairs of stockings, 3905 towels and napkins, 4705 handkerchiefs, and 21,768 barrels and jars of miscellaneous contents, beside $3,292.81 in cash, a fourth part of which was used in the purchase of flannel in response to calls from Dr Howe, Mr Olmstead, and others of the U S. S. Commission.

With articles forwarded to troops, went often little notes from the contributors, many of whom were children. Comfort bags filled with pins, needles, combs, court-plaster, buttons, thread, and the like, would contain also a word of goodwill and cheer Sometimes a most pathetic note would explain that the writer's own dear ones had fallen in battle, or had died elsewhere, and that their garments left at home were now sent to benefit a comrade. And when envelopes, already stamped, went forth like the dove of old, they seldom failed to come back with olive-branches, thus producing several romantic associations and marriages, "when Johnny came marching home."

Hon. A. S. Batchellor of Littleton has kindly furnished a few copies of friendly letters sent by soldiers

to different New Hampshire towns, from which the following passages are quoted.

"Dear Madame: I received a most welcome present through the N H. Aid Society, which you sent—a pair of nice stockings. I received a severe wound in the battle of Fredericksburg, which left me with a ball lodged in my left lung, and now I count four months in hospital; I have received many kind words, and many favors and presents from the N H. S. A. S. I am persuaded that whatever reaches the office is properly and judiciously dealt out to the sick and wounded as they need. * * *

From a soldier, L. H. Caldwell.

Douglas Hospital, Washington, Apr. 14, 1863."

"My dear friend: If so you will allow me to call you. Last night, not being well, the hospital steward gave me a pillow and a nice quilt to put on my bed, when I perceived a note addressed to an invalid soldier You expressed a wish that whoever should receive it would inform you if it ever was the means of doing any good. I will say that it has done a great deal of good. There are some, you say, who would do more if they thought it would ever benefit the soldiers. I can only say to such, go visit the military hospitals in and around Washington, and see the contrast between now, and one year ago when there was no Sanitary Commission and no Soldiers' Aid Society Now, the wounded have good nice sheets and pillows to lay their distressed limbs upon. Everything looks clean and tidy; before

it was the reverse. I would say to you, go on in the noble way you have begun.

Yours truly, O. M. Dame.

Camp Second N. H. Vols."

Among the contents of a box received by the New Orleans office of the Christian Commission, was a neatly made patch-work quilt, the central block representing the flag and in every square was sewed a little strip of white cotton on which was written in indelible ink the name of the maker. The quilt was entirely the gift of little girls from nine to thirteen years of age who had made the squares and put them together, quilting, in the final stage, under the supervision of the mothers who too were working for the soldiers. If any one of those little women chance to read this page, she may like to know that the quilt was bestowed upon a hard worked New Hampshire chaplain, as a mutual honor. Receipts of different dates, signed by Isa E. Gray of Boston, of the executive committee of the New England Auxiliary Association, attest the quick generosity of the New Hampshire towns. Gifts thus acknowledged had passed through the hands of "associate managers of the auxiliary society, one having been assigned to every county. A letter from Mrs. Frances G Whidden, the officer for Strafford county, to Mrs. G. N Eastman, secretary of the Farmington Ladies S. A. S., is so expressive of the feeling of the noble women of New Hampshire that extracts may properly be made.

"The amount of good the Commissions have the privilege of accomplishing is limited only by the amount of means entrusted to their care, and those means must come mainly through channels opened by woman's hands, guided by woman's sympathy and untiring zeal. It is gratifying to know that a vast deal of suffering has been relieved through the efforts of the women of the North, and yet all that has been accomplished thus far has been done for the most part in time which it has not been a serious inconvenience to spare, and by contributions which have left nearly all the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of life to which we have been accustomed. We have doubtless often thought that if we had lived in the times of our revolutionary mothers, we would have practiced self-denial as great as theirs, and would have thrown ourselves into the cause as bravely as the bravest of them. Yet we are living in times as heroic, and are connected with a struggle as momentous as theirs. And the women of the South—may we not find, even in their mistaken zeal, something to emulate. They have not the inspiration of a sublime idea like ours; the triumph of their cause would set civilization backward, while our success strikes a fatal blow at oppression, and brightens the prospects of humanity the world over. Shall we not consecrate to our nobler cause a spirit as devoted and self-denying as theirs? Can any sacrifices in our power to make ever equal those of our brave army in camp and field, and shall our footsteps ever falter in following, with our hearts full of pity, on their weary blood-stained path?"

Every town history published since the war makes it plain that the women of New Hampshire were pre-eminent in hearty devotion to their country: idleness, self-indulgence and trifling amusements were at a discount during the Rebellion, and even necessary recreation was made subservient to national needs, all manner of village fairs and "levees" giving their results to the soldier In one of these entertainments gotten up by the ladies of Rochester so late as 1864, among its attractions was an Old Folks' Concert, conducted by Col. C. S. Whitehouse, and the net receipts of $284.00 were devoted to the army

All over the State every record but swells the tale of loyalty, willing sacrifice and indefatigable labor, from the self-denial of the baby who pressed her best loved dolly upon an embarrassed drummer boy, to those like the matron of Barrington, who at the age of eighty-nine knit woollen stockings to warm some marching man's chilled and swollen feet.

Humanity, although "mighty prevalent," is not of one type individually; while agonies of separation and bereavement wrung tender hearts that took no note of their material difficulties, there were those who could express their sorrow when left behind only in some such way as indicated in this incident: a company of enlisted men having been at their homes for that short furlough given to all after they were put in uniform and mustered in, were at the railway station of a country town, waiting for their train, and their wives and other friends were naturally tearful, while well known citi-

zens went here and there with words of sympathy "You must think what a joyful day it will be when Bob comes home again," said a prominent officer soon to leave his own family, to a woman whose sighs were both loud and deep, "of course you feel bad now, but we all—" "Yes, boohoo, boohoo, I've got ter take care uv the cow 'n pig all alone now" Without doubt she took good care of the cow and the pig, and was helped faithfully by the children, for the families of soldiers were few, who proved unworthy of their honorable condition as aids, however indirectly, of the national welfare.

Not all women are meant to stay at home, however modest and retiring of disposition: and because of strong conviction, or led by circumstances to take up duties in hospital and camp, or among law-makers, there were not found wanting among the daughters of New Hampshire those possessed of the admirable qualities which make undertakings successful and meritorious.

Youthful enthusiasm inspired some patriotic desires which could not well be gratified, as when Miss Marilla M. Young of Alton, now the well known lawyer of Washington, D. C., Mrs. M. M. Ricker and Miss Maria Durgin of Gilmanton, offered themselves as soldiers, to a recruiting office in the former town. But their loyal fervor found other and better ways in which to aid the cause of their country. Miss Durgin's father will be remembered as one of those who could both pray and fight well, as he was the Rev J M. Durgin,

Captain of Co. B, Twelfth N H. Vols., who was fearfully wounded and left for dead on a battle-field, but was saved by a Confederate brother Free Mason. He is now dead, and the gifted daughter has been educating her children in Paris.

Now and then wives of enlisted men went to the front as laundresses, on account of both patriotism and wifely devotion. Those who accompanied the First Regiment to Virginia opened the ball with a comical dance. Horrible and extraordinary sounds broke hideously upon their first sleep in camp beyond Washington, and the alarmed women sprang up and out, believing the Confederates with expert Rebel yells, were upon them; but it was only a chorus of lively mules, for which the horses of the regiment had been exchanged on making camp.

Authorities disagree as to the birth-place of the remarkable superintendent of army nurses, Dorothea Dix, and the honor is given now to Massachusetts, and now to New Hampshire, but her name and fame belong to the whole country

Of those heroic and devoted women who went from happy homes and loving friends to endure the distresses of army hospitals in town or camp, or on the battle-field, Miss Harriet P Dame of Concord is perhaps the most widely know as belonging to New Hampshire, and her experiences are a type of those of her unnamed peers. She accompanied the Second Regiment to the Potomac in June, 1861, as a volunteer nurse, and it is said that no military organization from the

State failed to share her faithful attention. Of great energy and conscientiousness, of spotless character and reputation, her service was an honor to the nation and to all womankind. At the second battle of Bull Run, she was captured while caring for the wounded, and taken to the headquarters of Gen. Stonewall Jackson; but he ordered her release and she was returned to her regiment on the next day Major Cooper said that at the battle of Fair Oaks "a twelve pound shot passed through her little tent, but did not drive her from her duties. Her name should be registered in the archives of our State, in letters of gold, that it may be handed down to posterity as that of a fitting embodiment of the patriotic devotion of the women of America." Miss Dame has continued her kindness to her regiment, in all possible ways, up to the present time, and no more heartfelt applause is heard at soldiers' reunions, than that which greets the mention of her name, and the sight of her face as it smiles cheerily upon her "boys."

Another who went forward as nurse, at the signal of duty, is Miss Sarah Low of Dover. Blessed with all that the world can give to make life a pleasure, this accomplished young lady left a cultured and distinguished family circle, and a home filled with treasures and associations of a historic past, in a noble old house that had known Washington among its guests, and took up the burdened routine of faithful hospital cares. It is said that when strangers in the national capital wished to go through a hospital, some one was sure to say

"You must not fail to visit the Armory Square; it is kept with marvellous and exquisite neatness, under the supervision of Miss Low of New Hampshire." And only those who have waged war with arrogant, careless, incompetent people such as appear as exceptions to rules, in all public places, and with crowded conditions of illness and wounds, can form an idea of what it means to keep a military hospital in that fashion, during active hostilities between immense armies.

Beside experience of the nurses, and the watchful care kept up by New Hampshire women placed by circumstances near the seat of war, like Miranda B. Swain, now the widow of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, "whose devotion to our wounded soldiers during the War of the Rebellion is gratefully remembered throughout the State;" like Mrs. Julia J Duncan, now of Brooklyn, N Y, or the wife of Col. James D. Stevens, or Mrs. Rollins, the late lovely "E. H. Arr," a vast amount of good was done by daughters of the State, resident in distant localities, permanently or temporarily; and there must have been many loyal laborers who were children of New Hampshire people, like the famous Mrs. Frances Dana Gage of Ohio, whose father was Joseph Barker of the elder State.

Miss H. A. Adams, in the service of the soldiers of the Union, and of their families, from the beginning of the war until near its close, was born in Fitzwilliam, N H., at the foot of Mount Monadnock, and grew up in the midst of the noble influences of the hills. Her father gave to her a good education, and when a pre-

disposition to consumption led her westward for a more beneficial climate than that of New England she found a place as teacher in one of the schools of St. Louis, where she had relatives. At the beginning of the war the Board of Education, whose members were mostly secessionists, diverted the school fund from its legitimate uses, and all the New England teachers were dismissed at the close of the term, in 1861 This only excited the loyalty of the New Hampshire girl, and when a Union Ladies' Aid Society was formed, she became its Secretary, filling the office with untiring industry for over three years. In the Autumn of 1863, her only brother died in the Federal service, and her journey to the hospital where he had been under surgical treatment intensified her interest in the welfare of the army

Her duties were many and arduous; Missouri was a battle-ground during the first year of the war, and the large St. Louis hospitals cared for twenty thousand men in that time, causing the members of the Union Society, concurring with the Sanitary Commission, to be in continual requisition, so that Miss Adams was doubly efficient, visiting the wards beside attending to the increasing duty of her office. In the Winter of 1863-4 she went to Nashville and established there a special diet kitchen, securing also the opening of hospitals to female nurses. Her persuasive manner, womanly grace and refinement, and good sense overcame previous prejudice of the army surgeons with regard to the methods she advocated, and her wishes were carried

out. In June, 1865, she was married to Mr. Morris Collins of St. Louis.

Barrington furnished one of the ablest workers in the Civil War, in the person of Elizabeth Smith Babcock, wife of Dr. Moses C. Lathrop of Dover. While her husband was acting as surgeon in the army, Mrs. Lathrop went to Iowa to remain with relatives, and from 1861 to the close of the war was active in good works, establishing soldiers' aid societies, visiting hospitals, and collecting funds for what became, later, Orphans' Homes. Her special interest in sanitary needs, beyond that felt naturally by the loyal wife of an army surgeon, was aroused by that magnificent type of American womanhood, Mrs. Livermore, to whose fine memory and willing courtesy, in the midst of her busy and helpful life, I am beholden for gifts of reminiscence. Printed circulars were sent to the post office at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where Mrs. Lathrop then was, with instructions from Mrs. Livermore as to their distribution among patriotic ladies of the vicinity: Mrs. Lathrop became so deeply interested and worked so nobly that Mrs. Livermore wrote to her with a request that she would assist in getting up the first Chicago fair, whose wonderful story is told in the volume recently given to the public by her who conceived its plan; the Northwestern Sanitary Commission was under Mrs. Livermore as president, and Mrs. Lathrop was vice president. The latter travelled in twenty-seven counties of Iowa, organizing soldiers' aid societies, often riding all night in a stage-coach, where no

railroads were, catching such sleep as she could, and, calling herself rested and refreshed, would arrive at her destination, and go at once to work with the patriotic women gathered together, to devise the most practicable means of aid to the army

The local societies thus formed kept her advised of their progress and their wants, fourteen or fifteen letters coming sometimes in one day, all asking the same question, "How shall we raise money?" and the replies were as various as Mrs. Lathrop's ingenuity could invent. A favorite method of obtaining funds in Western towns was the getting up of a bean-soup supper, or one of mush and milk, and these wholesome tables were attended by large crowds, ready to give what they could, for the needs of troops.

At last there came a request for vegetables of every description to be forwarded to Chicago, as scurvy had broken out in the army, and great credit is due Mrs. Lathrop in this connection, for by her personal effort were sent two carloads of potatoes, six barrels of onions and six barrels of pickled cabbage (not sauer-kraut) beside all sorts of minor vegetables, while many, in place of those, contributed poultry and eggs which were sold for cash to partly defray necessary expenses. A novel plan for raising more money, here suggested itself; a hundred invitations were written, and sent to as many gentlemen, asking them to be present with their ladies on a certain evening, at a hall designated, which was furnished free. Oysters and coffee were served on the presentation of tickets sold at a dollar apiece, the end

in view being announced as the paying of the expense of packing and transporting vegetables to the boys in blue. The invited guests came promptly, and in this way all bills were paid, with a balance over of fourteen dollars which helped to pay Mrs. Lathrop's board. For all her great services during the war, she received pay only about a third of the time. Indeed, the twelve dollars a month allowed to nurses was never an inducement to the able and noble women who went forth to be useful, for disinterestedness was the order of the day in every direction.

A note from Mrs. Livermore says, "Mrs. Dr Lathrop did a great work in gathering supplies in Iowa. I shall never forget a stage-ride I took with her and other women as companions. We rode from Marshalltown to Des Moines in a mud-spanker, for there was no railroad, and the journey lasted from 3 p. m. until breakfast time next morning. We went to Des Moines to organize and get started into active work the State Sanitary Commission of Iowa. Mrs. Lathrop was a power for good."

The name Bethlehem is always associated in the Christian mind with blessing. The little town bearing the ancient name, among the New Hampshire hills, should be held in grateful remembrance by every maimed and disabled veteran who has found comfortable shelter in a national military asylum, for to the persistent, untiring, self-sacrificing efforts of a Bethlehem girl, almost entirely, the Nation owes the establishing of such homes.

Delphine P Baker was born in Bethlehem in 1828, where she lived during her early youth. Her parents seem to have been of strong intellect, and to have possessed qualities which endowed the daughter with uncommon ability Without belonging to any party or clique, Miss Baker had devoted herself, for several years before the breaking out of the Civil War, to the advancement of woman, desiring to see her sex in the enjoyment of the fullest mental development, and to this end she had travelled in many Western States, giving lectures, and consequently making her acquaintance extensive. In 1861 she was in Chicago, and soon had a large share in the mighty work of the women of that city, in all ways compatible with a lack of health, long public labor having impaired her strength. It was not long before she began to keep constantly before the people the need of a national home for those who had become unable, in their service to the country, to provide for themselves. To this end she wrote, travelled, enlisted the aid of friends, and importuned Congress. She gave herself no rest and flinched at no privation, although she met opposition, false promises, hypocritical advice, and disheartening delays; but at last her courage was rewarded. Three days before the adjournment of Congress, Henry Wilson, the New Hampshire born chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, introduced in the Senate the bill providing for the making of the national asylum, which passed by a large vote of both houses and was signed by President Lincoln. The good President did not know that his

own funeral services would prevent the meeting of corporators necessary to the asylum's success. Miss Baker persisted in her hard labor of persuasion and legislation until the desire of her heart was accomplished beyond dispute.

Mrs. Livermore says "Miss Baker was really the first person who broached the subject of National Homes for disabled and indigent soldiers. She agitated the matter persistently in public and private, went to Washington to live, and allowed Congress no peace until a bill was passed which provided homes for disabled veterans of the army and navy. Henry Wilson, when vice president, told me that to Miss Baker was due the honor of originating that bill, getting it before Congress, and lobbying it through successfully. It was a great thing to do. It was an amazing work. * * * Both Miss Adams and Miss Baker were remarkable, and very prominent women during the war. I knew them both, and worked with them, as with Mrs. Lathrop. They were grand women."

Late in 1888 there passed away Miss Melinda Rankin, who was the first Protestant missionary to Mexico. She was born of excellent parentage of Scotch origin, March 21, 1811, in Littleton, N. H., to which town her grandfather came from Glasgow, and where the family occupied a prominent position. After losses of property of their father in 1840, Miss Rankin and two sisters venturously went West hoping to earn money in teaching, to replace the family fortunes, which they did, making their father's last days full of peace. The

sisters married, but Melinda continued to teach, and was in Mississippi when the Mexican war closed. A most interesting account of her feeling herself called of God to go to Mexico, and her subsequent experiences, has been written by the Rev J E. Rankin, D. D., but obviously may not be recounted here. Teaching a successful school which she had founded at Brownsville, Texas, directly opposite Matamoras in Mexico, when the civil war began, she was commanded in the course of time, by a Presbyterian minister, to give the keys of her seminary up to him because she was "not in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, and was in communication with a country called the United States." She however remained until she was about to be ejected by force: she then crossed the river to Matamoras, and continued teaching until 1863 when she succeeded in getting through the lines to New Orleans where she did a great deal of hospital work, assisted by two neices. They found one day, among the wounded, one soldier from Littleton, which was a joyful surprise on both sides. Beside all her beneficent labor for the soldiers' suffering in the defence of her native land, she was for twenty years the most prominent Protestant power in all Mexico.

Permission has been given to quote a letter from ex-councillor A. S. Batchellor of Littleton, which, beside being a son's loving tribute to his mother, gives an account of a pathetic experience such as thousands upon thousands of women were called upon to bear during the four years between 1861 and 1866. Indeed, when

one thinks of the multitudes that sleep, like the sons of Sparta, because, obedient to law, they fought and fell, it seems only wonderful that women have been enabled to live to cherish the memory of those beloved ones given bravely to sustain the majesty of the Nation. Some thus bereaved have tried to find consolation in attention to the needs and advancement of the living, in various ways, of both private and public nature; some have walked alone in silent sorrow all their days; and some, as death has approached them, have left tangible tokens of their remembrance of patriotism, in directions for the increase of hospital funds, or the erection of "soldiers' monuments." But throughout all the years since two great Generals met at the little Virginia village, the one to offer, the other to receive and return a sword, the great consoling thought has been that to those who died for America there came the noblest of destinies; and the great beckoning hope has been that of a glorious immortality for all God's creatures.

From the letter mentioned is quoted, "My brother, Charles W Batchellor, was a soldier of the Thirteenth N H. Vols. The organization was formed in the Summer of 1862. Before starting for the seat of war the men were given a few days' furlough, and most of them invited friends to go to Concord and see the regiment start on its hazardous mission. My brother desired our mother to go to Concord and observe the martial spectacle, but she said 'No; I will bid you good-bye here at our own door; but remember that if harm befalls

you I shall go to you wherever you may be.' He was fatally wounded at Kingsland's Creek in May 1864. A physician, a relative of the family, went to him at the hospital at Point Lookout, but returned on account of the injurious effect of the climate. My mother, although fifty-five years old, then made good her promise and went, in spite of the warnings of all who knew the dangers, straight to her son. She stood by his cot and nursed him until he died: she embalmed his body and brought him back to be buried with his kindred. My mother did but what hundreds of other mothers did; their service was not conspicuous, but it is nevertheless in my opinion worthy of a place in the story of that heroic period."

And every loyal heart will quickly respond in sympathy with the sentiment of her son concerning the courage and devotion of Mrs. Mary J Batchellor, and of her sisters in sorrow. The lady named seldom refers to her painful experience without expressing high commendation of the Roman Catholic Sisters who, "as nurses, served the sick and wounded in that hospital as only devoted, self-sacrificing women could do."

Unwarranted by the rules of their church in making their names public, gratitude for the skill and tenderness and quiet zeal common among them can be offered to the Sisters of the Catholic church only as to a class, but appreciation of their patient labors, as of those of their Protestant fellows, is a feeling shared by all who have been blessed by their ministrations and cheered by their presence, even in the valley of the shadow of death.

The wife of a Captain hastened to receive what she knew would be the last good-bye of her husband, who lay on a transport in the Potomac, horribly torn by a shell in a way of which she never knew Alas! she passed him as she went down the river, the boat on which he had been placed having been unexpectedly started toward Washington, and when she came back, wild with anxious distress, he was dead. But she brought home with her a pitiable little black girl who had been left destitute in Virginia, and with care and patience taught her to be a true and good woman, and a most capable housekeeper The kind act in the midst of her grief bore constant reward in both the faithful service she received from "Lucy," and the consciousness that by her careful training she had made the world the better, for the honest black girl's presence in it; and when incurable disease seized upon her, it was Lucy whose love never failed her, and it is Lucy who keeps the lonely home in its wholesome accustomed order Sometimes happier fortunes awaited those hurrying women who sought from camp to camp, or town to town, for lover, husband, or kinsman; a young lady went alone to Fortress Monroe to find an invalid brother, and never rested until she obtained a discharge from service which one of his inherited constitution should never have undertaken to perform. In the quiet New Hampshire home his strength returned, in a measure, and he was a useful and respected citizen until the Winter of 1885, when he followed the call of the white captain of the silent majority.

The children of the Granite State are found in every quarter of the globe. Of those who were across the sea during the Civil War it is impracticable to speak in this connection, but there was hardly a seceded State which was without a New Hampshire woman who had called it home, and kind consent has been given by Mrs. J F Woodward now of Wakefield, Mass., for the transcription of a letter from her, containing a few of her experiences in and near Atlanta, as representative of similar reminiscences of other ladies. Mrs. Woodward, then Miss Stevens, was associated with her sister and brother-in-law in a private school established by the latter, Mr Niles, who was a native of Vermont, but with other members of his family had been for years a resident of Georgia.

"At the time the war broke out I was teaching in Atlanta where I remained, in the family of my sister Mrs. S. D. Niles, until we were driven from our home by the army We then went to Jonesborough, about twenty-five miles below there, on a plantation, three miles off the Macon Railroad, where we thought we were out of the way of the troops, but one day, as my sister and I were out riding, a gentleman stopped us and asked if we knew that 'Sherman's army is within three miles of us, and will be here early in the morning.' We replied that we did not, but I assure you we lost no time in getting home and making preparation for receiving Sherman's men. We supposed that they were going to pass through, and would sweep everything as they went. My brother-in-law was away,

so there was no one on the plantation except my sister and myself and the servants. After it was dark enough so the negroes could not see what we were doing, we took all our best clothing, silver, and all the provision we could get hold of, and carried them about half a mile to an old dry well, in which we buried them, taking care to put leaves, brush, and the like, over the place, so that no one would suspect what we had done; our money we buried in another place.

"We slept little that night; when the morning dawned we could see distinctly in the distance the coming of the army Gen. Hood's Confederate forces were encamped all about us, and had been fortifying for several days.

"Hood sent out a force to meet the advancing lines. We could see them fight and then fall back, the Federals constantly gaining ground, until we found that they were upon us. Gen. Sherman and his Staff camped in our yard, and as far as the eye could see there was nothing but tents and soldiers. To our surprise we learned that the Federals had come to stay, at least until they could tear up the Macon railroad, thereby cutting off supplies, and in that way could get possession of Atlanta. They had been shelling the city without avail, for weeks.

"As soon as we found that they were to remain with us we asked for a guard for our doors, and that they would see that our property should remain unmolested. At first the request was refused, but as soon as they learned that we were Yankees and not Southern sympathizers, they placed a guard at every outer door, and at

our request they dug up the treasures which we had buried, and did not allow anything in the house to be disturbed, but everything outside had to go — the cattle, horses, hens, bucks, turkeys, fields of sweet potatoes, and, in fact, everything disappeared.

"After remaining there one week and tearing up the railroad, thereby getting possession of Atlanta, they moved back, allowing my sister and her family to move back with the army-train to the city I was obliged to remain in the Confederacy to settle up my brother's affairs. I had saved a buggy by taking off the wheels and carrying them upstairs, and a horse by locking him into the kitchen; with these I expected to go to Griffin, the nearest point to take the cars for Macon and Augusta, but as soon as the Federals left, the Confederates came in and stole my horse and the body of my buggy What was I to do? The railroads were torn up and no one was living on the whole twenty-five miles that I had to go to take the cars. I went into the woods and found a poor, discarded sore-backed army horse, and upstairs I found an old man's saddle. With these I started, unattended, for Griffin. It was a journey I should not like to take again. Not a person living on all that distance of twenty-five miles — nothing to be seen but dead soldiers and horses.

"Leaving my horse at Griffin, I took the cars for Macon where I remained one week, paying twenty-five dollars a day for my board. From there I went to Augusta, then back to Griffin, when I had to take my horse and go through to Atlanta, a distance of fifty

miles. I attempted to get a pass through the lines, but they were not allowing anyone to pass. When I came to the Confederate lines I passed without difficulty, but when I tried the Federal lines all my coaxing and pleading was of no avail. I said, 'I will flank the pickets, for go to Atlanta I must.' They at once took me prisoner. I asked them to take me to Gen. Howard. I knew him well and he had been a good friend to us; so, with a guard each side, I was marched two miles to Gen. Howard's headquarters, when he dismissed the guard and sent a Staff officer with me to where my sister and her husband were waiting for me.

"I disposed of my brother's property, getting the money received into gold (paying twenty-five dollars for one), which I concealed about my person, and brought through the lines.

"From Atlanta all who wished to come North were allowed the privilege of one-third of a freight car for each family Five hundred families started with about three days' rations, thinking that by the time that amount was gone we should be where we could obtain more: but when we reached Chattanooga the Federal forces had torn up the track above us so that we were obliged to remain there ten days, living on hardtack. Then we proceeded to Johnsonville where we got plenty to eat, and thought our troubles were over; but when gliding calmly up the river, all of a sudden about a hundred guerrillas appeared upon the shore and commenced firing into our boat. It seemed like corn popping. There was great excitement for a while;

some screamed, some fainted, some prayed, and *all* got down as low as possible, behind trunks and other things. I believe only two were wounded, but the boat was riddled with bullets. I think the rest of the way was travelled without accident or incident worth recording.

"My nephew asks what I remember 'about hanging those train robbers.' It is a great while ago and is not quite clear in my mind. I recollect that my sister was visiting a family on the outskirts of Atlanta, and persons came in asking to borrow some pillow cases. She asked what they were going to do with them, and the reply was that they wished to draw them over the faces of men whom they were about to hang just opposite the house, in the edge of the woods. I have the impression that there were seven, and that they were the 'bridge-burners.' Then there were very many shot about there, but I cannot tell much about it.

"I was in Atlanta a part of the time when the city was being bombarded, and during the time, we had to live in 'Bombproofs' under ground. Some of the hardest fighting of the war was near our house, so that we had to get behind the big trees and chimneys to keep the bullets from hitting us.

"My brother-in-law, Mr Niles, had to resort to every conceivable plan to keep out of the Rebel service. He had five brothers in the Confederate army and two in the Federal service."

The people of mountainous countries are generally of a lofty patriotism, not so ardent in appearance, perhaps, as that of the wide lowlands which lie ever open to the

warmer kiss of the sun, but pure, sincere, and of a rugged inalienable strength. Their gaze is drawn ever to the heights and the heavens, and their feelings grow to a constant consideration of principles rather than of persons save as the latter are exponents of the truths of nature and its Creator. The sublime freedom of the mountains is felt to be a proper attribute of those who dwell among them, and liberty, a noble thing far removed from license, is as necessary to their souls as is the air they breathe to their existence.

New Hampshire has been a commonwealth always distinct from other States in nearly all its features, material or otherwise, and her children have received of her characteristics. Still, from one cause or another, it seems a natural thing that all courses shall be marked by exceptional instances. While the women of the State have been, as a class, of sturdy devotion to the Union as established by their forefathers, there have been a few who—honestly, without doubt—sympathized with the secessional movement of the South. Certain of these had lived long below Mason and Dixon's line, while others, of parentage always associated with a political party dominated from first to last, directly or indirectly, by a Southern element, did not feel moved to break loose from the habit of thought thus become almost second nature. But it is probably true that time has modified many former opinions, and that all New Hampshire women now living, wherever they may be resident, are loyal to the flag of the United States, and to the principles it represents, accepting, with

all its sorrows, also the blessings, of the Civil War. Women were ennobled and their mental view made large by the experiences of the period; the mere fact of correspondence with men then observing the greatness of the country and its possibilities, broadened the minds of those at home, while those away from the refining influences of constant association with women, were thus still within a spiritual reach. The late Dr. Bellows said: "Probably never in any war in any country was there so universal and specific an acquaintance on the part of both men and women with the principles at issue and the interests at stake. Everywhere started up women acquainted with the order of public business, able to call and preside over public meetings of their own sex, act as secretaries and committees, draft constitutions, keep accounts with precision, appreciate system, conduct extensive correspondence, cooperate in the largest and most rational plans proposed by men who studied their subjects carefully, and to adhere to organizations which commended themselves to their judgment, in spite of local, sectarian, or personal jealousies or detractions. Their volunteer labor had all the regularity of paid service, and a hearty earnestness which no paid service can have. They became instructors of whole townships in the methods of government business, and they had to bear in mind the natural desire of the auxiliary societies for local independence, yet to reconcile neighborhoods to the idea of being merged in large generalizations.

"The women of the country actually strengthened the sinews of war by keeping up their own courage, and that of their households, under the inspiration of the larger and more public life, the broader work and greater field for enterprise and self-sacrifice afforded them by their direct labors for the benefit of the soldiers. They proved what has again and again been demonstrated, that what the women of a country resolve shall be done, will and must be done."

Another whose lips are forever closed, Miss Abby W May, wrote to a friend, "The work in New England, incident to the war, has been conducted with so much simplicity and universal co-operation that there have been no persons specially prominent in it. Rich and poor, wise and simple, people of all descriptions, all orders of taste, every variety of habit, condition, and circumstances, joined hands heartily in the beginning, and have worked together as equals in every respect. There has been no chance for individual prominence. Every one had some power or quality desirable in the great work, and gave what she could. In one instance it was talent; in another, money; in another, judgment; in another, time; and so on. We stood side by side, through it all, as 'New England women,' and if we are to be remembered hereafter, it ought to be under that same good old title, and in one goodly company."

In all these words so full of appreciation and honor, the women of New Hampshire have their own share and place, and one can but repeat, looking back upon

the hardships, the self-sacrifice, and the labor of the past, suffered by those who remain to be the dignity and autumnal glory of their homes. "When I begin to think of individual cases, I grow full of enthusiasm and admiration, and wish to tell of many; but the number soon becomes appalling: the book would be overrun, and all who would have been omitted might well have been there too."

Beautiful in self-abnegation, noble in endeavor, brave in endurance, heroic in every heart-beat, the women of New Hampshire are fitting daughters of the State whose standard has never fallen in captivity, upon whose unstained soil no armed foe has ever set his foot, whose star has never known dimness, from the night when first it shone above the land a hundred years ago, to the hour when, with joyous acclamation, forty-two stars spangle the banner of the United States, —the nation of which is true, today, the poet's verse of two centuries ago.

"Things of the noblest sort our own soil breeds."

CHAPTER X.

BY REV F D. AYER, D. D.

THE CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE REBELLION.

Though the church and State with us have no organic union they are very closely related. The State must depend largely for certain fundamental conditions of its prosperity upon the church. She supplies a type of personal character; of intelligent and moral manhood; of home life and training; of positive utterance of religious truth and embodiment of religious life, that the State cannot live without. Her influence in the dangers that beset the State is largely that of prevention. She forestalls by her teaching or sweeps away by her spirit much that would be fatal to the life of the republic. The dangers that do arise she is prepared to meet. The great moral reforms that every nation at times needs are born and grown from the moral life she has nourished.

The wrong of slavery against the individual, the family, the nation, was first declared by the preacher and the church. The fundamental rights upon which personal and national liberty rests are most clearly stated in the Bible. The right of way in our world is given to righteousness and loyalty The roots of loy-

alty run deep. The tree was planted long ago. The nurture of Christian generations, familiarity with the principles and range of human rights that has grown through years of teaching and life, are the groundwork of our Christian loyalty They are the prophecy of reform when wrong becomes embodied in custom or institution. Therefore it is that the clergy and the church are largely responsible for the great movement in favor of freedom which culminated in the Rebellion against our government.

The clergymen and churches of New Hampshire did their full share, with all the other loyal forces, in the great struggle.

They were outspoken in their judgments; loyal almost without an exception to the cause of liberty as against slavery They kept the one issue of the country's life and freedom constantly before the people; each week by word and prayer pushed the heart of loyalty above party strife, political aim, personal ambition or gain or loss, and held it on the height of moral principle and Christian duty

The whole struggle started as a moral issue, from religious teaching and spirit. More than fifty years ago some of the churches of our State held prayer meetings for the abolition of slavery. When it became a political question the churches neither forgot nor forsook their convictions and the deep love of their hearts for man.

It is to be recalled with gratitude that the clergy and churches of the State were so clear and faithful in ut-

terance that they were, all the time, counted as a controlling factor on the side of liberty and unity Nearly every pastor in the State voiced in discourse the deep principles of personal rights and national perpetuity In those days the preachers were not silent on the question of the times, and the very spirit in which they took up the various points to be emphasized; kept their eye on the needs of the people; stirred the lagging or the indifferent to duty, and put the curb of great related truths upon the impatient, was felt upon the whole community The pastors were not radical in the extreme, but they were decided. A few persons left the churches because they thought them too slow, and a few because they were too fast, but they took up the great questions calmly and intelligently, and put their testimony on the side of right, and so of final victory

All this discussion was in a very different tone from that of the mass meeting, the political canvass, or the discussion of the ordinary questions of government. Often on the sabbath, on the days of fasting and of thanksgiving, there was a review of the facts, an examination of the position, a forecast of the coming, that now, after twenty-five years, bears well the scrutiny of a calm review. This was needed. It kept the thought of the people to the question of right or wrong, applying the principles of the Divine government to the actions, sufferings and plans of daily life, and putting under their shadow every call of patriotism. This gave patience, courage and decision. This influence

was felt in filling the ranks, in keeping bright the flame of patriotism, while hearts suffered and homes were fearful. It nerved men and women to press on; it stirred to self-surrender and trained for heroic duty the young: it made fathers and mothers more ready to give the son, and wives even to aid on the husband, as he went forth to do or die.

The clergy and the churches, next to the homes, received most tenderly the forms of fallen heroes, and at the burials the words spoken, the prayers offered, the deep courage fed by the very sufferings that would have quenched a fickle flame, will not be forgotten till that generation is dead. This service of the church to the country did much to quicken all who could go to fill the places of the fallen, and was the source of untold comfort to hearts made stronger still for duty. The regular weekly prayers of the pastors also deserve to be specially mentioned. In nearly every church in the State every sabbath of those years of struggle there were lifted up prayers for the loved ones at the front; for the sick, the wounded, the imprisoned, and for the homes that missed them; for the President and all in authority By these prayers especially were the army in the field and the larger army at home made one, kept in closer fellowship and locked together in the most tender embrace that earth knows. The country will never know how much it owes to those prayers; to the constancy, power and courage they gave, and how they inspired and sustained the wonderful sacrifices of our Christian women. The women of New Hampshire,

so loyal, willing and capable in service, unshrinking in any sacrifice, these mothers of heroes have felt the inspiration and the support of the sanctuary

The dangers at home all through the war were discouragement, division, forgetting the great issue and letting hate or blind zeal usurp the place of deep loyalty to land and to God. These, each, the service of the church was fitted to prevent or to conquer. The churches of our State had their full share in the beneficent work of the Christian Commission, the ministry to the sick and wounded. They went out by every pathway of active service in the name of the Master, and prolong still their memorials of the dead and their prayers for the veteran.

CHAPTER XI.

THE REGIMENTAL BAND.

The Band that accompanied the First N H. Regiment is worthy of a commendatory notice. It consisted of the following members.

Edwin T Baldwin, Leader,	Manchester
John McGinness,	Manchester
Dennis Leary,	Manchester
Henry M. Smith,	Manchester
Justin F Andrews,	Salmon Falls.
Albert Tilton,	Manchester
Eben W Tallant,	Manchester
William T Rand,	Manchester
Lucius H. Rand,	Manchester
George W Griffin,	Manchester
George D. Epps,	Manchester.
George L. Sanborn,	Franklin.
George W Cilley,	Manchester
Arthur C Sargent,	Manchester.
William L. Pierce,	Manchester
William S. Pearsons,	Manchester.
Joseph J Ladd,	Manchester.
Henry W Badger,	Newport.
James A. Baker,	Holderness.
Charles Dunbar,	Manchester
John H. Gledden,	Manchester

BALDWIN'S CORNET BAND.

In the Fall of 1859 some twenty or more young men of Manchester formed a class for the study of band music, and employed Mr Edwin T Baldwin as instructor In the Summer of 1860 they organized as "Baldwin's Cornet Band." They were employed by the Republican committee to furnish music at parades and political meetings during the campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. While the First New Hampshire Regiment was being formed, the band was invited to spend a few days with them at their camp in Concord. Col. Tappan and other officers became interested in them and urged them to enlist. As the law made no provision for regimental bands, they enlisted as privates, furnishing their own instruments and uniforms. The band was not only a success numerically, but such was the deportment of its members that they were allowed unusual liberties.

Not a member of the band was known to be under the influence of liquor during their time of service. Mr. Baldwin's band, for the gentlemanly bearing of its members, the chaste character and beautiful rendering of its music, deserved and received highly complimentary notice as one of the best in the army Most of its members were excellent singers, and as vocalists added greatly to the interest of the religious services when in camp.

CHAPTER XII.

BIOGRAPHIES.

ALPHEUS BENNING CROSBY, M. D.

The following biographical sketch of Dr A. B. Crosby has been compiled almost entirely from a memorial address delivered before the N H. Medical Society by J W Barstow, M. D., of Flushing, N Y Did the space allotted to this history permit, it would be a great pleasure to transcribe entire this admirable address.

Alpheus Benning Crosby was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Feb. 22, 1832. He was the son of Dixi Crosby whose name "carries a blessing with its mention." "His grand-father, Dr. Asa Crosby, also a New Hampshire man, who in the early days of the Republic commenced the practice of his profession at the age of twenty-one, was eminent both as physician and surgeon for fifty-six years, and was one of those conscript brothers in the profession to whom the New Hampshire State Medical Society owes its charter, procured from Governor Josiah Bartlett in 1791

"Tracing back the line of succession still further, through four more generations of New England's strong-minded, strong-willed sons, we reach at length

their pioneer, Simon Crosby, who, in 1635, with his wife Ann, left Lancashire, and crossing in the good ship 'Susan and Ellyn' settled at the age of twenty-six in Cambridge, Mass.

"At the age of six years, on the appointment of his father to the chair of surgery of Dartmouth College, as successor of Dr Muzzey, the boy Alpheus left Gilmanton for Hanover, and from that time until his death — in childhood, in his college days, and, indeed, during a large part of his professional manhood — he knew no other home.

"The classical school at which young Crosby pursued his ante-collegiate studies was next door to his father's house; and he was thus blessed in being constantly at home, passing the critical period of youth in the companionship of his parents, and under his father's own tender and watchful eye.

"The native temperament of the boy showed some rare combinations and counterpoises. With an exuberance of animal spirits, he had also a natural balance of caution. He was ardent, but not hasty: he was self-reliant and fearless, but never precipitate: frank and affable, though not easily won by a stranger: fond of experiment, but also intensely practical. He was prompt to decide, but always took time for detail, and pursued perseveringly to the end whatever engaged his attention and his effort. At home he was filial and obedient, though tenacious of his rights: and whether right or wrong, he was always truthful and therefore always trusted.

"The social tact for which Crosby was afterwards so conspicuous as a practitioner and a man of the world, shone also in the boy as an instinctive faculty for making everybody his friend. He was a favorite with all, winning love and respect by his modest intelligence and good sense.

"His executive ability commanded the confidence of his class-mates: his genial manners and good fellowship won their love: and though much younger than many of his class he became at once a favorite and a leader

"On graduating at Dartmouth in 1853 he pursued his medical studies in the office of his father He attended lectures both at Dartmouth, and at the College of Physicians in New York city, and served for one year as interne in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. With the exception of these necessary absences from home, he gave every day of these preparatory years to the assistance of his father in his wide and laborious practice.

"The daily and intimate association of this father and son, two kindred souls, so like in temperament and in tastes, so genial and familiar, so trustful of each other's confidence, so loyal to each other's claims, was something rare and delightful to see. They studied and observed together; they wrought by day and night in common.

"Immediately on receiving his medical degree, Dr Crosby was appointed Demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy in the Dartmouth Medical College, an office which he ably filled for five years.

"At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers for three months service. This being concluded, he was at once commissioned a brigade surgeon of United States volunteers, and soon after promoted to the rank of medical director serving as such on the staffs, successively, of Generals Stone, Casey, Sedgwick and Peck. His army service was marked by the same strong individuality, the same resolute activity, the same executive talent which we have seen stamped upon the boy and youth.

"His brother officers trusted him, depended upon him and loved him. The private soldiers idolized him, for they saw his quick and constant sympathy for them, and knew that his large and loving heart embraced them all in its tender care.

"In the noble record of his army services let us not forget that to him belongs the credit of having originated and erected the first complete military hospital on the modern 'pavillion plan,' that was built during the War of the Rebellion.

"At the close of the Peninsula campaign, Dr. Crosby resigned his position in the army, and though at once re-appointed to another medical directorship by the Secretary of War, he declined the honor and returned to Hanover, where his father's increasing years and cares made the son's presence more than ever welcome.

"On the 26th of July, 1862, Dr. Crosby was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Glassell Smith, a native

MAJ.-GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

of Alabama, a daughter of Dr. William R. Smith, who was afterwards, and until his death in 1875, a resident of Galveston, Texas.

"In 1865 he was invited to the chair of surgery in the University of Vermont, and in the same year to a similar chair in the University of Michigan. Both of these positions he accepted, and ably filled for several years.

"In 1870, on the resignation of his honored father at the age of three score and ten, Dr Ben was at once called to the chair of surgery in Dartmouth, and entered upon his duties, still continuing to perform full duty in both his other professorships. He also delivered a course of surgical lectures in Bowdoin College, Maine, during the same year

"In 1871 he accepted the appointment of surgical professor in the Long Island Medical College, together with the post of visiting surgeon in the hospitals to which the college was attached.

"In 1872 he was invited to a professorship in the New York University, and also to another (that of surgical anatomy) in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city The former he declined but he accepted the latter and retained it until his death.

"In 1873 Dr. Crosby was invited by the trustees of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, to accept the chair of anatomy on the resignation of the distinguished Dr Pancoast. This, though not accepted, may be reckoned the crowning honor of his wealth of professional laurels, and was accompanied by the most flattering tribute to his high character as a man and a physi-

cian. What other young medical man of our time at the age of thirty-eight ever enjoyed the distinction of holding professorships in five prominent medical schools at once: and of declining, when scarcely in his fortieth year two other positions equal in honor with those he chose to accept?"

All these honors Dr. Crosby bore without the least damage to that modesty simplicity and amiableness of character and behavior which were peculiar to him from his boyhood. Did the space allotted to this sketch allow it would be pleasant to enlarge upon his uniform success in every position he held: upon the high merit of his literary efforts; upon the tact and wit that left him without a superior in the social circle and in post-prandial speech; upon his love for nature, and more than all upon that love and sympathy for humanity which seemed to marshal all his other excellences into their service.

In the Spring of 1877 it became evident that Dr Crosby's intellectual resources had been taxed beyond their just limits. Early in July of this year he sought relaxation at Saratoga, and returned to Hanover, and at the close of the month performed two operations in Chelsea, Vt. On the 2d of August he delivered the opening lecture of his course to the medical class, and lectured also on the two successive days On Sunday, August 5, he made his last professional visit in a neighboring town of Vermont. Still intent on his life-work, he lectured to his class the next day which lecture was his last. In forty-eight hours he became insensible,

"and the next morning, rallying for the effort to bid a last farewell to those he loved best on earth, he breathed away his precious life into the hands of that God whom he served and trusted to the end."

The record says—"With tender words of prayer and psalm: with flowing tears of sympathy for the mother and wife and children and friends: commending them to the God who gave and who had taken away their treasure—we covered the dear face and bore him tenderly away to his last resting place. We laid him to sleep in the spot which his own eye had marked but a few days before, forewarned that Mother Earth would shortly take her tired worshipper to her bosom. And there is his grave—at the feet of his honored father, in that fair 'God's acre,' rich in the dust of Dartmouth's fathers and sons."

The following poetic *morceau* is from the pen of Prof. J Ordronaux. It was called forth by a remark of his colleague, that "the highest reward of his professional labors was the friendship of his patients."

TO DR. A. B. CROSBY

Beloved by all the Gods and men,
Thou sunny, cheerful, fragrant Ben,
Whose life has but one purpose here,
To heal, to comfort and to cheer;

Around thy lips the muses throng
With words of wisdom, wit and song,
And jocund gifts of subtle kind,
That charm the pains from flesh and mind,

And teach the sick in every place
To read deliverance in thy face.
Well dost thou play the Wizard's part,
Thou master of the Healing Art;

Well dost thou prove the birth Divine,
Of Genius, Mirth and Skill like thine;
Where Science bears upon her tide,
Wit, Humor, Fancy, side by side,

To warm with all the sunshine's power
The coldness of our dullest hour;
And make the heart enslaved by pain,
Its youth and buoyancy regain.

What crown befits such brows as thine?
What civic greatness shall enshrine
Thy name among the immortal few
Who live to every virtue true?

Not bays forsooth, which Poets claim,
Not laurels making Warrior's fame;
Not crowns of oak on Statesmen shed,
Nor jewels fit for monarch's head.

Not such on thee, shall e'er descend,
Placed there by hand of reverent friend,
But each, with prayers addressed above
For thee—shall bring a crown of love.

COL. THOMAS J. WHIPPLE.

Thomas Jefferson Whipple was born in Wentworth, N. H., January 30, 1816. His parents were Thomas

and Mary Tabor Whipple. Thomas Whipple was a physician of more than ordinary eminence and a gentleman widely known and esteemed in the State. He distinguished himself as a member of the State Legislature in 1819 by introducing and carrying through to its enactment as a law, the bill since known as the "Toleration Act." Subsequently he represented his district in the United States House of Representatives.

Thomas J acquired his education at the old New Hampshire Institution, at Bradford, Vt., and the Norwich Military University

He read law with Hon. Josiah Quincy of Rumney and Salmon Waires of Johnson, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1840 and settled at once in Wentworth, afterwards removing to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, where the remainder of his life was passed. Naturally of a martial turn of mind, he became interested in military affairs and at the age of seventeen was appointed Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Cook and raised an independent company called The Wentworth Phalanx.

He volunteered in the Mexican War and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Infantry, April 9th, 1847, and Adjutant of the same in May following. He accompanied the regiment to Vera Cruz, but soon after his arrival, indulging his curiosity in examining a Catholic cemetery in the neighborhood, he was unfortunately taken prisoner He was in company with private R. H. A. Barnes. When they came to the gate of the cemetery they were met by three Mexicans who had dismounted from their

horses with their Escopets pointed at them. Lieut. Whipple was armed with a sword and placed himself at once against the wall and prepared to defend himself. Barnes, unarmed, made the best of his way through the cemetery to the camp. The Mexicans drew their swords and made at Whipple, who stoutly defended himself. One of his captors hit him a blow upon the head stunning him, but not injuring him, as the blade, meeting a parry, struck flatwise upon the Lieutenant's head. Recovering himself he set vigorously at work, when the Mexicans retreated a few paces and brought their Escopets to bear upon him, making unmistakable signs which a Yankee could understand, that "it is surrender or we fire." Whipple, thinking that in this case, "discretion was the better part of valor" gave up and was led away upon a mustang, while his own horse was appropriated by the captors. Barnes gave the alarm and a detachment was sent out in search of him, but the Guerrillas had escaped with their captive. Whipple was well treated by them and was subsequently exchanged and distinguished himself in the battle of Atlixco, where he was volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Lane. Adjutant Whipple resigned Feb. 23d, 1848. He resumed his practice at Meredith (now Laconia) after the war. He was appointed Adjutant of the Twenty-Ninth Regiment Aug 3d, 1848. Upon the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, Capt. Whipple was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, April 29th, 1861, and was mustered out Aug. 9th, 1861. August

20th, 1861, Lieut.-Col. Whipple was appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and resigned Mar 18th, 1862, and, returning to Meredith, resumed the practice of his profession. As a military man Col. Whipple was a Martinet. He was every inch a soldier. He was severe in discipline but exceedingly kind and even tender to the faithful and obedient. He was brave almost to temerity He never appeared to know the emotion of fear. He was universally popular with his men and greatly beloved by them.

In society affairs, Col. Whipple was always prominent, being at the time of his death a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Winnipesaukee Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., John L. Perley, Jr., Post No. 37, G A. R., and also of the Union Veterans' Union, the latter organization bearing his name.

In the latter part of 1877 Col. Whipple was elected president of the Belknap County Bar Association, as successor to the late George W Stevens, holding that position to the time of his death.

Col. Whipple has occupied the positions of Assistant Clerk and Clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Solicitor of Belknap County, Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856, and has been Attorney for the Boston & Concord & Montreal Railroad since 1870, and also for the Lake Company since the death of Senator James Bell. Col. Whipple was an able though eccentric lawyer, an advocate of great

power, with original thoughts, and the power of forcible expression.

"Col. Whipple was a man of strong force of character, persistent and aggressive, yet possessed of many warm friends included in a large circle of acquaintances. His was almost a national reputation, and few men in the land were better known. He was a Democrat of the old school. Among his most intimate friends was the late ex-President Pierce. The two were most endeared one toward the other, and it was only a few weeks previous to his death, that during an interview with The Union scribe, in recalling reminiscences in connection with their relations in by-gone days, the deceased referred to the ex-President in most glowing terms. In the practice of his profession, Col. Whipple's greatest success was attained in the trial of cases before a jury, in which he exhibited great tact and astuteness, and at the same time his eloquence set forth with a command of language which few men other than himself possessed, was most convincing in argument."

Col. Whipple died of paralysis after an illness of about three weeks, at his home in Laconia, Dec. 21st, 1889, lamented by all who knew him.

GENERAL AARON FLETCHER STEVENS.

General Stevens was born at Derry, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, August 9, 1819. When he was quite young his parents removed to Peterborough, in Hillsborough County After attending the public

schools of Derry and Peterborough he received a good academic education, and taught school several terms.

In 1838 he removed to Nashua, and pursued a course of study for three years with industry and zeal, calculated to fit him for the active duties of life. In 1842 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Geo. Y Sawyer, an eminent member of the Hillsborough County bar, and since, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and at once entered into co-partnership with Mr Sawyer, soon became known in his own and adjoining counties as an able, industrious and careful practitioner, and with his partner commanded an extensive business. In 1856 Mr Stevens was appointed by the Governor and Council, Solicitor for Hillsborough County, and performed the responsible duties of the position with faithfulness, ability and success for five years and until the Rebellion broke out. In the prosecution of the large number of criminal cases arising in that county he met the ablest lawyers in the State, sustained himself with credit on all occasions, and took a high and honorable position among his legal brethren. In 1858 Mr Stevens became a partner of Hon. Aaron W Sawyer of Nashua, which arrangement continued until the former entered the army, to aid in the suppression of a most wicked Rebellion.

During the existence of the Whig party Mr Stevens was one of its most active members. In 1849 he was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature from

Nashua, and again in 1854, and was one of the most industrious and useful members of that body He was also elected to the Legislature in 1856 and 1857, taking a leading position on committees, and upon the floor, as an able, earnest and pleasing debater, espousing and maintaining the principles of the Republican party He was a member of the Whig National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, which nominated General Winfield Scott as the candidate for President. In that convention he was an earnest supporter of Daniel Webster

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, in April, 1861, Mr Stevens was among the first men in the State to tender his services to the Governor When the First Regiment was being organized the position of Major was tendered to him which he accepted, and served with that organization until the expiration of its term of enlistment, with credit to himself and the State. When the Thirteenth Regiment was organized, in the Autumn of 1862, Major Stevens was commissioned its Colonel, and went with it to the field, and followed its fortunes to the end of the war He distinguished himself for gallantry, courage, coolness and skill as an officer on many bloody fields, and was often commended by his superior officers.

In the assault on Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864, Colonel Stevens was in command of a brigade comprising his own and three New York regiments. He fell severely wounded while at the head of his brigade and within a few yards of the fort, where he remained until the colors of his command were planted upon the para-

pet of the captured work, and was then carried from the field. For his gallant and meritorious conduct in this and other engagements, Colonel Stevens was appointed Brigadier General United States Volunteers, by brevet, to date from Dec. 8, 1864.

General Burnham, commanding the brigade in the attack on Petersburg, June 15, 1864, in his report to General Brooks, commanding the division, said, "I desire particularly to bring to your favorable notice Colonel Aaron F Stevens, of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, both for his personal gallantry in charging the enemy's works on the 15th, and for the able manner in which he handled his regiment on that occasion. To him and to his regiment the success which was achieved is due in a very great measure, and I take pleasure in recommending him for promotion." This recommendation was fully and heartily endorsed by General Brooks in his report to General Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Army Corps. General Stevens' military record is identical with that of the Thirteenth Regiment, and both are in a high degree honorable to the State.

General Stevens was nominated as a candidate for member of Congress from the Second New Hampshire District in December, 1866, and was elected the following March, and was elected for a second term in March 1869. He served on the standing committees on Revolutionary Claims and Naval Affairs, and was a member of the special committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners. In 1879 General Stevens lacked but two

votes of the nomination, which was equivalent to an election, for United States Senator and in the long and heated contest for senatorial honors in 1883 he was voted for to the last by his friends and admirers. In the Winter of 1883 while at his Winter home in Florida, he met with an accident from which he never fully recovered, although he continued active in the Courts until 1885. After an honorable and useful life of varied service he fell asleep and was gathered to his fathers. He died in Nashua May 10, 1887 aged 68 years.

General Stevens was united in marriage at the Methodist church in Nahant, Mass., May 19, 1861, to Miss Adelaide M. Johnson of Nahant. Mrs. Stevens, who survives the General, followed the fortunes of her husband in all his campaigns, and when the battle was on, was as near him as her safety would permit. She nursed him and his comrades in field and hospital, and few women are equally loved and honored by a wider circle of friends and acquaintances.

COL. ENOCH Q. FELLOWS.

Enoch Q. Fellows was born in Sandwich, Carroll County, New Hampshire, on the 20th of June, 1825 His father was a respectable farmer in humble circumstances. He attended public schools in his native town until old enough to go to an academy from which time until he was nineteen years old he attended different academies and taught school alternately He had nearly completed his preparatory college course when he received an appointment to the United States Mili-

tary Academy at West Point, where he entered in 1844, and remained about two and a half years, standing, when he left, fifth in his class in conduct, and eighth in general standing. Among his school fellows there were George B. McClellan, Ambrose E. Burnside, D. N Couch and Jesse L. Reno, all of whom were Major Generals in the Union army, the famous Stonewall Jackson, of the Rebel army, and many others who were prominent actors during the war

After leaving West Point Col. Fellows returned to his native town, and for years took an active part in the militia of the State. He held several commissions and rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

In 1854 he was appointed Inspector in the Boston Custom House, which position he held three years. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, Col. Fellows was the first man in the State, north of Concord, to volunteer, and one of the very first to take an active part in enlisting and organizing the three months' volunteers, called for by President Lincoln, immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Rebels. He acted as Adjutant during the organization of the First Regiment, was commissioned to that place by Gov. Goodwin, served with the regiment during its term of enlistment, returned with it to the State, and the next day after being mustered out was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment.

He organized this regiment and commanded it, excepting three months, during which he was acting Brigadier General. When Gen. T W Sherman was getting

up his great Naval Expedition he came to Concord and obtained the promise of the Governor that the Third Regiment, then being organized, should form a part of it. Col. Fellows was the first Colonel of the fifteen regiments composing that expedition to be mustered in, and the Third was the first regiment to report to Gen. Sherman in New York City, and he was consequently the ranking Colonel of the expedition. The expedition took Port Royal on the 7th of November, 1861. During the month of December, 1861, and January, 1862, all the Brigadier Generals were assigned to duty elsewhere and Col. Fellows was appointed the first commandant at Hilton Head, S. C. He enjoyed the most unbounded confidence of Gen. Sherman, both as an officer and a gentleman, till he was relieved in March, 1862. Having been absent from his home about a year he then asked for a furlough, and Gen. Sherman endorsed his application as follows—he having been relieved: "The valuable service performed in the Expeditionary Corps by Col. Fellows, and his long and close attention to his important duties here, renders the indulgence asked for a very reasonable one, which I intend to grant him." Col. Fellows' request was granted at once, but just then there was a disturbance at Edisto Island, and Gen. Benham asked Gen. Sherman which was the best regiment to send, and was answered, the Third New Hampshire, and that regiment was accordingly ordered there. Col. Fellows then told Gen. Benham that, under the circumstances, he did not wish to avail himself of his furlough at that time, if he

could be of service. The General expressed many thanks for the offer, and immediately placed Col. Fellows in command of all the troops at Edisto and vicinity, consisting of three and a half regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, four pieces of artillery, and one gunboat. He remained there three or four weeks, and drove the Rebels from Jehosse Island, and after the capture of Fort Pulaski and all had become quiet, Col. Fellows was relieved and received his furlough.

While at home, without his knowledge, the Governor and Council, the Adjutant General and Secretary of State recommended him to President Lincoln for an appointment as Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, as a man well qualified by education, ability and experience to fill the position with honor to the State and benefit to the service. When the Ninth Regiment was being enlisted, about this time, Governor Berry offered the command of it to Colonel Fellows, which he said he would accept if the Governor thought best. He accordingly resigned his commission as Colonel of the Third and accepted that of Colonel of the Ninth, on the 14th of June, 1862. On arrival in Washington with the Ninth Regiment Colonel Fellows was immediately assigned to the command of a brigade, though not the ranking Colonel.

This was about the time of General Pope's defeat, and in a few days the army was re-organized under General McClellan and the Ninth Regiment was assigned to an old brigade; and in less than three weeks from

the time the regiment left New Hampshire it was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain the Ninth Regiment, under Colonel Fellows, made one of the most brilliant bayonet charges of the whole war, drove a Rebel battery from the field, capturing several prisoners, and he was especially complimented on the field by Brigadier General Nagle in command of the brigade, and Major General Reno, in command of the corps.

General Reno had scarcely turned his horse from the Colonel to depart, after congratulating him upon the good behavior of his men, when he received his death wound. Soon after the battle of Antietam Colonel Fellows broke down in health and resigned. He was undoubtedly one of the most capable officers in the army from New Hampshire during the four years' continuance of the war. He was always faithful and attentive to duty and cool and skillful in action. His military education and experience, at a time when there were but few men in the State who knew any thing about the requirements of troops fitting for the field, were of great benefit to the service.

At the close of his military service Colonel Fellows returned to his native town, Sandwich, where he has since resided. In 1868 and 1869 he was an active and valuable member of the popular branch of the New Hampshire Legislature from Sandwich; and in the latter year was appointed a United States Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District. Colonel Fellows' life contains no startling episode, but is the

story of a self-made, upright man, and, like that of many others, is best known by his soldier comrades. He treated all his soldiers well. He was willing to listen to any proper complaint, and right any wrong; and the soldier is yet to be found who cherished a grievance against him.

MAJOR MOSES KITTREDGE HAZELTON.

Moses Kittredge Hazelton was born in Hebron, N H., Nov 5th, 1835. He belonged to one of the oldest and best families in New Hampshire. His father, David Hazelton, a merchant, was well educated and a man of remarkable executive ability He was successful in business and the family were amply supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, and as well the means for the education of the children. The mother of Kittredge, Mrs. Sarah C. Hazelton, was a woman of more than ordinary natural ability and had received an education far beyond that of the average woman of her day She enjoyed the advantage of instruction under Miss Mary Lyon at Derry, and afterward, of Miss Hazeltine at Bradford, Mass. The children of the family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The two daughters, Mrs. Sarah E. Jaques and Mrs. Ellen H. Sanborn only survive.

The early education of the boy Kittredge was obtained in the schools of Hebron and by private tuition at home. At the age of fourteen he entered the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden and fitted for college

in that popular institution, and graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1857 He maintained a high rank in college as a scholar and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of professors and students, and received the high compliment of an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society On leaving college he studied law with Hon. J S. Sargent, then of Wentworth, and with Hon. John S. Wells of Exeter, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1859.

In June of the same year he formed a partnership with Hon. Mason W Tappan of Bradford, which continued until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted and was appointed Paymaster of the First Regiment of N. H. Volunteers. In August, he was confirmed Additional Paymaster of the United States Army, ranking as such from June 1, 1861.

His headquarters were at Washington until September of that year when he went to Wheeling, Va., and paid troops stationed in that vicinity. In January, 1862, he was transferred to the West with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently at Louisville, Ky In this department he was assigned the payment of troops under Gens. C. F Smith and James A. Garfield. October 10, 1862, he had completed the payment of Gen. Buell's army, and early in 1863 he was assigned the charge of the Department of the Mississippi with his headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., where he directed the payment of Gen. Grant's army He removed to Vicksburg after the surrender of that city, where his naturally frail constitution yielded to the draft of inde-

fatigable devotion to his work. On Aug. 1, 1863, he was tenderly borne back to Memphis by his comrades and placed in the hospital, and on the 3d of August he died. His remains were brought back to New Hampshire for burial.

Maj. Hazelton was singularly and untiringly devoted to his work. "He literally worked till he could work no longer." He would often give leave of absence to those under his command to recruit their health, and remain at his post when he needed the relief far more than they. Maj. Hazelton was in politics a decided Democrat and, from the beginning of the war, an enthusiastic Union man. He was extremely modest and retiring, amiable in disposition, unselfish in motive, true in friendship, decided in his convictions and courageous in their defence. He was dignified in manner but always courteous and affable in intercourse.

The writer of this sketch, whose privilege it was to share a tent with Maj. Hazelton during his connection with the First Regiment, became deeply impressed with the fact that Maj. Hazelton combined in his character to a remarkable degree all the elements of a true and noble manhood and an estimable gentleman.

It is but just to the memory of the departed to put on permanent record, as a tribute to his excellent qualities and a testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-paymasters, the following copy of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Pay Corps of the Department of the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1863.

"*Whereas*, it has pleased God in His wise providence to remove from among us Major M. K. Hazelton, Additional Paymaster United States Army, who was attacked by disease while serving as Chief Paymaster of Major-Gen. U S. Grant's army at Vicksburg, Miss., therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the decree of the Almighty, we desire to express our sense of the worth of our departed brother.

Resolved, That there was in Major Hazelton, a clear comprehension of, and a conscientious devotion to duty, and also a desire to discharge what he believed to be his obligation to his country and to his superior officers in carrying out their orders, that was highly commendable. A man of clear and highly cultivated intellect, of strict integrity, kind and amiable in his disposition, his sudden death has deprived the army of the services of a valuable officer, and our corps of companionship with an esteemed brother

Resolved, That in the death of our friend a lesson is given us to be ready when the Master calls us from mortality to immortality.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our sincere condolence and prayers in their affliction.

Resolved, That as a suitable testimony we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that we will attend the funeral in a body."

Similar resolutions were passed by the pay corps at Vicksburg.

A very tender and sympathizing letter was written to Maj. Hazelton's father by Maj. A. W Hendricks, a brother paymaster, bearing testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his companions, and particulars of his brief sickness and sudden death.

When the long catalogue of eminent worthies whose lives were laid upon the altar of the Union, shall be made up, among them, in no inferior position, will be seen the name of Maj. Moses Kittredge Hazelton.

COL. LOUIS BELL.

Louis Bell was the youngest son of the late Gov Samuel Bell, and was born in Chester, March 8, 1837 Among his older brothers were Dr Luther V Bell, long at the head of the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, Mass., Hon. James Bell, a distinguished lawyer and United States Senator, and Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Capt. Bell fitted for college at Derry and Gilford and graduated at Brown University, in Providence, R. I., at the age of eighteen years. Circumstances prevented him from following out his preference for a military education at West Point and a commission in the Regular Army He, however, gave himself largely to the study of military subjects, thus unconsciously fitting himself for the duties of his subsequent career. Capt. Bell prepared himself for the legal profession, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and established himself in business in Farmington.

His ability and high personal character speedily secured to him the favor and confidence of the community and a lucrative practice. In 1859 he was appointed Justice of the Police Court of Farmington, and two years later, that of Solicitor of Strafford County

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he immediately offered his services to Gov Goodwin, and was commissioned Captain of Company A in the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He served with much credit through the campaign, and though no occasions were presented for him to distinguish himself in battle, he won the confidence, esteem and respect of both officers and men.

Subsequently Capt. Bell was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and on the 27th of September, 1861, left with that regiment with a force destined for an expedition against Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C. At the latter post Gen. T W Sherman was in command, and discovering, at once, Lieut.-Col. Bell's abilities, made him Inspector General and Chief of Staff, which position he held while Gen. Sherman remained in that department. In the discharge of this duty he was, in December, sent by Gen. Sherman, in a light steamer, to make a reconnoissance around Port Royal Island. He succeeded in unearthing a concealed Rebel battery, which opened fire on the steamer, slightly wounding Col. Bell and one of his men.

In 1862 Col. Whipple resigned the command of the Fourth Regiment and Col. Bell was promoted to the

command of the same. In April of that year he was ordered, with seven companies, to occupy the fortified town of St. Augustine, Fla., which service he rendered to the entire satisfaction of the general Government and that of the town.

In October, 1862, Col. Bell again united his command at Beaufort, to join an expedition designed to cut the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, at the Pocotaligo river In the engagement that followed, his command acquitted themselves with much credit, and acted as a rear-guard on the retreat, losing about thirty men in killed and wounded. Col. Bell led his men gallantly and was again slightly wounded by a splinter from a shell. In 1863 began the series of operations against Charleston and its defences.

A greater part of the Summer the Fourth Regiment was employed in engineer duty among the Folly and Morris Islands, where Col. Bell made many experiments, and with much success, in the use of shell-fuse and of "Greek fire," for the purpose of producing conflagrations.

In April, 1864, Col. Bell was ordered with his regiment to report to Gen. Butler, to join the army of the James. He was placed in command of a brigade consisting of the Fourth New Hampshire, Thirteenth Indiana, Ninth Maine, One Hundred Seventeenth New York and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, with which he took part in the affair at Swift Creek, the engagement at Drury's Bluff, and the series of struggles on the 17th, 20th and 21st of May He also

held the left of the line in the battle at Cold Harbor, and, after the subsequent flank movement, led his brigade to the assault of two of the forts before Petersburg, which he carried in handsome style, being himself among the first to enter the works.

He was also engaged with his command in the unfortunate "Mine" assault, and conducted himself so well that he was one of the few general officers concerned who escaped without censure, in the report of the Board that investigated the affair. Col. Bell's brigade formed a part of both the expeditions against Fort Fisher

Gen. Terry commanded the second expedition. Col. Bell's brigade formed the third line of attack. At the signal for the advance, they pushed forward in admirable order, their leader at their head, into a storm of fire.

The Colonel had just congratulated a brother officer on the splendid behavior of his men as they reached the ditch in front of the work, when a bullet from a rifle of a sharpshooter, on the crest of the parapet above them, struck him in the left breast and passed downward through his body He fell mortally wounded and was tenderly borne by his comrades to the rear. But he would not leave the field till he could see the colors of his regiment upon the fort, and it was but a moment before his dying wish was gratified, and the tattered ensign of the Fourth was planted upon the ramparts of the captured stronghold. On the following day the Secretary of War arrived at Fort Fisher, and by com-

Henry O. Kent

mand of President Lincoln, he conferred upon Col. Bell the brevet rank of Brigadier General dating from January 15th, the day when he received his fatal wound.

Col. Bell, strictly conscientious in the performance of duty, thoroughly skilled in every detail of his position, tenderly solicitous for the safety and comfort of his men and sharing every hardship and danger with them, honorable, patriotic and eminent for prudence, coolness and courage, was universally beloved and respected.

LIEUT.-COL. JEREMIAH D. DREW

Jeremiah D. Drew was born in Brookfield, N H., July 29th, 1821. The first twenty-eight years of his life, until 1849, were passed in Brookfield, New Market and Derry, N H., and Lawrence, Mass. He was one of the pioneers in California, whence he returned in 1851 and settled in Lawrence, Mass.

Col. Drew, though not educated in a military school, was, in times of peace, not a novice in military tactics. He was one of the organizers of the "Warren Light Guards" one of the companies of the Sixth Mass. Regiment, and served seven years in the Mass. Militia, before the War of the Rebellion, as First Lieutenant, and subsequently as Captain of the company, thus becoming fairly qualified for the actual service before him. In July, 1860, Col. Drew, on account of impaired health, retired from business and removed, with his family, to Salem, N. H. But he was not long permitted

to remain in retirement. On the first call for troops by President Lincoln, Col. Drew immediately went to Concord and enlisted at the State House, as a private, on Apr. 17th, 1861.

He was at once appointed a recruiting officer, enlisted a company in Salem, N. H., was commissioned as Captain of Co. H, First N H. Volunteers for three months and served as such through the campaign. On his return he enlisted a company for three years' service in the Fourth N. H. Vols., which was Co. H of that regiment, of which he was commissioned Captain, Sept. 3, 1861. Soon after he was promoted to Major of the regiment and on Dec. 1, 1863, was again promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, in which capacity he served until Sept. 17, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

On the expiration of his military term of service, which also terminated the three years' service of the regiment, Col. Drew located in Lawrence, Mass., where he still resides, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, the grateful appreciation of his services by the people and the affectionate esteem of his fellow comrades.

Col. Drew was a faithful and efficient soldier and officer and remains among us a true and patriotic gentleman.

MAJOR EDWARD E. STURTEVANT

Edward E. Sturtevant was born in Keene, N H., August 7, 1826. He was the son of George W and Fanny W Sturtevant.

Capt. Sturtevant was bred to the occupation of a printer. He served his apprenticeship in his native town and in the office of the New Hampshire Courier in Concord. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Statesman, on the columns of the Washington Union and the Richmond Despatch, on all of which he acquitted himself with much credit. In 1855 he accepted an appointment on the police force of the city of Concord, in which position he won an enviable reputation for shrewdness, fidelity and courage, holding the position until the outbreak of the war. He was then immediately appointed recruiting officer and in a few days enlisted two hundred and twenty-six men and was commissioned Captain of Company I in the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and very ably served in that capacity to the close of the campaign.

On the formation of the "Fighting Fifth" he was commissioned Captain of Company A and immortalized his name at the Rappahannock, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oaks Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Charlestown and Fredericksburg. He was commissioned Major in July, 1862, by merited promotion. Maj. Sturtevant was never more at home than when in the midst of the greatest exposures. While his regiment was building the famous "Grape Vine Bridge" over the Chickahominy, Maj. Sturtevant's company alone, under his command, covered that important undertaking. He led the skirmish

line from South Mountain to Antietam, and in McClellan's advance on Charlestown. He entered upon the battle of Fredericksburg, acting as Lieutenant-Colonel, with sad presentiments and yet with cheerful alacrity "The Fifth left scores of her bravest and best men upon that blood-stained field; but none braver, none more imbued with generous impulses and manly devotion than Maj. Edward E. Sturtevant. The manner of his death—the place of his burial are unknown. We know only that he was seen on that fatal field at dark, severely wounded by a minie ball; that he was buried where he would have chosen to be—on the field where he fell, among the nameless heroes whose interests he had ever made his own. 'A braver man or more faithful friend never yielded up his spirit amidst the clangor of arms and the wail of the dying.'—Peace to his memory."

CAPT DANIEL R. KENNEY

The following sketch comprises all the facts accessible with regard to Daniel R. Kenney, the efficient Captain of Co. B of the First Regiment.

Capt. Kenney was born in Middleton, N H., about the year 1820. When twelve years of age he went to Sandwich, N H., and resided with his uncle about four years and labored on the farm. At the age of sixteen he removed to Massachusetts where he resided until war was declared with Mexico in 1846.

He enlisted into the regiment commanded by Col. Caleb Cushing, was made a Sergeant and served under Col. Cushing during the war. At the close of the war

he went to California where he remained about four years. Returning to Massachusetts in 1850 or 1851, he married and removed, with his wife, to Sandwich, N H., and purchased a farm on which he lived until 1861 During this period he buried his wife, and heeding the first call of the President for troops, he enlisted in the First Regiment N H. Vols., was commissioned Captain of Co. B. and served as such to the close of the campaign.

Subsequently he disposed of his farm and enlisted in the Eighth N H. Vols., as Sergeant and served as such until he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Second Regiment La. Vols. of colored troops. When the war closed Capt. Kenney emigrated to the West and never returned to New England. He died a few years since in Chicago. Captain Kenney left one daughter who resides in Boston.

It is to be regretted that no fuller record of Capt. Kenney's life has been available; but the service he rendered in the First Regiment affords ample assurance that, as a true patriot he faithfully served his country throughout his entire military career

LIEUT JOHN L. KELLEY

John L. Kelley was born in Madbury, N. H., Oct. 23, 1811. He received his education in the common school and the Academy at Hampton where he was a schoolmate of Hon. Daniel Clark. In 1828 he went to sea as a common sailor, but soon rose to the position of mate and was serving in that capacity when in 1833 he

fell from the rigging, breaking his hip and jaw and was transferred to the hospital in Charleston, S. C., where he laid three months. Thence he went to Washington and was employed by John Agg, the famous Congressional reporter, to superintend a plantation three miles out of the city. After three years Daniel Webster hired him to go West and look after some land there which occupied his time two years. He then taught school for several years in Princeton and Peru, Ill.

In 1844 he came to Manchester, N H., and was employed by Childs & Hiland and the Amoskeag Company as a painter for twenty years. Subsequently he carried on the painting business in company with Chas. R. Colley, then with J J Abbott, and finally alone.

He was collector of taxes in 1858–9, and City Marshal in 1860. When the war broke out in 1861, by order of the Adjutant General, he enlisted two companies and went out as Captain of Company C, in the First New Hampshire Regiment. When the regiment returned he came with it and opened a recruiting office for the Fourth Regiment of which he was appointed Quartermaster, and subsequently, at Hilton Head, was given a Major's commission, and came home as Lieutenant-Colonel in November, 1865.

In January, 1865, Maj. Kelley tendered his resignation, which Gen. Gilmore tabled, and set on foot a movement which resulted in the presentation to Maj. Kelley a very valuable watch and chain. This Maj. Kelly declined to accept for the reason that he was a

disbursing officer and had no right to receive a gift. He wished to avoid even the appearance of evil.

The following letter is sufficient testimony of Col. Kelley's efficiency and popularity in the army:

Headquarters Dept. of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I desire most earnestly to recommend Maj. John L. Kelley, A. Q. M., for promotion to the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, for conspicuous zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties. Maj. Kelley has charge of all the water transportation of this department. He has held this position since 1863, and is so thoroughly familiar with its duties and discharges them with such marked efficiency that he has frequently attracted my attention. When the Tenth Corps was moved from this command, last April, his services were indispensable in getting off troops. He reported last December to Gen. Sherman's command at Savannah, Ga., with vessels laden with stores for his army His promptness and efficiency on that occasion elicited from Gen. Sherman, in a note to me, the warmest praise. He says he is especially deserving of mention for his great ability in the management of men, and thinks he ought to be induced to enter the regular army, which he seems not willing to do.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Q. A. Gilmore, Maj. Gen.

In the Fall of 1865 he again applied for a discharge, but instead of receiving it was ordered to transfer his stores to another office and report to Quartermaster Gen. Meigs at Washington, who informed him that after a few months' service in the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans he would be permitted to leave the service. He was then ordered for duty to New Orleans as Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department there. He took the order to the White House, obtained an interview with President Johnson, to whom he stated his case in full—his length of service, his age, his general debility The President wrote on the back of the order: "Send this officer home with an honorable discharge" and thus Col. Kelley was enabled to get out of the army He returned to Manchester, engaged in business, and was elected Mayor of the city, the duties of which office he discharged with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Col. Kelley passed the remainder of his life in Manchester, honored and respected by his fellow citizens as a man of ability, integrity and general uprightness of character, and passed peacefully away at his own home on May 1, 1887

MAJOR RICHARD O. GREENLEAF

When the call for 75,000 men to defend the Union was made by President Lincoln, Richard O. Greenleaf was employed in Nashua as a book-keeper He at once enlisted from that city into the First (three months) Regiment and was appointed Captain of Company E.

As such he served through the campaign, winning the confidence and esteem of his company, and of the regiment as an officer and a gentleman.

After being mustered out of that organization Capt. Greenleaf recruited a company for the Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and went into the service as senior Captain. In August, 1864, he received the commission of Major, but declined to be mustered as such on account of ill health, and was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment. The Adjutant General of the State, however, held his commission open until January, 1865, his disease, chills and fever, rendering it still impracticable to assume the responsibilities of a Major. He was not, however, idle during this period. He was detached from the regiment a large portion of the time as Provost Marshal at different points, viz, at Jacksonville, Fla., Beaufort, S. C., Morris Island and also in the Army of the James in Virginia.

After the war closed, in 1866, Maj. Greenleaf commenced business in Nashua, continuing there until 1872, when he removed to Chicago, remaining there until 1878, when he returned again to Nashua where he resided until 1881, and then went to Joliet, Ill., where he resides at this writing. He is book-keeper and cashier in this latter city, of a large manufacturing company, and President of the Board of Education, positions of trust which bear ample testimony to the character and worth of the man.

LIEUT COL. IRA McL. BARTON.

Lieut. Col. Ira McL. Barton, the oldest son of Hon. L. W Barton, was born in Newport, Mar 11th, 1840. His mother died when he was five days old and he was kindly taken and reared by a relative until the re-marriage of his father in 1852, when he became a member of his family He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy and entered Dartmouth in the Fall of 1858, but the following year he became a law student in the office of his father and assisted him in labor as Register of Deeds.

He commenced teaching school at the age of seventeen years and taught five terms with marked success. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, though but twenty-one years of age, he was the first man to enlist in Sullivan County He recruited Co. D, First N H. Volunteers, and was commissioned its Captain. At the expiration of the term of service he returned and immediately commenced the enlistment of another company and was commissioned Captain of Co. F, Fifth Regiment N H. Volunteers, known as the "Fighting Fifth." After serving in the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. McClellan, when he won the commendation of his superior officers for bravery and for his care of his men, he returned home sick, but recovering he enlisted a company of heavy artillery He went with his men to Fort Foote, near Washington, D. C., as Captain of Co. B.

In 1864 he was sent home to organize a regiment of heavy artillery He raised the regiment and was com-

missioned by Gov. Gilmore, Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in command of Fort Sumner in the defences around Washington at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and was mustered out of service the Summer following, at Concord. He was soon after appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Eighth Infantry of the regular army and was ordered to Pine Bluff, Ark. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of the same company In this capacity he served for two years when he resigned and was appointed prosecuting attorney of the Tenth Arkansas Judicial District. He remained in this position till he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court for that district and filled that office with marked ability for two years when he resigned and took the position of editor of the Jeffersonian Republican, a Republican paper at Pine Bluff, where he remained till December, 1874. In the contest of Brooks and Baxter for Governor of the State, he commanded Baxter's forces.

After this contest was settled and Baxter was declared Governor, he returned to Newport and entered into partnership with his father in the practice of the law, where he died Jan. 19th, 1876, before he had reached his thirty-sixth birthday

Possessed of brilliant native talent; disciplined and developed by intellectual culture, of generous, humane, philanthropic impulses; of the nicest sense of honor; true, strong, unwavering in his friendship; he won for himself the highest esteem of the entire circle of his acquaintances. Soldiers always found him a true com-

rade and friend, and the needy and suffering of all classes were sure of his sympathy and aid, and sorrow filled the hearts of all that his "sun went down while it was yet day."

CAPT AUGUSTUS S. EDGERLY

Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly was born in that part of Sanbornton, N H., known as the "Bay Meeting House," June 19, 1830. He was the only son of Jonathan and Abigail Edgerly Until the age of eighteen years he lived at home and worked on the farm with his father His education was such as he could acquire in the common schools, with a few terms at what was called a high school kept in the vestry of the old church.

At about the age of eighteen years he went to Lowell, Mass., and commenced learning the machinist's trade in the Lowell machine shop, and continued to work at that business most of the time in Lowell, Belmont, N. H., and Nashua, N H., being employed at the last named place in the repair shop of the Nashua Manufacturing Company in 1861. He was an efficient member of the Nashua Fire Department and, in 1861, foreman of Niagara Engine Company, No. 5.

Like so many other young men of those stirring times, he was filled with patriotic ardor by the fall of Fort Sumter and the President's call for 75,000 men to defend the Nation s life. Partly through his influence a military company was, in a few days organized, composed mostly of members of the engine company—

enough from outside being enlisted to make up the required number—and was given the name of the Niagara Rifles. When the company was organized Augustus S. Edgerly was unanimously elected its Captain. The company was mustered into the State service and sent to Concord, where it became Company F of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service with that regiment for three months. Capt. Edgerly discharged his duty faithfully, and evinced a decided taste for military life. He returned home with the regiment, and on the organization of the Ninth Regiment he received a commission as Captain of Company C in that regiment.

He led his company in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and at Fredericksburg, where he was wounded by a ball passing through his right hand. He was with his regiment in all the battles in which it was engaged, both in the Army of the Potomac, in Kentucky and before Vicksburg, and was a brave and faithful officer After the return of the Ninth from the West it was placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division, with the Sixth and Eleventh New Hampshire under the command of Col. S. G. Griffin. They crossed the Rappahannock and joined the Army of the Potomac on the 4th of May, 1864, and on the 6th of May in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, Capt. Edgerly was killed while serving on the staff of Col. Griffin.

A short time before his regiment went to the front, Capt. Edgerly was united in marriage to Miss Eugenie Smith of Nashua.

LIEUT COL. GILMAN E. SLEEPER.

Gilman E. Sleeper was born in East Kingston, N H., May 10, 1831. He was in early life bred to the trade of a shoemaker, but his tastes and aspirations were not met by that calling and having a military turn of mind, at the age of nineteen years he sought and obtained admission to the military academy at West Point where he remained about two and a half years. Returning to New Hampshire he married and settled in business at Salem, N. H. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he promptly enlisted at Manchester in the First Regiment of N H. Volunteers and was appointed Captain of Co. K. In this capacity he served throughout the campaign with efficiency, endearing himself, not only to his men but to the officers and soldiers of the entire regiment.

On the discharge of the regiment, Captain Sleeper opened an office at Manchester and recruited a company for the Fourth Regiment and was mustered in as Captain of that company on the 18th of September, 1861.

As the result of Captain Sleeper's efficient drill, his company came to rank among the first in the regiment for soldierly appearance and he was esteemed as one of the most efficient officers in the line.

On May 16th, 1862, Capt. Sleeper was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, of which he often during the remainder of its service held the command. The high standing and efficiency of the regiment were largely due to Capt. Sleeper's long connection with it and his judicious and

untiring efforts. He was warmly endorsed by John L. Kelley, a Captain in the First Regiment and Quartermaster of the Fourth and subsequently Mayor of Manchester, as having demeaned himself as a faithful officer and good citizen throughout his term of service, and as being amply qualified to command a regiment of Infantry

In 1864 Col. Sleeper's health failed him and he was honorably discharged from the service.

Col. Sleeper died at Salem, N H., Oct. 22, 1864.

GEN. RICHARD N BATCHELDER.

There are a few men of every generation who, without dazzling mankind by their personal magnetism, or exciting its wonder by the versatility of their genius, are nevertheless controlling factors in shaping the events of life. They are men who influence the world, not by sudden flashes of intellectual brilliancy, not by courting its favor, not by playing upon its passions, but by the steady grandeur of their inherent strength and the vigor of their mental and moral superiority They move along with the evenness and majesty of a mighty river, deep in volume and irresistible in force. Of this class is Gen. Richard N Batchelder, one of the first volunteers of the War of the Rebellion, who rose, step by step, through merit alone, from the rank of Quartermaster of the First New Hampshire Regiment, to the exalted station of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, the largest army of the Republic.

Gen. Batchelder was one of the strong characters of the war In any walk of life he would have been a leader His cast of mind, his clear understanding, his correct judgment, his habits of thought, his positive convictions, his untiring energy and his executive ability, all tended to make him a commander among men. Had he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, to a profession, to literature, or to any vocation other than military, he would have been equally prominent, equally able, and equally influential. His is a spirit born to lead. Even in youth and early manhood he was naturally looked to as a guiding and controlling force. While there is nothing objectionably austere in his manner and appearance, there is certainly about him that atmosphere of firmness and that decision of character which emanate from an intense personality He is never presumptuous, never ostentatious, never officious. In all those thousand and one emergencies that test the calibre of men he has been so self-possessed, so clear in his conception of duty, so considerate of others, and at the same time so unflinchingly persistent and indefatigably diligent in reaching the object to be attained, that he has not only inspired the attachment of his subordinates, but commanded the respect and confidence of his superiors. The foundation stone of his eminent manhood is integrity. There is no deceit in his make-up. In the light or shade of changing time he stands out prominent as a man of irreproachable character and sterling worth. Gentle as a child in the household, genial, companionable, and intensely loyal in his friendship,

trusted, respected and honored in public positions, he rounds up and averages to the standard of our foremost men.

Quiet and unpretentious in his manners, a man of few words, he possesses that genius of success which early in the trials of the country found high place in the recognition of such commanders as Sedgwick, Stone, Sumner, Ingalls, Howard, Meade, Hancock and Grant. It seemed to these men that Gen. Batchelder was not only born a co-patriot, but a fellow soldier and leader. They hastened to avail themselves not only of his clear vision and valuable advice, but of his friendship and association in the great enterprises of the Rebellion. No officer of the war was held in higher esteem by the commanders of our armies than Gen. Batchelder, and few officers received higher encomiums in official reports and recommendations for promotion. No officer of the Quartermaster's Corps was complimented with more brevet rank, and none received more numerous and frequent promotions.

"It is with officers of such qualifications that it is desirable we should fill up the standing army," wrote the laconic Grant when he indorsed Batchelder's application for appointment in the regular army

Said the gallant Hancock, "I consider him (Batchelder) the most efficient officer of the department in the volunteer service for duty in the field of all whom I met."

Said Gen. Meade: "Gen. Batchelder's services for the two years I commanded the Army of the Potomac

are well known to me." He "not only managed his important department with great judgment and skill, but rendered me essential service on the battlefield as a staff officer, showing high personal gallantry in the immediate presence of the enemy."

"No officer," says Howard, "with whom I have had the fortune to serve ever had at all times my more complete confidence."

"He has not a superior in ability and experience in his department," is the opinion of Gen. Ingalls, who was Batchelder's superior officer in the Quartermaster's Corps.

"No other man's services can exceed his, in the claim they make upon the consideration and gratitude of his countrymen," wrote Gen. Francis A. Walker, the historian of the Second Corps, in one of his recommendations of Batchelder

Such testimony could be multiplied to any extent, for whether in the field or in the discharge of his duties at the various posts to which he has been assigned since the close of the war, Batchelder has always impressed those who surrounded him with the strength, breadth and nobility of his character

It was as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, when he was but thirty-one years of age, that his great powers were the fullest displayed, having charge of the immense baggage trains of that great force, the duties of which position would have crushed the ordinary mind with its immensity Yet he handled this great train of 5,000 wagons and 27,000 horses and

mules, on the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, with a magical control that will pass him down to posterity as one of the most commanding intellects developed in the great conflict between the States.

Somebody has said "That whoever can successfully handle the supply trains of an army would be capable of commanding that army." It is, therefore, safe to say that had Batchelder's path of duty led him into the line instead of the staff department of the army he would today be equally famous in history with the great volunteer generals who have left such an impress upon their country. He possesses the comprehensive mind necessary to plan a campaign, and the executive force to carry his own plans to a successful termination. No difficulty appals him, no danger unnerves him, and no task is to him a hardship. His reserve powers are wonderful, and he anticipates all possible contingencies. His thoughts at once grasp all the details of a situation, and he is never surprised by the happening of events or the miscarriage of plans. There is today no more efficient officer in the service.

Gen. Batchelder is a native and citizen of New Hampshire, to which State his achievements and fame are a just pride. He was born in the old town of Meredith, July 27, 1832. His parents were Nathan and Peace Clifford Batchelder, people of eminent respectability and social standing in that community. During his early years the family moved to Manchester, and in the public schools of that city he was educated. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the

enterprise of railroad construction. He had uncommon aptitude for business, and was soon recognized as one of the most promising citizens of Manchester He was elected a director of the Merrimack River State Bank in 1858, and soon after was chosen a trustee and member of the investment committee of the City Savings Bank, positions which he held acceptably until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

He early developed a taste for public affairs. Even before he was of age he took an active interest in politics then agitated by the important issues growing out of the slavery question. Although coming of staunch Democratic stock he identified himself with the Republican party, and was soon the acknowledged local leader He was an untiring worker and a most effective organizer He saw at a glance the vital points of a political canvass, comprehended its details, and had a wonderful knowledge of men, attributes which were of still greater service to him during his subsequent military career. The latter being of more recent date has overshadowed his early civic life, which had it been uninterrupted by the war would have placed him in the front rank of the present day as an exponent of public opinion, and would have brought to him distinguished honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. There is hardly a public man of today who is so well informed on national questions, or who has so thorough a knowledge of the affairs of government, as he. While his volunteer service in the field and his subsequent life in the regular army have obliged him to concentrate his

mind upon military affairs, he would be equally at home in any department of the government.

His first public office was that of Collector of the city of Manchester, at that time considered on account of its salary the best office in the State. To this responsible position he was elected without effort or knowledge on his part of the contemplated action of the City Government. So great was the confidence reposed in him in business circles that his bond, which was a large one, was furnished without solicitation. This office he held two terms. He was afterwards a member of the Legislature for two years from his ward in Manchester, and that city never had a member more thoroughly active in its interests. In fact the growth and prosperity of Manchester has always been his concern. The securing to the city from United States Government of its elegant public building was his conception, and the bill for its erection which was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Blair, and so ably championed by him, was drafted by Gen. Batchelder To Senator Blair who had it in charge he gave most efficient aid in securing its consideration in the house after it had passed the Senate. For several years Batchelder was on duty at Washington. During that time there was nothing of important interest to New Hampshire before Congress or the Departments that did not receive his hearty encouragement and support, and but few matters of moment to the State that were not directly or indirectly aided by his enthusiastic energy and valuable suggestion. To have him enlisted in a cause was to

secure for it the favor of whoever represented New Hampshire in Congress, whether it were Rollins, Blair, Chandler, Cheney, Pike, Briggs, Gallinger, Ray, Hall or Haynes.

Batchelder's career is a grand success in achievements and honors. His services have been his State's and his country's. He has been loyal and devoted to both. He has merited and enjoyed public confidence in civic and military life. His record is without spot or blemish. He is a worthy son of New Hampshire, and he ranks with the noblest and best of her sons in the greatness of his mind and the purity of his moral qualities.

COL. HENRY OAKES KENT

The subject of this sketch—Henry Oakes Kent—was born in Lancaster, N H., Feb. 7, 1834. At an early age he pursued a course of preparatory study and entered the Norwich Military University, with which the names of Capt. Alden Partridge and Gen. Truman B. Ransom are so honorably associated, and graduated from that Institution with an honorable record in the class of 1854.

His military tastes and training naturally led him to identify himself with the old militia in its later days, in which he was Inspector on the Division Staff of the Third Division. When the Cavalry Regiment, known as the "Governor's Horse Guards," was organized in 1860, he was elected and appointed its Major, afterwards riding as Colonel.

In the opening of the year 1861 he was owner and editor of a weekly paper at Lancaster On the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was summoned to Concord, April 17th, by Adj.-Gen. Abbott and commissioned to superintend recruiting in Northern New Hampshire. Opening an office at Lancaster, he recruited the men who, with the Laconia recruits, afterwards made up Co. F of the Second N H. Volunteers. But a few days elapsed before, the First Regiment being more than full, he was ordered to Concord to await further instructions. More than enough men for a single regiment, having responded to the call for volunteers, Gov Goodwin ordered the surplus to Portsmouth, intending to organize therefrom a Second Regiment of three months' men, and to form a garrison, under the authority of an order issued by Maj.-Gen. John E. Wood, commanding the "Department of the East," to guard the city of Portsmouth and the Navy Yard there, against anticipated attacks from Rebel privateers. Gen. Abbott being confined at Concord with the affairs of the First Regiment, the following commission was issued by the Governor:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Concord, Apr 30, 1861.

To Col. Henry O. Kent.

You are hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for the State of New Hampshire, and are commanded to repair at once to Portsmouth for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment as you

may be directed from time to time by Adj.-Gen. Abbott, in relation to the troops about assembling there, and you are to be respected accordingly

Ichabod Goodwin, *Governor*."

Col. Kent immediately responded to this call and, in company with Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, then Secretary of State, repaired to Portsmouth, made ample provisions for the accommodation of the troops who were rapidly arriving, until more than one thousand men enlisted for three months were on the ground. A regiment was organized and placed under command of Col. Thomas P Pierce, a veteran of the Mexican War Brig -Gen. George Stark was at that time in command of the Post, with Oliver W Lull—afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth, killed at Port Hudson—as Aide-de-Camp. One company of these recruits was sent to Fort Constitution to relieve a party of private citizens who had volunteered, under the veteran Gen. Josiah G. Hadley, to hold the Fort. Soon after this it was decided not to accept a Second Regiment of three months' men, and a large percentage of the men enlisted to make up a regiment for three years' service. This regiment marched for the front under command of Col. Gilman Marston, on June 20, 1861.

Col. Kent remained at Portsmouth, discharging the duties of Adjutant-General, and reporting chiefly to

Governor Goodwin who resided there during his term of office until the garrison at the Fort had served out their time and then, in July 1861, mustered them out.

On closing his duties at Portsmouth, Col. Kent offered his services to Gov. Berry, who had succeeded Governor Goodwin, wherever they would be most useful, and returned to his private business in Lancaster to await any call that might be made upon him.

In 1862 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was made chairman of the Military Committee. He wrote the resolutions of thanks to the troops and drafted the bill for a State Hospital which was passed that year.

In the Autumn of 1862 a call came to New Hampshire for three regiments. Col. Kent was summoned to Concord in consultation with the Governor and Council, where it was decided to assign one regiment to each of the (then) three Congressional Districts, appoint the field officers and call for volunteers to go with them. Col. Kent was commissioned Colonel of the Seventeenth for the Third District, and in response to the call, more than the minimum of a regiment volunteered to go with him—a full company of whom volunteered from his own town. The presumed exigencies of the service, occasioned an order to fill the regiments in this *numerical* order, and hence men who volunteered in the *Third* District were assigned to the regiments preceding this—delaying and finally preventing its recruitment to the maximum so that after five months in camp, during which time, instruction and discipline were fully ob-

served—all efforts to secure assignment to duty as a separate command having failed—the regiment was consolidated with the Second, served in the bloody Gettysburg campaign and, at the expiration of its term of service, was publicly thanked on the field for its discipline, bravery and devotion.

Since the war Col. Kent has been a man of great activity and, in many ways, prominent before the people. His versatile talents have been evinced in his editorial, manufacturing and agricultural labors; as an attorney, director of insurance companies, and in banking. He has been a Presidential Elector, frequently a member of the State Legislature in both branches. Three times he has been a candidate for Congress. He has been Past Commander of his Post of the G. A. R., Judge Advocate of the State Department, and Trustee of the original Veterans' Association at the Weirs, of which he is now one of the executive committee.

Col. Kent served as Naval Officer of the port of Boston under President Cleveland's administration, being appointed January 1, 1886.

Col. Kent is a popular and attractive orator, and has been much engaged in public speaking on national and political topics. In 1884, at Chicago, he seconded the nomination of Mr Cleveland in an able speech. While Naval Officer he was often called upon to represent the Federal government in speeches — notably at Fanuel Hall on Bunker Hill Day in 1887: at the banquet by the John A. Andrew Post G. A. R. of Boston to

the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate veterans of Richmond, and in the same place, April 19, 1889, at the meeting of the minute men of 1861, on the anniversary of Lexington and Baltimore, he responded to the toast, "The President of the United States."

Col. Kent is a prominent Mason — Past Master of North Star Lodge, and Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State.

Thanks are due to Hon. George W Nesmith and his daughter for the memoranda from which the following sketch is made.

ARTHUR SIDNEY NESMITH.

Arthur S. Nesmith, the second and only surviving son of Hon. and Mrs. George W Nesmith, was born in Franklin, N. H., March 30, 1833. He early developed a good native talent which was cultivated in the public schools, especially under the tuition of Mr. B. M. Tyler who was reputed as a superior instructor. He also enjoyed the advantages of the Pembroke Academy and other institutions of learning. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, by the solicitation of his friend Col. M. W Tappan, he resigned his position as Station Agent at Penacook and enlisted in the First Regiment N H. Volunteers, and served through the three months' campaign.

Says his aged and honored father—"He was my only son and I gave my consent to his new army life with some reluctance, and not until his mother and sis-

ter had given theirs," facts that illustrate at once the father's sacrifice of the support of his declining years, the patriotism of our New Hampshire women, and the filial submission of a son in his majority

After a short interval Arthur accepted the position of Quartermaster of the Third Regiment, and was ordered to the South Carolina coast where he contracted malaria and was obliged, on Sept. 3, 1862, to return home. His complaints assumed a chronic form, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He resigned his position and was honorably discharged. In the Summer of 1863 he so far regained his health that he applied for and received the appointment of Assistant Brigade Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., where he performed duty during the war

In the Summer of 1866 Capt. Nesmith was appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, through the influence of Hon. William E. Chandler, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was sent to superintend the contractors who had undertaken to raise the gunboats sunk by the enemy in the Yazoo river and other waters around Vicksburg, while that city was besieged by Gen. Grant. In 1875-6 he served the U. S. Government as special agent investigating the claims of Union men in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

In civil life Capt. Nesmith served his town as one of the Selectmen, and was her Representative in General Court in the years 1868 and 1869, in the latter of which

he was Chairman of the Committee on State Prison. Capt. Nesmith married Miss May E. Moulder of Washington, D. C., by whom he had four children, two of whom—daughters—survive him. Capt. Nesmith died at his father's house in Franklin, Aug. 18, 1877, aged 44 years.

The following tribute to the memory of Capt. Nesmith is from the pen of Hon. Wm. E. Chandler:

"Arthur Sidney Nesmith was with me at school at Pembroke thirty years ago, and our acquaintance and friendship have never ceased. He has been more inclined to active life than to study, and has discharged with unostentatious fidelity every duty of his vocation, whether in military or private labors. He was always modest, quiet, amiable, and yet positive in character He possessed many of those genial qualities which characterize his father, and also inherited from him that remarkable 'common sense' that gave him reasonable success in whatever he undertook. His amiability and fidelity to his friends endeared him to every one, and he had no enemy in the world that I am aware of. It is many years since he enjoyed good health, but during all his years of suffering, anxiety, alternate hope and despondency, he has been patient and uncomplaining, and with great mental energy, triumphing over pain and weakness, he has insisted upon exerting himself to attend to business and to make himself useful to his family and friends. Great as must be the grief of his sorrowing relatives it may be a consolation to them to know that he was not only appreciated and cherished

by them, but was also respected and beloved by all his acquaintances. No more gentle or lovable soul ever lived. None ever passed away with more reason to hope for future fruition."

August, 1877

COL. WILLIAM H. D. COCHRANE.

William H. D. Cochrane is a direct descendant of the Scotch-Irish Cochranes, who settled in Londonderry in 1721. He was born in North Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 29, 1838. His parents removed to New Hampshire in 1856 and resided in Lyndeborough, Goffstown and Amoskeag. His education was obtained in the public schools, at Leicester, Mass., Academy, and New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton.

At the breaking out of the war he was a student in the office of the late Hon. William C. Clark, Manchester, and was an active member and clerk of the Abbott Guards. Under the first call for troops he enlisted with his company, which was the first to report at Concord. When regimental headquarters were established he was detailed as clerk and orderly The Abbott Guards were transferred to the Second Regiment at Portsmouth, and Cochrane was mustered in Co. H and continued on duty at headquarters.

Upon the discharge of the regiment August 9th, he re-enlisted in the Fourth, but before being mustered, Capt. R. N. Batchelder, who had been appointed Assistant Quartermaster U S. Volunteers, tendered him the position of Quartermaster's clerk, and on the 18th

of August, he returned with him to the front. He served with Capt. Batchelder, at the headquarters of Gen. Charles P Stone, afterwards, Gen. John Sedgwick's division of the Second Army Corps, until the close of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, August 1863, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Co. E, Tenth N H. Volunteers, and on the following January 1st, was promoted to Adjutant of the same regiment, with which he was engaged at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, (where he was wounded) Hills Point, and Nansemond river

On the 5th of May, 1863, he was promoted to Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster U S. Volunteers, again on July 4th, 1864, to full rank of Major, and Mar 13, 1865, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. Cochrane's service was wholly with troops in the field, and with the exception of a few months in 1863, when in Gen. John G. Foster's command,—the Department of Virginia and North Carolina—he was with the Army of the Potomac from Ball's Bluff to Appomattox, serving in the Ninth and Second Army Corps, upon the personal staffs of Gens. Getty, Tidball, Hancock, Parks, White, Humphrey, Miles, Terry and Weitzel.

After the capitulation, he was stationed at Richmond, Va., as Depot Quartermaster in charge of transporting troops and unused munitions of war, to the North, and conducting sales of government property, horses, mules, wagons, harness, etc., etc., until December, 1865, when he was transferred to similiar duty at the

depot at Brazos, Santiago, Texas, where he was honorably discharged June 15, 1866, after a period of five years and two months continuous service.

Shortly after his muster out of the Volunteer service, he was appointed an Agent of the Quartermaster's Department, in the regular army, and stationed respectively at Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Jackson, Miss., and was three years Superintendent of the U S. Military depot of supplies at Jeffersonville, Ind.

In April 1871, ten years after his first enlistment, Col. Cochrane retired from the military service, and engaged in railroad business at Louisville, Ky In April 1874, he was appointed Superintendent of the Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, and returned to New Hampshire, settling in Nashua, where he has since resided, having been continuously engaged in railroading; he was for several years the New England Agent of the Hoosac Tunnel and Nickel Plate Fast Freight Lines.

October 12th, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland, United States Pension Agent for the district of New Hampshire and Vermont, with office in the Federal Building at Concord.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE NORTH DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

The design of this paper is to give a brief general view of the early and later effects of the War of the Rebellion upon the industries of the country, commending the reader to the elaborate and critical works of various authors for a more complete history

Nothing, probably, will be a greater surprise to the future readers of American history than the unprecedented material prosperity of the Northern States during four years of internecine war The period between 1861-5 presents, in this respect, the sharpest contrast with the effects of all previous protracted conflicts of arms. After the first flush of excitement had passed, there was little in the general aspect of affairs to indicate to a stranger that the North was a party in this conflict.

His attention would be chiefly occupied with the signs of thrift and the intense business life revealed on every hand. The first shock, indeed, was like a paralysis to every department of business and industry and begat woeful forebodings of the future. It was analogous to the sudden convulsion which stops the great wheel and throws all the machinery into confusion. Visions of

the stagnation of business, the depreciated currency and the general destitution and suffering attendant upon the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812, rose to the mind as about to be repeated. Virtual non-intercourse with the South and the danger from privateers upon the ocean would interfere with exchange of commodities by commerce, and confine most of our resources and markets within the limits of the loyal States. The country would be drained of most of our laboring force for the army, scarcely a nucleus of which existed.

The enormous expense of raising, equipping and sustaining an army and creating a navy staggered the most sanguine and presaged a pecuniary draft upon the people beyond their ability. A bankrupt U. S. Treasury and the general lack of sympathy from other Nations rendered the question of finances a serious problem. The only relief to this dark picture seemed to be the quite general belief that the struggle would be short.

The people did not at first realize the changed condition of the country from that in former wars—the marvellous increase of population, of wealth, of labor-saving machinery and facilities for transportation and intercommunication—in short that in all former wars the country was painfully deficient in all the elements of strength, while now it was exceedingly strong.

But this depression was of short duration. As suddenly as it had fallen upon the people was it lifted again and succeeded by the advent of an era of phenomenal prosperity. Among the first indications of this change

of feeling was the sudden and large demand of the government for fabrics, mainly of woollen, for the clothing of the troops now enlisting by the thousands. Manufacturers awoke from their despondent dreams to see before them a bonanza.

Mills, some of which had in the panic been closed, were run to their utmost capacity Day and night the whir of machinery was everywhere heard. This created a demand for the raw material far beyond the production and the shrewd farmer saw his opportunity The sheep industry had, by the low price of wool, fallen into decay Now, with the most surprising rapidity, the meadows and hills were clothed with flocks. Still the supply was insufficient, and the era of "Shoddy" dawned upon the land. Cast-off clothing and old rags were ground up and combined with wool fiber or made a "backing" for a thin surface of pure wool. This, though less durable than wool, made warm garments and was, for the time being, a fortunate device, and one which was adopted in all classes of textile goods that would admit of it, or when there was a scarcity of raw material.

In fact a similar expedient was resorted to with regard to most goods put upon the market. Groceries of almost every kind were adulterated though with harmless substances. Imported goods and Southern products, for reasons already mentioned, were most difficult to obtain, but fortunately a large share of imported goods were luxuries the enjoyment of which the people could forego or for which they could procure substi-

tutes. As a single example of this but little pure coffee was used during the war—generally only enough to give flavor to compounds of chiccory and the small grains, sometimes of peas and beans.

As we were mainly shut up to home productions, so a home market was readily found for all the products of mill and shop, of farm and forest; and every class of artisans and laborers found constant and remunerative employment.

The absence of so many in the army enhanced the value of all labor-saving machines and greatly stimulated genius for their increase.

Under the circumstances the prices of all products of mill and soil, as well as imports, took an upward tendency which continued to the close of the war. Owing to the limited supply of cotton and wool they, with the manufactured goods became, in this respect, most conspicuous. Cotton, which in 1860 was worth but 11⅝ cents per pound, rose steadily every year to 38-69½-93 cents, until in 1864 it cost $1.90. Wool did not show so great a change because of the increased production; still, while from 1824 to 1861 the average prices of washed Ohio fleece wool was for fine 53.3 cents, for medium 42.4 cents and for coarse 34.5 cents, in September, 1864, the fine and medium grades brought $1.15 per pound.

As a necessary result the price of labor advanced with the cost of subsistence, so that where the laboring man had to pay thirty or forty cents per pound for beef steak, or thirty, forty or fifty cents a yard for ordinary

cotton cloth, the increase of his wages met the emergency Trade shared largely in this general prosperity. The rapid rise on goods of every description gave equally quick returns of gratifying profits. Old stocks of goods which would gladly have been sold at cost, or below, brought remunerative prices. Merchants were quite as anxious to buy as to sell, knowing that in a few days, perhaps hours, their profits would be augmented by "a rise." The only caution necessary seemed to be that they should not be caught with a large stock of newly purchased goods on hand when the war should close and prices begin to decline.

Great as were these facilities for business they would have been wholly inadequate to meet the demand without a system of finances that would furnish the sinews of war and afford a circulating medium that would command the confidence of the people. When the war broke out in 1861 the public debt was about $90,000,000, and the Treasury was empty An army, aggregating in the end more than two and a half millions, must be provided for, a navy created and maintained, the curent expenses of government defrayed and a circulating medium provided that would meet the necessities of the people. Can all this be done? was a question that staggered the most capacious minds of the Nation and produced a painful suspense throughout the country.

Fortunately for the crisis providence had raised up a man who was equal to the emergency, whom President Lincoln had the sagacity to appoint over the Treasury and who was to personate the grandest financial enter-

prise and success recorded in history—Salmon P Chase. It was his magic finger that touched the mainspring and set the disordered machinery into normal action again.

For an exhaustive history of the financial struggle of the government the reader is referred to the "Financial History of the United States" by Albert S. Bolles, to which mainly the writer is indebted for the following facts. The work is not only replete with information but it reads like a romance.

When Mr. Chase assumed the portfolio of the Treasury it was, even for a time of peace, in a deplorable condition. Heavily in debt already, it was without "money to pay the public creditors who were pressing for payment. There was not money enough even to pay members of Congress." It was fortunate that the impression prevailed that the war would be short; that the liabilities before the Treasury were not known; that the debt of the Government would in 1865 amount to $2,366,955,077; that the cost of the war would amount to the enormous sum of $6,189,929,908.58.

It was all the financial ability of the nation could do to provide for exigencies as they occurred. The difficulties were increased by the great variety of opinions and theories among financiers as to means and measures arising from the anxiety of all to adopt the best methods, while no one knew nor could know without a trial what the best measures were.

From the time of assuming his office to the outbreak of hostilities, Mr Chase adopted the best expedients he

could devise to provide for present necessities, principally by securing loans on the issuing of treasury notes.

Money came in slowly, especially after hostilities commenced, for there was a very extensive uncertainty felt with regard to the solvency of the government. This feeling, however, very soon gave way to the more patriotic sentiment that "if the government is not safe, nothing is safe." In July, 1861, Congress authorized the Secretary to issue coupon or registered bonds on a term of years, bearing not more than seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually It was also left optional with him to issue treasury notes of small amounts.

The reviving confidence of the people in the credit of the government gave these bonds ready sale, and thereafter they were universally popular, and became one of the chief feeders of the Treasury by the investments of the people. Mr Chase was also authorized to borrow large amounts at home or abroad if the exigency required it. By the co-operation of banks in New York, Philadelphia and Boston very large loans were secured.

At this time it became evident that the war was to be a protracted one and men's hearts began to fail them, and the credit of the government was greatly impaired. The banks then came up nobly to the rescue and determined to sustain the credit of the government or fall with it. They banded together for this purpose, ignoring for the time being their usual and legitimate business. "This act restored the public confidence and

was the highest endorsement of the public credit that could be given." It was not long before the U S. bonds were considered by the people, with unimportant exceptions, the safest investment they could make, and money flowed into the treasury in small and large sums with great rapidity

During the year 1861 "Mr Chase pondered over the expediency of replacing the State bank circulation with one furnished by national banks as a means, primarily, for sustaining the government." This plan matured into the present national banking system. While this measure was under discussion the pressing want of money led to the issuing of legal-tender notes, which was subsequently largely increased. Both these measures were stoutly opposed and caused much discussion, but both prevailed and became popular. These, with temporary loans and ordinary revenues, enabled Mr Chase for a considerable time to satisfy the demand upon the Treasury Department.

Still, as the war progressed, expenses greatly increased and exigencies frequently occurred. Consequently there was repeated resort to loans, bonds and greenbacks. There seemed to be no other expedient to meet immediate demands whatever might be the final outcome.

Another source of income was taxation. Towards the last of 1861, the Secretary brought this subject to the attention of Congress and the result was a law increasing the tax on all imports, especially luxuries, and on most home productions, on stocks and securities,

GENERAL R. N BATCHELDER.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

bank circulation and dividends of insurance companies, and also on incomes exceeding $800, which act passed into effect Jan. 1, 1862.

"Another revenue Act was passed this session, which provided for obtaining the property of those who should aid, abet or promote the insurrection or resistance to the laws, or of any person or persons engaged therein."

Such were the principal expedients adopted to supply funds for prosecuting the war Sometimes the measures suggested by Mr. Chase met the approval of others; quite as often they were antagonized, necessitating long delays and many compromises and modifications before practical results were reached.

It became apparent very early in the war that neither the government nor business could be adequately served with specie, and it was withdrawn from circulation. On Dec. 28, 1861, the banks voted to suspend specie payment, and very shortly little or none was seen in circulation. This caused great embarrassment to all branches of business. Business men began to issue their personal notes for sums less than one dollar. These were called "shin plasters."

The dangers of this practice were apparent, and the use of postage stamps for change was authorized by government. A law was also passed authorizing the Secretary to issue fractional currency to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000. This by constant use would become mutilated or "filthy lucre," and would be recalled and new issues made, so that the amount finally issued was much greater than that first authorized.

Greenbacks were made legal tender Fractional currency was made "redeemable in United States notes in sums not less than three dollars and receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports. It was not legal tender for private debts, but it was convenient and freed the country from other kinds of small money"

There was thenceforward no lack of money as a circulating medium. Of necessity the price of gold began at once to advance and so continued steadily until it reached $2.85, its highest point. But, for ordinary business, none was wanted. Currency became popular and even more desirable than specie.

Lest the reader may think the writer of this paper has given Mr Chase indiscriminate praise in connection with the finances of the country, it is well to state the fact, which is more fully presented in the article by Mr. Whitcher, that during the most important period of time immediately before the war and during its continuance, Gen. John A. Dix and William Pitt Fessenden shared with Mr. Chase the honors of ably presiding over the Treasury, and that Mr. Fessenden was, during the greater part of the war, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.—A trio of New Hampshire born men of whom the State is justly proud.

In this great financial struggle for the support of the government, New Hampshire sustained her full proportion of the burden. The amount expended by the States and municipalities was $467,954,364.

Of the twenty-two loyal States which were reimbursed by the general government, New Hampshire expended $13,125,000, and only eight of these States expended a larger amount. These figures do not, however, include the high bounties paid soldiers, especially near the close of the war, nor many other local expenses which would greatly increase the amount that was paid by the individual States. Adding the local bounties paid by New Hampshire to the amount reimbursed by the government we have $22,761,313, which on the basis of the population of the State in 1860, amounted to $69.77 per capita, a record of which New Hampshire need not be ashamed when compared with that of other States. On the same basis of reckoning Massachusetts paid $57.49 per capita, New York $50.92, Vermont $42.32.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the liabilities assumed by the State were to be easily or speedily removed when the war should close. The history of the measures taken in New Hampshire to meet her share of the financial burdens of the war is found in the official records of the period. To enter into the details which made up this chapter of State history would involve us in a mass of statistics which would be out of place in these pages. Therefore we will not proceed further in this direction than to note some of the authorities which the inquisitive reader may consult.

Such references are, Potter's Military History of New Hampshire; Adjutant-General's Report 1868, page 379; Waite's New Hampshire in the Rebellion; Legis-

lative Acts of 1861, and subsequent years; Messages of the Governors; Protest of the Minority in 1861; Report of the Special Committee to investigate War Expenditures of which Col. Kent was Chairman: Reports of the State Auditor, and Reports of the State Treasurer.

Town, State and National war debts, and pension rolls of unprecedented magnitude, still remind us that the finances of the War of the Rebellion are to remain a part of our practical affairs for years to come.

Among the aftermath of the conflict seen in our fiscal affairs have been the attempts to arrange or litigate the claims of individuals against the town or city for commutation of sums paid for substitutes or an equivalent; claims by the cities and towns against the State for reimbursement of municipal war expenditures, and the adjustment of unsettled claims and balances between the State and National Government.

Such propositions as the pending direct Tax Bill prove that the end is not yet. Such heavy and protracted burdens as these were not unanticipated, but they were the only alternative with defeat, and the cheerfulness with which they have been borne evinces the high appreciation, by the people, of the victory achieved.

The war period was one, in every direction, of "inflation"—a condition that cannot be indulged to any considerable extent without the violation of an invincible law the penalty of which is corresponding depression. Of this none were more painfully conscious than

were Mr Chase and the statesmen at Washington. There was, however, but one alternative. It was *inflation* or *defeat*, and it was considered that the outcome of the former could be more easily remedied than that of the latter

The result justified this decision, although the period of "reconstruction" and "resumption" laid a severe tax on the wisdom, patience and fortitude of the authorities and the people. Still the Nation came out of the struggle, assuming a normal condition, with far less difficulty than was anticipated.

All calamities have their compensations. While the war brought upon the people sacrifice, sorrow and death, it brought also unprecedented opportunities for pecuniary advantage.

The abundance of money, most of which was legal tender, greatly relieved the burdens of the poor and facilitated accumulation for future wants; it enabled multitudes to lift mortgages from their humble homes and secure a competency; it delivered others from the thraldom of bankruptcy and inspired their courage for a new start in life. Men who had large stocks of merchantable goods on hand had but to sit still and grow rich. Many, indeed, missed the opportunity for large accumulations because they feared to invest largely, lest the war should be of brief duration. But multitudes who took these chances and invested liberally, passed almost at a single stride from nothing to princely fortunes. As an illustration of this: A young man, a clerk in a seaport city, had a few hundred dollars

which he invested in rosin (exclusively a Southern production) and while he was plodding on behind the counter his merchandise was making for him a fortune, so that when he sold, he was able, if he had chosen, to retire on a competency This case was only one of many thousands of greater or less note.

Many men who had been content with moderate gains were millionaires at the close of the war; few were poorer than before.

Money thus easily and rapidly acquired is not held with so tight a grasp as that acquired by a slower process, and a broader liberality became one of the fruits of the war.

Educational institutions, churches, public improvements, philanthropic enterprises and ordinary objects of charity shared liberally in the benefactions of the prosperous.

While war is always to be most heartily deprecated, still as a fact, it cannot be reasonably doubted that the country today is, in all the elements and institutions of a Christian civilization, many years in advance of what it would have been but for the War of the Rebellion.

With a regenerated country whose soil, sacred to liberty, is nowhere pressed by the foot of a slave; with a government strengthened by the assault of domestic foes who found aid and comfort in the mightiest nations of Europe; with a citizen soldiery and a love of country which hold in awe the military systems of the world; with a Union unbroken from the lakes to the gulf, from ocean to ocean; with all our free institutions

preserved intact: with ample facilities for developing the exhaustless resources of the country; with a security to all our interests, personal and associated, unparalleled among the nation; with a future before us whose sublime mission challenges human conception—is it not pardonable egotism to say that America today sits as queen among the nations of the earth?

WRITTEN FOR A MEMORIAL OCCASION.

BY MRS. SARAH C. ABBOTT

When the Flag of our Union with Fort Sumter fell
Though held by its hero so long and so well,
One 'lectrical spark from centre to pole
Flashed over the nerves of the national soul;
One throb of the heart—of agonized pain—
Shot fire to the eye and blood to the brain:—
The scabbard now yielded the glittering sword
And "to arms for our Flag!" was the magical word.
Nor wide over hill-top and valley and plain
Re-echoed the wail of our country in vain,
For an army of loyal, true patriots flew
To rescue from insult the "red, white and blue."
Nor prison, nor famine, nor death, nor the grave
Could force it to bow to rebellion a slave,

But proudly and freely throughout the long night,
Defiantly waved the broad Banner of Light.
How often amid the long, sorrowful years
Were their shouts and their groans alike answered by tears,
As the records of battle were eagerly read
And of names written "missing" or "wounded" or "dead!"
And often the field or the hospital prayer
For a dear sister's voice or a mother's fond care
Was glistening in many a tear-bedewed eye
Or whispered so faintly or breathed with a sigh.
But peace to their ashes—no sound from their foes
Shall evermore break their deep, silent repose;
A "Grand Army" stationed their country to keep
Who poured out their lives till the red tide was deep.
They "have fought a good fight" and to wait for their crown,
In unbroken ranks have laid themselves down
In glory's cold grave and the urn of their dust
To the care of their comrades and kindred entrust,
Who fondly will cherish the treasure so dear,
Whose story from parents our children shall hear
And repeat to their offspring—forever the same
While our Flag bears a star or our Country a name.
And faithfully, tenderly, freely to-day
Our offerings of love on their altars we lay—
Our garlands entwined from the sweetest of flowers,
Nor incense less fragrant from these hearts of ours.
To the memory sacred of husbands and sires,
Of lovers and sons we light holy fires,

Whose flame on love's altar oft-kindled shall glow
Till heart-flowers wither and tears cease to flow.
"Fraternity, Loyalty, Charity" now
May twine their bright laurels for Victory's brow,
But greener the palms of the victors shall "wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CHAPTER XIV

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The imperfection of the records incident to the exciting scenes of the early period of the war; the length of time that has elapsed; the neglect of many to report themselves to the author, and the liability to mistakes by those who have reported the names and record of their comrades, which it has been impossible in many cases to verify; together with the difficulty of tracing the record of both living and dead veterans, have rendered much imcompleteness and probably, many inaccuracies in the following tables unavoidable. Especially is this true in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

TABLE I.

ORIGINAL ROSTER.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	DATE OF COM.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
Mason W Tappan, *Col.*	Bradford	43	Lawyer	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Thomas J. Whipple, *Lt. Col.*	Laconia	44	Lawyer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Aaron F Stevens, *Maj.*	Nashua	41	Lawyer	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Enoch Q. Fellows, *Adjt.*	Sandwich	35	Farmer	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Richard N. Batchelder, *Q. M.*	Manchester	29		Apr 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Moses K. Hazelton, *P M.*	Bradford	25	Lawyer	Apr 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Alpheus B. Crosby, *Surg.*	Hanover	29	Physician	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Henry C. Shaw *Asst. Sur*	Hanover	28	Physician	Apr 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Stephen G. Abbott, *Chap.*	Bradford	42	Clergyman	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
George Y Sawyer, *Serg. Maj.*	Nashua	23	Lawyer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Albert Lull, *Q. M. Serg*	Milford	38	Dentist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Francis H. Pike, *Fife Maj.*	Manchester	35		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
William Carr, *Drum Maj.*	Concord	62	Car builder	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — *Continued.*

COMPANY A.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Louis Bell, *Capt.*	Farmington	24	Lawyer	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George W Colbath, *1st Lt.*	Dover	28	Dep Sheriff	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Oliver M. Clark, *2d Lt.*	Dover	35	Shoe cutter	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.					
Eben Gordon, *1st Sergt.*	Dover	30	Printer	Apr 29, 1861	Discharged by Court Martial May 23, 1861.
George N. Guppy	Dover	22	Blacksmith	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
John H. Roberts	Dover	21	Machinist	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Harvey F Wiggin	Dover	23	Printer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
Charles Daniels	Dover	28	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Paschal R. Richards	Dover	21	Physician	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Joseph Bickford	Dover	23	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Charles N. Rollins	Dover	23	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
MUSICIANS.					
Robert M. Palmer	Rochester	24	Shoemaker		Aug. 9, 1861.
James H. Ashton	Dover	27	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Andrews, Justin E.	Salmon Falls	35	Musician		

TABLE I.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Ayer, Erastus W	Dover	23	Printer	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bickford, Joseph	Dover	23	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brunnell, Richard	Dover	21	Clerk	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Charles L.	Rochester	18	Student	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bliss, Charles H.	Rochester	21	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Deserted at Concord May 20, 1861.
Boucher, George	Rochester	29	Tailor	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Enoch G.	Dover	25	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bedell, Minot R.	Salmon Falls	22	Machinist	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chase, George H.	Dover	27	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cochran, Adam	Great Falls	19	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Colcord, Charles E.	So. Hampton	14	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Clough, Warren	Dover	24	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Corson, Martin	Dover	57	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Chamberlain, J. Frank	Dover		Clerk	May 1, 1861	No further record in Adj.-Gen's. office, WashingtonDC
Daniels, James	Salmon Falls	29	Machinist	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Douglass, Charles L.		18	Student	May 1, 1861.	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dore, Charles A.	Dover	22	Laborer	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Daniels, Charles	Dover	28	Shoemaker	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dame, John S.	Dover	20	Blacksmith	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dame, James C.	Dover	23	Shoemaker	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Foss, John B.	Dover	19	Shoemaker	May 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Foote, George E.	Dover	21	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Glidden, John H.	Manchester	32	Mechanic	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Giles, Charles P	Dover	26	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gale, Albert	Dover	23	Machinist	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Goodwin, Samuel H.	Dover	18	Printer	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gleason, James	Dover	24	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hartford, George	Dover	34	Carpenter	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Haines, David	Dover	21	Clerk	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hanscom, Sylvester O.	Dover	27	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hogan, William H.	Rollinsford	19	Blacksmith	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Johnson, Samuel F	Dover	26	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kenney, Peter	Dover	19	Blacksmith	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kimball, Oren	Dover	22	Spinner	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kingston, Samuel D.	Dover	26	Laborer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Knox, Charles H.	Dover	28	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Drowned in New York Aug. 3, 1861.
Kimball, Edward L.	Dover	21	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lane, Joseph	Dover	24	Laborer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lovejoy, Warren F	Dover	35	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Miller, Webster	Rollinsford	31	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Meserve, Jacob C.	Dover	18	Farmer	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Mudgett, Jacob H.	Dover	19	Machinist	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Meader, Thomas F	Dover	22	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Meserve, George H.	Rochester	19	Carpenter	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE 1.— COMPANY A — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Mack, Thomas	Rochester	19	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Nichols, Henry J.	Rollinsford	18	Operative	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
O'Brien, Owen	Dover	19	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Perkins, Samuel	Dover	30	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Palmer, Robert M.	Rochester	24	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Pray, Ivory	Rollinsford	28	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Place, John W	Dover	24	Teamster	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Philbrick, Ivory E.	Dover	20	Hackman	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Parshley Hiram	Strafford	30	Carpenter	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Perkins, Dudley G.	Dover	32	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability, May 24, 1861.
Perkins, Martin V B.	Dover	32	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rand, William T	Manchester	31	Wheelwr't	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ricker, John S.	Milton	20	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Robinson, George H.	Dover	22	Spinner	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Steele, Thomas M.	Dover	28	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Shapleigh, Martin L.	Dover	21	Clerk	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sykes, Richard M.	Dover	23	Belt Mak'r	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, Charles F	Dover	23	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Shapleigh, George R.	Rollinsford	21	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Tompkins, Charles R.	Dover	21	Shoemaker	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Varney, Shubael	Barrington	27	Farmer	Apr. 29, 1861	Honorable discharge Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY A — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Whitehouse, Josiah S.	Dover	18	Operative	Apr 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whitehouse, Jesse A.	Dover	45	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 24, 1861.
Woodis, James M.	Dover	24	Hostler	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Whitehouse, George W	Dover	26	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Welch, John	Dover	24	Laborer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
York, James G.	Dover	20	Shoemaker	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Yeaton, Arthur T	Rollinsford	21	Farmer	Apr. 29, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

COMPANY B.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Daniel R. Kenney, *Capt.*	Sandwich	41		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Charles W. Sawyer, *1st Lt.*	Boston, Mass.			May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Joseph G. Wallace, *2d Lt.*	Dover	34		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.					
Perley B. Bryant, *1st.*	Dover	23	Druggist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John B. Waldron, *2d.*	Dover	22	Hostler	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John F Gibbs, *3d.*	Lee	29	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Samuel Webster, *4th.*	Dover	23	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
Charles C. Blaisdell	Rochester	23	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY B— *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
CORPORALS.					
Lewis K. Litchfield	Rollinsford	29	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
George H. Jenkins	Rollinsford	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John W Davis	Claremont	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
MUSICIANS.					
James M. Dixon	Dover	17	Rollcov'rer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Thomas Law	Dover	23	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Avery, Frank L.	Rochester	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Burns, Benj. F	Dover	28	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Andrew H.	Strafford	28	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Carpenter, Martin	Dover	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Crossley, Robert	Farmington	25	Spinner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chapman, Clarence L.	Somersworth	19	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Carpenter, Allen	Dover	18	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Corson, Dudley S.	Milton	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Davis, Charles S.	New Market	30	Bootmaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Deshay, Daniel	Dover	18	Manufact'r	May 2, 1861	Deserted at Concord May 2, 1861.
Dame, Benj. F	Dover	25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dodge, Amos	Northwood	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Downing, George R.	Rollinsford	19	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— COMPANY B — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Emery, George W	Dover	20	Manufact'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Foss, David H.	Dover	19	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Fogg, John W	Dover	25	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gannett, Albert W	Somersworth	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gilman, Charles W	Rochester	22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Grant, Lucien H.	Dover	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hayes, Joseph H.	Strafford	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hawkins, William H.	Dover	21	Mariner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ham, John S.	Dover	24	Coach Mkr	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Holmes, Horace J	Sandwich	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hurd, Asa M.	Somersworth	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hartford, Harrison	Rollinsford	35	Belt Maker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Heath, Alonzo	Dover	22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hanson, William E.	Dover	25	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hubbard, James H.	Dover	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hanson, Harrison	Dover	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hussy, Louis McD.	Rochester	23	Manufact'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hall, Stephen T	Dover	18	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kelley, Charles H.	Dover	26	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Keay, William H.	Dover	20	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lord, Horace W	Dover	19	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY B — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Libby, Robert M.	Rochester	20	Manufac'er	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Legg, Lucien B. Jr	Dover	24	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lewis, John C.	Dover	19	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Libby, Arthur	Rochester	18	Manufac'er	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lane, William H.	Dover	26	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Langley, George E.	Durham	22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Merrick, Stephen W	Dover	19	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Norcross, George W	Wolfeborough	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Plummer, Joseph H.	Rochester	19	Woolsorter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Pettengill, James A.	Loudon	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Pearson, William S.	Manchester	35	Operative	May 2, 1861	Hon. disch. Aug. 9, 1861, sick and absent at mustering out.
Perkins, Nathaniel W	Dover	25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Quimby, Johnson D.	Sandwich	22		May 2, 1861	Sub. for Dan Deshay, mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.
Rogers, Charles F	Dover	36	Fireman	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ryan, David T	Dover	25	Farmer		
Rowe, George W	Barrington	22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Randall, Jeremiah D.	Lee	23	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Roberts, Lorenzo D.	Rollinsford	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rowe, Stephen	Dover	34	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Roberts, Edmund	Rollinsford	37	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Reynolds, Jonas	New Durham	34	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— COMPANY B — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Torrey, Thomas W	Somersworth	18	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Tebbetts, Samuel H.	Rochester	20	Clerk	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Toben, William	Dover	25	Farmer	Unknown	Honorable discharge May 8, 1861.
Tucker, James F	Rochester	26	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Varney, James K.	Rochester	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Vincent, Richard H.	Dover	31	Tanner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Whitney, William W.	Farmington	18	Butcher	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wilkinson, Charles C. E.	Rochester	29	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Walker, Daniel	Dover	23	Farmer		Deserted at Concord May 25, 1861.
Wentworth, Clark	Dover	33	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Yeaton, Jacob W	Rollinsford	19	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wilson, Henry	Rochester	22	Spinner	May 2, 1861	Captured July 4, 1861.

COMPANY C.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
John L. Kelley, *Capt.*	Manchester	50	City Mar'l	April 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
M. V. B. Richardson, *1st Lt.*	Manchester	22	Painter	April 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Charles O. Jenison, *2d Lt.*	Manchester	21	Machinist	April 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY C — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
SERGEANTS.					
Michael O'Flynn, *1st*	Manchester	24	Moulder	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
David W Coffin	Londonderry	27	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Charles W Hurd	Manchester	25	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
William Lawson	Manchester	30		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
Augustus S. Brown	Manchester	21	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wesley B. Knight	Londonderry	26	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
William W Mayne	Manchester	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Levi B. Shepherd	Goffstown	30	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
MUSICIANS.					
Robert Loyd	Manchester	27	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Patrick Bohan	Manchester		Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Atherton, James W	Manchester	22	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Andrews, Charles J	Manchester	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Abbott, Joseph C.	Londonderry	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Allen, Charles H.	Manchester	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bickford, Edward	Alton	21	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 24, 1861.
Bourell, Henry	Manchester			May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY C — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Buzzell, Henry C.	Candia	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Burr, Frank	Manchester	22	Clerk	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Baldwin, Edwin T	Nashua	31	Music Th'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Black, William H. H.	Manchester	21	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Blaisdell, Jerome	Manchester	21	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Abraham S.	Manchester	38	Spinner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Amos W	Auburn	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Conner, Charles	Manchester	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Carey, Thomas F	Manchester	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Caswell, Augustus B.	Manchester	22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cressey, Charles A.	Manchester	18	Manufact'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861,
Connor, Francis H.	Manchester	21	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Champlin, George H.	Manchester	19	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Coffin, Haskell P.	Londonderry	24	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Clark, John W.	Manchester	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Chase, Melvin	Derry	18	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cahill, Francis	Manchester	24	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Demerritt, Charles H.	Manchester	19	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Day, Alonzo L.	Concord	23	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Dodge, Edward O.	Manchester	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Evans, John M.	Manchester	33	Currier	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY C — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Flint, Frank A.	Derry	28	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Goff, John	Manchester	27	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gage, Thomas W	New Hampton	21	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gardner, John	Manchester		Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gould, Page	Manchester	21	Student	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gile, Daniel	Manchester	22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hutchins, Marshall	Manchester	28	Belt maker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hazelton, William W	Manchester	22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hackett, Frank B.	Manchester	18	Printer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hodgkins, Sumner A.	Manchester	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hardy, William E.	Goffstown	33	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hazelton, Joseph	Manchester	19	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hunt, Lyford	Bedford	26	Teamster	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hynes, Dennis	Manchester	18	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kidder, Daniel	Franklin	23	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kendall, Frank L.	Manchester	34	Engineer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lear, John L.	Manchester	26	Ledge man	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Morrison, Charles H.	Manchester	25	Mason	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McAnally, Robert	Manchester	22	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Metcalf, Alden E.	Marlow	21	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 24, 1861.
Marden, Michael	Manchester	22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY C — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Mace, Charles J.	Manchester	18	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Manning, Frederick S.	Manchester	26	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Major, William	Manchester	21	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ordway, William F	Manchester	22	Mason	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
O'Brien, Peter	Manchester	27	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Pierce, Samuel W	Manchester	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Reynolds, Edmund T	Manchester	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rogers, Albert E.	Manchester	26	Mill Hand	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rollins, Daniel W.	Manchester	24	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Richards, Robert	Manchester	25	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rooney, James	Manchester	25	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Remert, George F	Manchester	26	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ringlar, George W	Manchester	30	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Squires, Noble	Manchester	28	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sanborn, Charles H.	Manchester	25	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tobie, Addison W	Manchester	21	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Weaver, George	Manchester	21	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Welch, Thomas	Manchester	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wells, George W	Manchester	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— *Continued*

COMPANY D.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Ira McL. Barton, *Capt*	Newport	21	Student	Com. April 30, 1861. Mustered in May 2, 1861.	Aug. 9, 1861
Edward Nettleton, *1st Lt.*	Newport	22	Trader	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Dexter G. Reed, *2d Lt.*	Newport	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.					
Wingate B. Rowe, *1st.*	Wilmot	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Edwin N. Brown	Franklin Falls	24	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Josiah Trow	Sunapee	44	Clerk	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
James M. Russell	Newport	27	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 21, 1861.
CORPORALS.					
William H. Allard	Moultonborough	20	Tinsmith	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Jesse T Cobb	Newport	22	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John B. Cooper	Newport	20	Blacksmith	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Carlos C. Wellman	Lempster	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
MUSICIANS.					
Charles P Trow	Sunapee	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Heman Jacobs	Croydon	44	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Allen, Dexter W	Newport	19	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY D — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Adams, Joseph H.	East Lempster	24	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Akins, William B.		27	Cooper	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Aiken, Walter	Franklin		Manufact'r	May 2, 1861	See page 159.
Allen, Oscar D.	Croydon	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bean, Charles K.	Enfield	22	Cordwain'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Buell, Charles F	Franklin	18	Carder	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bridges, George A.		22	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Barton, Thomas	Charlestown	22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Barton, Peter	Charlestown	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Badger, Henry W.	Newport	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Badger, Henry E.	Warner	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cheney, Alonzo I.	Sutton	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Conelly, James		25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chamberlain, Andrew J.		22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Comstock, George	Newport	23	Stage D'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Collins, Charles N.	Newport	19	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Clough, Judson		24	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cochran, Edward	Newport	32	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 11, 1861.
Dean, Joseph E.	Newport	21	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Darling, Hiram K.	Croydon	19	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Eaton, Jubal H.	Warner	21	Blacksmith	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY D—*Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Fletcher, George S.	Lempster	22	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Greeley, Stephen H.		19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gray, John A.		20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George, Daniel W	Acworth	18	Farmer	May 24, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Green, Gilman E.	Wilmot	28	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hughes, Thomas		33		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hurd, Marshall P	Lempster	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hutchinson, Prentiss C.	Newport	23	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hutchinson, Elijah	Newport	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hutchinson, Jacob R.	Newport	25	Tanner and Currier.	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hersey, Franklin	Croydon	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kelsey, Roswell J.	Newport	21	Teamster	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lynn, John	Bradford	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lawton, Henry C.	Acworth	23	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Morse, Charles C.	Bradford	41		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Morse, Charles	Bradford	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McKenzie, Daniel	Wilmot	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McFarland, George R.	New London	18	Student	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Osgood, Otis S.	Warner	19	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Osgood, J Frank	Warner	23	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pratt, George		20		May 2, 1861	Deserted at Concord May 12, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY D — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Putney, John L.		44	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Porter, Reuben B.	Sutton	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rand, Lucius H.	Manchester	25	Wheelwri't	June 5, 1861, at Washington.	Aug. 9, 1861.
Runnels, Samuel H.	Concord	29	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Scripture, Stephen				June 5, 1861, at Washington.	Aug. 9, 1861.
Stevens, Daniel	Warner	23	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, Henry M.	Manchester	23	Musician and teacher.	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sleeper, Walter H.	Sunapee	19	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Smith, William	Newport	26	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sweet, Gardner	Newport	26	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Symnister, Franklin A.		20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability, May 24, 1861.
Stockwell, John G.	Croydon	21	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Stockwell, Henry H.	Croydon	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sleeper, Frank	Barnstead	23	Shoemaker	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Shea, Jeremiah	Nashua	21	Laborer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Scischo, William L.	Newport	40	Stage dri'er	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Trumbel, Gustine M.		21	Joiner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tilton, James F	Wilmot	35	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Thornton, Stephen M.	Grantham	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tandy, Judson L.	Lempster	24	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wyman, William S.		19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— COMPANY D — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Wheeler, Ransom R.	Sutton	33	Painter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Warren, Joseph		28	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wiggin, G. Henry	Warner	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
West, William	Bradford	24		May 2, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability June 12, 1861.
Woodworth, Wallace E.	Franklin	19	Needle M'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Youngman, George F	Lempster	20	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

COMPANY E.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	COMMISSIONED.	MUSTERED OUT
Richard O. Greenleaf, *Capt.*	Nashua	35	B'k-keeper	Apr 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
William F Greeley, *1st Lt*	Nashua	30		Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
John W. Thomson, *2d Lt.*	Nashua	25		Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.				MUSTERED IN.	
Major A. Shaw, *1st.*	Nashua	28		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
David P Ricker	Nashua	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Franklin L. Woods	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Oliver M. Sawyer	Nashua	23	Carpenter	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
CORPORALS.					
William H. Barnes	Nashua	28		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Matthew J. Sullivan	Nashua	16	Operative	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Irvin G. Wilkins	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
James McManus	Nashua	27		May 2, 1861	Died at Nashua, May 22, 1861.
MUSICIANS.					
Alden B. Bennett	Milford	42		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Charles H. S. Ripley	Nashua	26	Painter	May 2, 1861	Captured July 14, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Barry, Lackey	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brewster, Charles T.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Balch, Enos C.	Nashua	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bean, Asa	Windham	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Allen S.	Nashua	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bridges, William H.	Wilton	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bridges, James	Wilton	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cox, Michael C.	Nashua	21	Moulder	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Colby, Grosvenor A.	Wilton	24		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Curtis, Asher	Lyndeboro'	27	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Curtis, Hiram F	Lyndeboro'	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Clark, Edward	Nashua	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Collins, Kittredge J	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cline, Arthur	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Died at Concord, May 17, 1861.
Darling, Daniel F	Nashua	28		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dinsmore, Edgar M.	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dunckley, William R.	Lyndeboro'	29		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dow, Jerome L.	Nashua	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Davis, Heber J.	Hancock	18	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Felch, Franklin L.	Weare	23	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Flannigan, Patrick	Nashua	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gay, Charles S.	Nashua	29	Mule Sp'n'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gould, James	Lyndeboro'	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
George, Benjamin F	Wilton	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Griffin, George W	Manchester	21	Spinner	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gay, Alonzo	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Holmes, William A.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gay, Leonard A.	Nashua	25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hale, Martin	Lyndeboro'	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Jewell, Charles H.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Johnson, Henry M.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Taken prisoner July 14, 1861.
Kittridge, George W	Mount Vernon	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kelsey, Edgar S.	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Livingston, Edward	Nashua	25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Langdell, William	Lyndeboro'			May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Longa, John H.	Merrimack	28		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lincoln, Henry H.	Nashua	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lindsay, Robert B.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9. 1861
Marden, George A.	Nashua	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Nichols, John F	Nashua	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Nichols, Grovner D.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Nutting, Charles C.	Milford	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Oakes, D. Calvin	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
O'Brien, William J.	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ordway, William H.	Lyndeboro'	23	Farmer	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pierce, William L.	Manchester	27		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pond, George W	Nashua	19	Mason	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Parker, Llewellyn C.	Nashua			May 2, 1861	Capt'd July 14, '61. Released June 3, '62. Dis'd June 18, '62.
Pease, Henry T.	Nashua	19		Unknown	Discharged June 18, 1862, at N. Y. Prisoner.
Perkins, Charles H.	Nashua	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Plummer, Samuel M.	Nashua	22	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sargent, James A.	Nashua	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, Freeman H.	Nashua	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Sager, Zeri S.	Nashua	22		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.—COMPANY E—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Smith, Charles H.	Nashua	19		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Shea, John	Nashua	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Thompson, William H., Jr.	Nashua	22		June 1, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Tarbell, Hiram M.	Lyndeboro	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Vose, George	Amherst	18		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
White, Charles H.	Nashua	27		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wheeler, Ellsworth E.	Nashua	20		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wilson, James H.	Nashua	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wyman, Warren A.	Nashua	25		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Walker, William L.	Hudson	21		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
White, Adelbert	Nashua	23		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wing, Reuben B.	Nashua	28	Cab't m'k'r	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Weir, William W.	Nashua	36	Machinist	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
White, Francis	Antrim	21	Mechanic	May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
York, Albert	Wilton	24		May 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

COMPANY F.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Augustus S. Edgerly, *Capt.*	Nashua	31	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
George W. Handley, *1st Lt.*	Nashua	29	Cab't m'k'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Geo. W Whipple, *2d Lt.*	Nashua	31	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
SERGEANTS.					
Orlando Lawrence, *1st.*	Nashua	27	Wood tur'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Daniel B. Newhall	Nashua	23	Har's m'k'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Henry Blodgett	Nashua	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Henry C. Williams	Nashua	23	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
Dana W King	Nashua	28	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Henry M. Mills	Nashua	23	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
George W Thompson	Nashua	27	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Francis Morse	Nashua	34	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
MUSICIANS.					
Barney Cook	Nashua	24	Engineer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George W Emerson	Nashua	19	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
PRIVATES.					
Adams, William F	Nashua	27	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Boutelle, Adelbert D.	Nashua	18	Lock m'k'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bartlett, Samuel	Raymond	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Burke, George W	Nashua	19	Har's m'k'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— COMPANY F — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Bell, Bowers H.	Nashua	19	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bates, William R.	Nashua	28	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Batchelder, Ward C.	Nashua	22	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Buck, Sewell M.	Nashua	21	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Blanchard, James M.	Milford	21	Printer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brooks, George W	Nashua	27	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Samuel R.	Nashua	19	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Colburn, George	Nashua	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Coggin, Frederick G	Nashua	24	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cobb, James A.	Nashua	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Chamberlain, Cornelius W	Nashua	29	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861,
Cummings, Albert G.	Enfield	18	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Eastman, Daniel G.	Enfield	18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Emerson, William B.	Nashua	26	B'k-keeper	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ennis, James	Nashua	24	Mason	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Epps, George D.	Manchester	31	Overseer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Edgerly, Moody O.	Nashua	29	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Edwards, John	Nashua	28	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
French, William F	Hollis	25	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Fairbanks, Charles	Nashua	23	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Haskell, George W	Nashua	19	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I. — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Harris, Charles A.			Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hobart, Freeman A.	Nashua	27	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hosley, Luther T	Nashua	20	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Heath, Charles F	Nashua	19	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 5, 1861.
Hunt, John R.	Nashua	26	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Haines, Nestor	Nashua	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hopkins, George W.	Nashua	21	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Jones, George D.	Nashua	18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Jaquith, Asa W		18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Kimball, John R.	Nashua	18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kelduff, John H.	Nashua	30	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kimball, Henry C.	Lowell, Mass.	30	Stone Ma'n	May 3, 1861	Honorable discharge June 10, 1861.
Langley, James M.	Concord	19	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Livermore, Thomas L.	Galena, Ill.	17	Student	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Libby, Abraham	Concord	18	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Longa, Horatio W	Merrimac	25	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Marshall, James H.	Nashua	21	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Minard, Charles F	Nashua	24	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Morey, Norman E.	Nashua	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Niles, Jerome S.	Nashua	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Nichols, George W	Nashua	25	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.—COMPANY F—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Nottage, Elisha C.	Nashua	22	Boot m'k'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Nichols, Charles E.	Nashua	18	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Peterson, Nelson H.	Nashua	27	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Parmenter, Martin L.	Nashua	24	Turner	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pierce, Warren A.	Nashua	20	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Discharged by writ of H. C. May 6, 1861.
Pillsbury, Edward W	Nashua	24	Printer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Powers, Robert	Nashua	22	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Perley, Thomas	Nashua	29	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug 9, 1861
Robbins, George H.	Nashua	21	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Robbins, Warren W I.	Milford	18	Printer	May 3, 1861	Died at Philadelphia Aug. 4, 1861.
Robinson, James T	Nashua	20	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Simonds, Frederick	Alexandria	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Stockman, Charles	Northwood	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sanborn, George L.	Franklin	24	Machinist	May 17, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Sarsons, Eleazer L.	Nashua	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Steele, James, 2d	Nashua	21	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Smith, Frank W			Clerk	May 3, 1861.	Discharged at Concord May 30, 1861.
Tenney, Whitney	Nashua	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tallant, Eben W	Manchester	24	Cotton mfr	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Varney, Andrew J.	Nashua	30	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whipple, John P	Nashua	28	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY F— *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Walsh, John	Nashua	19	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wilson, George W	Nashua	21	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Andrew J. Sargent, *Capt.*	New London	27	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Horace T H. Pierce, *1st Lt.*	Keene	37	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Charles H. Drummer, *2d Lt.*	Keene	22	Whaleman	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.					
Samuel S. Quinn, *1st.*	Swanzey	21	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George F Russell	Swanzey	27	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Harvey M. Newton	Lyndeboro	30	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Oliver L. White	Rindge	22	Teamster	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
Albert G. Stone	Fitzwilliam	18	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Artemas S. Farwell	Swanzey	25	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Charles E. Towns	Keene	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John M. Pike	Walpole	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY G— *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
MUSICIANS.					
Otis C. Wyatt	Hanover	24	Meat Busi's	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sylvester D. Howe	Holderness	32	Nurse	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
PRIVATES.					
Austin, Charles F	Keene	21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Barnard, Samuel F	Allenstown	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bradford, Alonzo B.	Keene	24		June 12, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Boorn, Amasa W	Winchester	23	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Burrett, Henry E.	Rindge	25	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Charles	Rindge	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bignall, Thomas W	Gilsum	20	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ballou, Henry E.	Richmond	19	Engineer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bartlett, Ezra S.	Manchester	19	Student	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Clayton, William H.	Hampstead	25		May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Caldwell, Daniel F	Alstead	24	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cross, Charles R.	Keene	22	Iron Mldr	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cragin, George W	Rindge	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Collins, Joseph	Gilsum	25	W'l Spin'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chapman, Alonzo J	Plainfield	27	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Colburn, Eleazer	Keene	21	Collier	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dewey, Henry H.	New London	21	Mechanic	May 22, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Denyon, John		24	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Deserted at Concord May 20, 1861.
Dinonie, Octave	Rindge	22	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Dustin, George A.	Francestown	20	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Flanders, Curtis	Fisherville	26		May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Fairfield, James	Stoddard	24	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Frink, Oscar T	Chesterfield	25	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Fairfield, Freeman W.	Stoddard	21	Pail Turn'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Feney Lucius	Concord	31	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Griffin, Michael	Penacook	25	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gorman, Michael	Keene	18	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Goodall, Robert S.	Fitchburg, Mass.	19	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hunt, Edwin P	Nelson	21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Heard, Samuel	Swanzey	35	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hussey, Bachelor	East Sullivan	28	Mill man	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hopkins, George F	Chesterfield	23	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Howard, Sherman H.	Gilsum	23	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Joslin, Horace	Keene	26	Glass Blo'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lincoln, Lucian O.	Chesterfield	21	Teamster	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lovejoy, John		21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Marsh, George W	Keene	26	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Murphy, Albert S.	Rindge	19	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY G — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Martin, James M.	Chesterfield	18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Nash, Horace H.	Gilsum	26	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Newton, Willard A.	Fitzwilliam	19	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Nesmith, Arthur S.	Franklin	28	Farmer	May 31, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ruffle, Josiah	Keene	19	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Deserted at Concord June 21, 1861.
Ruffle, Samuel	Keene	32	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Russell, Alonzo B.	Keene	24	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Rollins, Warren S.		25	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Rand, John B.	Warner	17	Farmer	Not mustered in to U. S. service.	
Ross, Washington B.	Keene	20	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Raymond, Hercules W	Rindge	21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rines, George W	Keene	23	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Stay, Charles	Alstead	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Sebastian, Charles N.	Swanzey	18	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Transferred to 2d N. H. Vols. Enlisted for three years.
Stevens, Andrew W	Jaffrey	21	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Stevens, John	Nelson	18	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Streeter, Charles H.	Troy	17	Painter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Steck, Frederick	Keene	29	Cooper	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Slyfield, Andrew	Keene	23	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Spalding, Orlando C.		18	Hostler	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Totten, James	Marlboro'	32	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— COMPANY G — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Totten, John	Marlboro'	27	Laborer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Towns, Charles E.	Keene	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Willard, William		40	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Honorable discharge June 12, 1861.
Wilson, James E.	Alstead	30	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
White, Thomas L.	Marlboro'		Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wheeler, Luther D.	Fitzwilliam	17	Mechanic	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Waite, John H.	Keene	21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whitaker, William	Stoddard	27	Manufact'r	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wood, Edmond B.	Alstead	25	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ward, Gustavus A.	Lynn, Mass.	31	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

COMPANY H.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Jeremiah D. Drew, *Capt.*	Salem	40	Hotel	Commissioned Apr. 30, 1861.	Aug. 9, 1861.
Joseph M. Clough, *1st Lieut.*	New London	32	Manufac'er	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Israel L. Drew, *2d Lieut*	Lawrence, Mass.	36		May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
SERGEANTS.					
Ira Hurd, *1st*	Haverhill, Mass.	24	Shoecutter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Edmund F McNeil	Atkinson	26	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
SERGEANTS.					
Samuel B. Mason	Atkinson	29	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Byron Noyes	Atkinson	20	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
CORPORALS.					
George W Taylor	Salem'	23	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
David F Meader	Methuen, Mass.	23	Clerk	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John E. Austin	Atkinson	28	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
William M. Martin	Salem	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
MUSICIANS.					
John McGinness	Manchester	27	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George W Cilley	Manchester	27	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
PRIVATES.					
Bailey, Isaiah	Salem	23	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Honorable discharge by mustering out Aug. 9, 1861.
Bodwell, Christopher A.	Lawrence, Mass.	25	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bassett, William J.	Derry	16	Student	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Burnham, Walter J	Ayers Village, M	20	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Brown, Robert A.	Salem	23	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bailey, Rufus H. H.	Salem	20	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Clough, George	Epping	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Conlan, Patrick	Salem	22	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY H—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Clark, Harlan P	Derry	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Calley, John F	W. Haverhill Ms.	18	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cochrane, William H. D.	Manchester	22	Teacher and Law Student.	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chase, John H.		21	Farmer		Deserted at Concord May 16, 1861.
Dunbar, Charles	Manchester	23	Wheelwri't	June 27, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dunbar, George	Newport	18		June 27, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Emerson, Albert D. W	Haverhill, Mass.	20	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Emery, William H.	Sandwich	19	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Frost, Charles E.	Belgrade, Me.	19	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Farnsworth, Granville H.	Salem	18	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Greager, Harmon	Methuen, Mass.	18	Barber	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gillpatrick, James F	Windham	28	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Huntley, Seth M.	Salem	27	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hickey, Thomas	Lawrence, Mass.	21	Hatter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hall, Jacob B.	Atkinson	18	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Haynes, Ervin W	Franklin	18	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9. 1861.
Holbrook, Walter S.	Methuen, Mass.	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Joy, Henry G.	Lawrence, Mass.	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kendall, George W	Epping	26	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Kimball, John	Methuen, Mass.	18	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Kimball, Horace	Nashua	25	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Kelley, George L.	Salem	25	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lowell, Melvin	Salem	22	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lane, George	Methuen, Mass.	22	Blacksmith	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Merqurat, Frederick	Methuen, Mass.	27	Wheelwri't	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Merrick, Marcus M.	Atkinson	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Drowned at New York Aug. 4, 1861.
Moore, Charles	Haverhill, Mass.	21	Hatter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Mudgett, John F	Epping	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McDermott, James	Salem	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Nownes, William	Methuen, Mass.	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Newbegin, Charles M.	Hampstead	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Noyes, Henry A.	Hampstead	20	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Nason, William B.	Wolfeborough	38	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Noyes, Gilman	Atkinson	22	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Noyes, Hiram N.	Haverhill, Mass.	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pervere, James K.	Haverhill, Mass.	21	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Pingree, John H.	Concord	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Peavey, George G.	Lawrence, Mass.	20	Printer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Perry, Charles S. K.	Lawrence, Mass.	27	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Roberts, Isaac H.	Salem	24	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Sanborn, Augustus D.	Franklin	18	Machinist	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sawyer, Daniel L.	Hampstead	24	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY H—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Stewart, Sylvanus	Haverhill, Mass.	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Stinehour, Nelson P	Salem	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, William B.	Salem	18	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Simington, Thomas H.	Haverhill, Mass.	30	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Spicer, Christian	Manchester	33	Mason	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Thorn, Vinal L.	Nashua	20		May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Thayer, Calvin C.	Salem	30	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Discharged by Court Martial July 28, 1861.
Towle Abner S.	Effingham	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Thorn, Henry B.	Salem	24	Farmer	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Winhold, Ernest	Manchester	26	Carpenter	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wheeler, George W.	Lawrence, Mass.	24	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Woodworth, Albert A.	Salem	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wheeler, George W	Salem	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Wheeler, Benjamin R.	Salem	25	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whitman, Francis M.	Haverhill, Mass.	23	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Willey, John H.	Salem	21	Shoemaker	May 3, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— *Continued.*

COMPANY I.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Edward E. Sturtevant, *Capt.*	Concord	33	Printer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Henry W Fuller, *1st Lieut.*	Concord	22	Lawyer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Enoch W Goss, *2d Lieut.*	Concord	24	Machinist	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
SERGEANTS.					
Charles O. Bradley, *1st*	Concord	24	Machinist	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861,
George E. Wright	Concord	23		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
George W Esterbrooks	Concord	23	Painter	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John C. Thompson	Derby Line, Vt.	21	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
CORPORALS.					
Richard B. Wheeler	Concord	19	B'ng mover	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Amos L. Colburn	Concord	28	Br e build'r	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Henry C. Sturtevant	Concord	23	Machinist	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Edmund Aiken	Concord	26	Sil'r Plater	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
MUSICIANS.					
Benjamin F Eaton	Hanover	30	Physician	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Richard Knapp	Charlestown	42	Nurse	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Ahern, Thomas A.	Enfield	21	Farmer and Currier.	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY I—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Baker, James A.	Holderness	21		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bullock, Alfred J	Concord	21	Printer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Brown, Henry S.	Concord	20	W'chm'k'r	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Bailey, Sewall B.	Chichester	35	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Casley, James	Concord	35		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cate, Omer W	Holderness	18	Inn keeper	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cate, Aaron B.	Holderness	30		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Clapp, Lewis H.	Holderness	38		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cilley, Joseph R.	Epsom	30	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dickey, James M.	Deerfield	19	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Drew, Walter S.	Concord	21	Printer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Dame, Robert S.	Portsmouth	20		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Darling, Frank	Bristol	22	Carpenter	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ela, Charles N.	Concord	27	Printer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Eastman, Moses	Alexandria	22	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Eaton, William H.	Concord	22	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
French, John C.	Concord	18	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Griffin, Henry J	Concord	22	Iron foun'r	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Gray, Benjamin	Holderness	22	Mechanic	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Howe, William J	Holderness	23		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hall, Charles L.	Bow	23		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY I — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Hughes, George K.	Holderness	18	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Heath, Addison W	Holderness	21	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Heath, Webster	Bristol	26	Laborer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Haines, John P.	Chichester	20	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Howe, Charles H.	Bristol	22	Laborer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Heath, Leroy S.	Holderness	23	Peg maker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ingalls, Horace L.	Bristol	22	W'd turner	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Keyes, Henry F	Holderness	20	Paperm'k'r	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Leavett, Jonathan D.	Chichester	32	Mason	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Locke, William D.	Concord	22	Teamster	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lear, George A.	Chichester	21	Carpenter	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Langley, Calvin F	Concord	22	Blacksmith	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Moore, George A.	Concord	22		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Matthes, Henry	Concord	35	Sil'r plater	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Martin, Charles H.	Alexandria	18	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Mooney, Daniel S.	Holderness	18	Bar tender	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McVicar, Alexander	Concord	38	Millwright	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Martin, Warren F	Holderness	28	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Newton, Thomas	Concord	20		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Ordway, Eben	Concord	21	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Parker, Isaac A.	Bow	20	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY I— *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Paine, Joshua	Orange, Vt.	22	Coachman	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Page, John	Bridgewater	18	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Prescott, Fred W	Bristol	15	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Prescott, Horace	New Hampton	21	Laborer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rollins, Kimball W	Springfield	18		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Robinson, Henry M.	Concord	21	Stone m's'n	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Reed, Roswell	Canterbury	23	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smart, Charles H.	Concord	22	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Sylvester, George W	Concord	21		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Silver, William C.	Concord	20	Blacksmith	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Stanyan, John F	Chichester	22	Farmer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, William 2d	Concord	23	Blacksmith	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Small, James R.	Ashland	19	Shoemaker	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Small, Hiram T	Holderness	21	Laborer	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, Alpha P	New Hampton	20	Needl' m'er	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Thaxter, Benjamin	Concord	22	Brakeman	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Weeks, Thomas C.	Concord	29		May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wells, Martin	Concord	24	Fireman	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wilder, Augustus W	Holderness	23	Mechanic	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whitney, Joseph G	Concord	23	Blacksmith	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Willoughby, George B.	Holderness	18	Mechanic	May 4, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.— *Continued*

COMPANY K.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Gilman E. Sleeper *Capt.*	Salem	33	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Enoch Q. Fellows, *1st Lt.*	Sandwich Centre	35	Farmer	Apr. 30, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hollis O. Dudley, *2d Lt*	Manchester	27	Moulder	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
SERGEANTS.					
Joseph J. Ladd, *1st*	Manchester	26	Engineer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
George W Kittredge	Manchester	21		May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cyrus E. Jones	Bradford	23	Carpenter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Lorin E. Coolidge	Manchester	26	Machinist	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
CORPORALS.					
Abial Cheney	Mason	41	Mason	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Egbert M. Copps	Manchester	21	Operative	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Jackson Dustin	Manchester	23	Operative	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
William H. Yeaton	Manchester	22	Machinist	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
MUSICIANS.					
Eugene McCarty	Manchester	26		May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
John F Harvey	Manchester	22	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
PRIVATES.					
Atwood, Daniel	Bradford	21	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I.— COMPANY K— *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Aldrich, John C.	Manchester	19	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Abbott, Charles H.		29	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bean, Leroy T	Manchester	21	Machinist	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Bryant, Amos M.	Enfield	29	Clerk	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Comings, Edward D.	Lebanon	18	Hostler	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Chandler, George W	Manchester	21	Carpenter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Chapman, Stephen C.	Manchester	23	Carpenter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Cilley, Henry W		21	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Cilley, Daniel		18	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Clifford, Blanchard	Lebanon	21	Fireman	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dodge, Caleb F	Holderness	20	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Dow, Charles H.	Fremont	19	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Duprey, Edward		21	Mechanic	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Dasey, Daniel C.	Lebanon	26	Machinist	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Eastman, Henry B.	Manchester	23	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Edmunds, Moses W.			Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Fox, Edmund P	New Boston	21	Tailor	May 7, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability June 12, 1861.
Ford, Henry	Grafton	21	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Foss, Henry M.	Hooksett	19	Teamster	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
George, Samuel	Manchester	22	Operative	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Guyon, Joseph	Manchester	21	Moulder	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gilman, Freeman D.	Sanbornton	19	Teacher	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861

TABLE I. — COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Gran, Jacob	Manchester	21	Baker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gorman, George E.	Manchester	21	Blacksmith	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Gould, Abel F.	Hudson	20	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Hall, Charles	Manchester	35		June 12, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hall, William	Lebanon	22	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Harris, Joseph H.	Lebanon	26	Mechanic	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hall, Edgar A.	Manchester	21	Operative	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hebard, James C		18	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Hall, John A.	Hooksett	21	River hand	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Haskins, Allen	Grafton	15	Student	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Kendrick, Stephen	Manchester	21	Mechanic	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Lee, George F	Enfield	18	Hostler	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Marckres, Samuel D.	Manchester	17	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Maynard, Heman	Lebanon	27	Hostler	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Martin, William M.	Manchester	23	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Miller Lorin		23	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 16, 1861.
McKennon, Malcom	Manchester	21	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
McKennon, George W.	Manchester	19	Hatter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Neal, William L.	Fremont	26	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Norton, Henry C	Lebanon	19	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Osgood, Bruce D.	Fremont	23	Box maker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Philbrook, Hiram B.	Sanbornton	22	Carpenter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE I.—COMPANY K—*Continued*.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	MUSTERED IN.	MUSTERED OUT OR ACCOUNTED FOR.
Phelps, Peter F	Andover	24	Laborer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9. 1861.
Reed, Charles	Manchester	19		May 7, 1861	Honorable discharge for disability May 16, 1861.
Rand, Perley B.	Manchester	22	Mechanic	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Raymond, Joseph	Manchester	21	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Ramsdell, George W.		38	Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Rowell, Francis H.		20	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Smith, Curtis	Manchester	16	Mechanic	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sanborn, Joseph B.	Fremont	18	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sargent, Arthur G.		28	Machinist	June 12, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sinotte, Joseph	Lebanon	18	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sanborn, Matthew G.	Sandown	27	Farmer and Shoemaker	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Seavey, Charles C.	Lebanon	22		May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Sweatt, Greenleaf	Norwich, Vt.	19	Machinist	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Tilton, Jonathan	Fremont	25	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tilton, Albert	Manchester	21	Operative	June 12, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Tuttle, Eben	Manchester	28	Ston' cutter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Taylor, George	Lebanon	28		May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Underhill, William B.	Manchester	17	Manufact'r	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861
Weston, Samuel		21	Operative	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Whitwell, Charles		32	Farmer	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
West, Josiah R.	Fremont	40	Stone ma'n	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.
Wheeler, Corliss C.	Lebanon	28	Painter	May 7, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861.

TABLE II.

SURVIVING VETERANS OF FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Richard N. Batchelder	Manchester	Quartermast'r	New York	Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
Enoch Q. Fellows	Centre Sandwich	Adjutant	Sandwich	Retired.
Stephen G. Abbott	Bradford	Chaplain	Keene	Clergyman.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Albert Lull	Nashua	Q. M. Sergt.	Nashua	Dentist.
George Y. Sawyer	Nashua	Sergt. Major	Nashua	Book store.
Francis H. Pike	Manchester	Fife Major	Manchester	

COMPANY A.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Ashton, James H.	Dover	Musician	Dover	Painter
Ayer, Erastus W	Dover	Private	Auburn, Me.	Insurance Agent.

TABLE II.—COMPANY A — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Bliss, Charles H.	Rochester	Private	Nashua	
Bickford, Joseph	Dover	Corporal		
Brunell, Richard	Dover	Private	Taunton	Clerk.
Chamberlain, Joseph F	Dover	Private	Dover	Belt maker.
Chase, George H.	Dover	Private	Lynn, Mass.	
Colbath, George W	Dover	1st Lieutenant	Concord	Warden St'e Prison
Corson, Martin	Dover	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	
Dame, James C.	Dover	Private	Concord	Shoemaker.
Dame, John S.	Dover	Private	Dover	Blacksmith.
Dore, Charles A.	Dover	Private	Dover	Hotel keeper.
Douglass, C. L.	Hanover	Private	Cleveland, O.	Insurance.
Foote, George E.	Dover	Private	Dover	Hardware dealer.
Goodwin, Samuel H.	Dover	Private	Dover	Clerk.
Guppy, George N.	Dover	1st Sergeant	S. Berwick, Me.	Blacksmith.
Johnson, Samuel F	Dover	Private	Dover	Painter.
Kimball, Edward L.	Dover	Private	Rochester	Shoe cutter.
Kimball, Orrin	Dover	Private	Newmarket	Mule spinner
Meserve, George H.	Rochester	Private	Rochester	Carpenter
Mudgett, Jacob H.	Dover	Private	Roxbury, Mass.	Shoemaker.
O'Brien, Owen	Dover	Private	Dover	Man'r spruce beer
Parshley, Hiram	Strafford	Private	Strafford	Farmer

TABLE II.—COMPANY A—*Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Place, John W.	Dover	Private	Dover	Teamster
Perkins, Samuel	Dover	Private	S. Berwick, Me.	Shoemaker
Perkins, Martin V B.	Dover	Private	Dover	Shoemaker
Philbrick, Ivory E.	Dover	Private	Dover	Caterer
Robinson, George H.	Dover	Private	New Haven, Ct.	
Richards, Paschal B.	Dover	Corporal	E. Washington	
Rollins, Charles N.	Dover	Corporal	Haverhill, Mass.	Shoemaker
Roberts, John H.	Dover	Pri'e—2d Ser	Chelsea, Mass.	U. S. Navy Yard.
Shapleigh, Martin L.	Dover	Private	Norfolk, Va.	Clerk.
Steel, Thomas M.	Dover	Private	Dover	Retired.
Wiggin, Harvey F	Dover	Pri'e and Ser.	Boston, Mass.	Compositor
York, James G.	Dover	Private	Dover	

COMPANY B.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Avery, Frank L.	Rochester	Private	Farmington	
Brown, Andrew H.	Strafford	Private	Strafford	
Crossley, Robert	Farmington	Private	Lewiston, Me.	
Chapman, Clarence L.	Somersworth	Private	Springfield, Ms.	

TABLE II.—COMPANY B—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Corson, Dudley S.	Milton	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	Slipper manufact'r.
Carpenter, Martin	Dover	Private	Swampscott, Ms.	
Dixon, James M.	Dover	Musician	Lowell, Mass.	Insurance Agent.
Davis, John W	Claremont	Corporal	Manchester	
Davis, Charles S.	Newmarket		Henniker	
Fogg, John W.	Dover	Private	Dover	Watchman.
Gannett, Albert W	Somersworth	Private	Madison	Farmer.
Gilman, Charles W	Rochester	Private	Wolfeborough	Summer boarding.
Gibbs, John F	Lee	Sergeant	Lee	Farmer
Grant, Lucien H.	Dover	Private	Dover	Laborer
Hall, Stephen T	Dover	Private	Dover	Shoemaker.
Hanson, Harrison	Dover	Private	Dover	Farmer
Heath, Alonzo	Dover	Private	Sherman's Falls, Me.	
Hussey Louis McD.	Rochester	Private	Rochester	
Jenkins, George H.	Rollinsford	Corporal	Stoneham, Mass.	
Keay, William H.	Dover	Private	Lynn, Mass.	
Langley, George E.	Durham	Private	Durham	
Law, Thomas	Dover	Musician	Dover	Barber
Lewis, John C.	Dover	Private	Newington	Painter
Litchfield, Lewis K.	Rollinsford	Corporal	Winthrop, Me	
Lane, William H.	Dover	Private	Milton	

TABLE II.—COMPANY B—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Quimby, Johnson D.	Sandwich	Private	Chelsea, Mass.	
Reynolds, Jonas	New Durham	Private	Newfield, Me	
Roberts, Lorenzo D.	Rollinsford	Private	Fargo, Dak.	
Rowe. George W	Barrington	Private	Strafford	
Roberts, Edmund	Rollinsford	Private	Fargo, Dak.	
Toben, William	Dover	Private	Rochester	
Tebbetts, Samuel H.	Rochester	Private	Danvers, Mass.	
Torrey, Thomas W	Somersworth	Private	Old Town, Me.	
Waldron, John B.	Dover	Sergeant	TuftonboroCen'e	Farmer
Whitney, William W	Farmington	Private	Farmington	Shoe trimmer.
Wilson, Henry	Rochester	Private	Rochester	Farmer.

COMPANY C.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Brown, Abraham S.	Manchester	Private—Cor.	Rochester	Wheelwright.
Baldwin, Edwin T	Nashua	Band leader	Manchester	Music teacher
Bickford, Edward	Alton	Private		
Coffin, David W	Londonderry	Sergeant	Raymond	Shoemaker
Cressey, Charles A.	Manchester	Private	North Minneapolis, Minn.	Clergyman.

TABLE II.—COMPANY C—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Caswell, Augustus B.	Manchester	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	
Clark, John W	Manchester	Private	Montpelier, Vt.	
Dodge, Edward O.	Manchester	Private	Manchester	Merchant.
Hutchins, Marshall	Manchester	Private	Manchester	Peddler
Hurd, Charles W	Manchester	Sergeant	Manchester	Saloon keeper
Kidder, Daniel	Franklin	Private	North Groton	Machinist.
Mayne, William W	Manchester	Corporal	Huron, Dak.	
Richards, Robert	Goffstown	Private	New Boston	Farmer
Shepherd, Levi B.	Goffstown	Corporal	Manchester	
Sanborn, Charles H.	Manchester	Private	Ashland	

COMPANY D.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Adams, Joseph H.	Hopkinton	Private	Contoocook	Invalid.
Allen, Dexter W	Croydon	Private	Atlanta, Ga.	Saloon keeper
Allard, William H.	Moultonborough	Pri'e and Cor	Charlestown Ms.	M'f'r figure forms.
Badger, Henry E.	Warner	Private	Nashua	Car Inspector
Badger, Henry W	Newport	Private	Worcester	Foreman in Polytechnic Institute.
Bridges, George A.		Private	Morrisville, Vt.	

TABLE II. — COMPANY D — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Brown, Edwin N.	Franklin Falls	Sergeant	Walnut Hills, Ms	Carriage painter.
Buell, Charles F.	Franklin	Private	Tilton	Hosiery manufact'r
Bean, Charles K.	Enfield	Private	Northwood	
Cheney, Alonzo I.	Sutton	Private	Wilmot Flat	Carpenter
Cobb, Jesse T.	Newport	Corporal	Florida	
Collins, Charles N.	Newport	Private		
Cooper, John B.	Newport	Corporal	Newport	Blacksmith.
Darling, Hiram K.	Croydon	Private	Scytheville	Scythe grinder.
Eaton, Jubal H.	Warner	Private	Hillsboro Bridge	Retired.
Hutchinson, Jacob R.	Newport	Private	Newport	Janitor.
Hutchinson, Prentiss C.	Newport	Private	Newport	Farmer.
Kelsey, Roswell J	Newport	Private	Newport	Operative
McFarland, George R.	New London	Private	New London	Far'r and Blacks'th.
McKenzie, Daniel	Wilmot	Private	East Concord	Farmer
Morse, Charles	Bradford	Private	Out west	Stone mason.
Nettleton, Edward	Newport	1st Lieutenant	SanFranciscoCal	Policeman.
Osgood, J Frank	Warner	Private	Warner	Farmer.
Reed, Dexter G.	Newport	2d Lieutenant	West Burke, Vt.	Lumber mill.
Russell, James M.	Newport	Sergeant	Sunapee	Blacksmith.
Smith, William	Newport	Private	Concord	
Shea, Jeremiah	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Laborer

TABLE II.— COMPANY D — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Sleeper, Walter H.	Sunapee	Private	Sunapee	
Smith, Henry M.	Manchester	Priv'te—Band	Somerville, Ms.	Piano dealer and music teacher.
Symnister, Franklin A.		Private	Newport	
Stevens, Daniel	Warner	Private	Colebrook	Furniture dealer
Sleeper, Frank	Barnstead	Private	Rochester	
Tandy, Judson L.	Lempster	Private	So. Lempster	Mechanic
Thornton, Stephen N	Grantham	Private	Virginia	
Tilton, James F	Wilmot	Private	Wilmot Flat	Tanner
Wheeler, Ransom R.	Sutton	Private	North Sutton	Painter
Wiggin, G. Henry	Warner	Private	Yankton, Dak.	Judge of Probate.
West, William K.	Bradford	Private	Bradford	Farmer
Woodworth, Wallace E.	Franklin	Private	Lake Village	Needle maker
Youngman, George F	Lempster	Private	East Lempster	Farmer.

COMPANY E.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Bennett, Alden B.	Milford	Musician	Amherst	
Collins, Kittredge J.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Peddler.
Cox, Michael C	Nashua	Private	Cleveland, O.	Moulder

TABLE II.—COMPANY E—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Curtis, Asher	Lyndeboro	Private	Wilton	Farmer
Curtis, Hiram F	Lyndeboro'	Private	Wilton	Musician.
Davis, Heber J	Hancock	Private	SanFranciscoCal	Clerk S. P. R. R.Co
Dunckley, William R.	Lyndeboro	Private	New Boston	Farmer.
Felch, Franklin L.	Weare	Private	W. Hopkinton	Farmer.
Gay, Alonzo	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Painter.
Gay, Charles S.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Farmer
Gay, Leonard A.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Painter.
Greeley, William F.	Nashua	1st Lieutenant	Boston, Mass.	Mechanic.
Greenleaf, Richard O.	Nashua	Captain	Joliet, Ill.	Cashier
Griffin, George W.	Manchester	Band	Franklin Falls	Manufacturer
Johnson, Henry M.	Nashua	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Machinist.
Marden, George A.	Nashua	Private	Clarks Falls, Ct.	
Nichols, Grovner D.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	
Ordway, William H.	Nashua	Private	Hillsboro Bridge	Invalid.
Pease, Henry T.		Fell in and served—not mustered	Nashua	
Pond, George W	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Invalid.
Perkins, Charles H.	Nashua	Private	Milford	
Ripley, Charles H. S.	Nashua	Musician	Nashua	Painter
Sawyer, Oliver M.	Nashua	Sergeant	Minneapolis Min	
Smith, Charles H.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Mason.

TABLE II. — COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Sullivan, J Matthew	Nashua	Private—Cor.	Togus, Me.	Soldiers' Home.
Thompson, Wm. H.	Nashua	Private	New Boston	
Tarbell, Hiram M.	Lyndeboro'	Private	Manchester	
White, Francis	Antrim	Private	Roxbury, Mass.	Mechanic.
Weir, William W	Nashua	Private	Manchester	Farmer.
Wheeler Ellsworth E.	Nashua	Private	Lowell, Mass.	
White, Charles H.	Nashua	Private	Francestown	
Wing, Reuben B.	Nashua	Private	North Troy, Vt.	Farmer

COMPANY F.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Brooks, George W	Nashua	Private	Waltham, Mass.	Watch Maker.
Blanchard, James M.	Milford	Private	Fitchburg, Mass.	Printer
Boutelle, Adelbert D.	Nashua	Private	Penacook	Wood Turner.
Buck, Sewell M.	Nashua	Private	Lyndeboro	Painter
Cummings, Albert G.	Concord	Private	Harrisburg, Pa.	Excelsior Elec. Co.
Chamberlain, Cornelius W	Nashua	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Machinist.
Cobb, James A.	Nashua	Private	Nashville, Tenn.	Supt. Cotton Mill.
Coggin, Frederick G.	Nashua	Private	Lake Linden, Mich.	Supt. Cal. and Hecla Mine.

TABLE II.— COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Edgerly, Moody O.	Nashua	Private	Davisville	Machinist.
Epps, George D.	Manchester	Band	Francestown	Far'r and blacks'ith
Emerson, William B.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Book-keeper
French, William F	Hollis	Private	Ansonia, Conn.	Rivet maker
Heath, Charles F	Nashua	Private	Lynn, Mass.	Car starter
Hobart, Freeman A.	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Door maker
Hunt, John R.	Nashua	Private	Boston, Mass.	
Jones, George D.	Nashua	Private	Bakersville, Cal.	
Kimball, John R.	Nashua	Private	Brooklyn, N. Y	Foreman in Needle Works.
King, Dana W	Nashua	1st Corporal	Nashua	Reg'r of Deeds.
Lawrence, Orlando	Nashua	1st Sergeant	Lawrence, Mass.	Wood turner.
Langley, James M.	Concord	Private	Lynn, Mass.	Shoemaker.
Livermore, Thomas L.	Galena, Ill. Enlisted at Milford	Private	Boston, Mass.	Lawyer
Longa, Horatio W	Merrimack	Private	Manchester	City Marshal
Mills, Henry M.	Nashua	Corporal	Lowell, Mass.	Mechanic.
Morey, Norman E.	Nashua	Private	Londonderry	
Newhall, Daniel B.	Nashua	Sergeant	Concord	Clerk R R mail ser'e
Peterson, Nelson H.	Nashua	Private	N. Freeman, Me.	Farmer.
Pillsbury, Edward W	Nashua	Private	Watertown, Ms.	Printer.
Sarsons, Eleazer L.	Nashua	Private	Acworth	Farmer and Tax Collector.
Sanborn, George L.	Franklin	Band	Worcester, Mass.	Piano and or'n tuner

TABLE II.— COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Steele, James	Nashua	Private	Nashua	Music Dealer.
Tallant, Eben W	Manchester	Band	Lowell, Mass.	Overs'r Cotton Mill.
Tenney, Whitney	Nashua	Private	West Dummerston, Vt.	
Williams, Henry C.	Nashua	4th Sergeant	Exeter	Foundry.
Wilson, George W	Nashua	Private	Lynn, Mass.	Machine Operator.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Bartlett, Ezra S.	Manchester	Private	Manchester	
Ballou, Henry E.	Richmond. Enlisted at East Rindge.	Private	Boston, Mass.	Physician.
Barnard, Samuel F	Allenstown	Private	Candia Village	Invalid.
Burritt, Henry E.	Rindge	Private		Blacksmith.
Chapman, Alonzo J.	Plainfield	Private	Meriden	
Caldwell, Daniel F	Alstead	Private	Alstead	Mechanic.
Cross, Charles R.	Keene	Private	Togus, Me.	Farmer.
Colburn, Eleazer	Keene	Private	Meredith Village	Farmer.
Cragin, George W	Rindge	Private	Rindge	
Dewey, Henry H.	New London	Private	Boston, Mass.	
Fairfield, James	Stoddard	Private	Georgetown, Cal	Miner

TABLE II.—COMPANY G— *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Fairfield, Freeman W.	Stoddard	Private	Meeker, Cal.	Coal dealer
Frink, Oscar T	Chesterfield	Private	Chesterfield	Mechanic.
Griffin, Michael	Concord	Private	Penacook	Laborer
Gorman, Michael	Keene	Private	Keene	Laborer
Howe, Sylvester D.	Holderness	Private	Ashland	Farmer
Hunt, Edwin P	Nelson	Private	Harrisville	Farmer
Hussey, Bachelor	E. Sullivan	Private	Smyrna Falls Me	Farmer
Hopkins, George F	Chesterfield	Private	Gardner, Mass.	Wood turner
Joslin, Horace	Keene	Pri'e and Cor.	Keene	Teamster
Lincoln, Lucian O.	Chesterfield	Private	Chesterfield Fac.	Mill hand.
Newton, Willard A.	Fitzwilliam	Private	W.Fitchburg Ms	Blacksmith.
Nash, Horace H.	Gilsum	Private	Kent, O.	Coach builder.
Quinn, Samuel S.	Swanzey	Private	Keene	Jeweller.
Rand, John B.	Warner	Private	Warner	Postal clerk.
Rines, George W	Keene	Private	Brockton, Mass.	Car painter.
Raymond, Hercules W	Rindge	Private	E. Alstead	
Sargent, Andrew J	New London	Captain	New London	Farmer
Streeter, Charles H.	Troy	Private	Keene	
Sebastian, Charles N.	Swanzey	Private	Troy	Invalid.
Stay, Charles	Keene	Private	Greenfield, Ms.	Shoe dealer.
Wheeler, Luther D.	Fitzwilliam	Private	Dubuque, Iowa.	Farmer.

TABLE II. — COMPANY G — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Wood, Edmund B.	Alstead	Private	Winchester	Carpenter.
Wyatt, Otis C.	Hanover	Musician	Tilton	Farmer
Whitaker, William	Stoddard	Private	Ashford, Conn.	Farmer.

COMPANY H.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Austin, John E.	Atkinson	Private—Cor.	Haverhill, Mass.	Carpenter
Burnham, Walter J.	Windham	Private	Lowell, Mass.	Machinist.
Bassett, William J.	Derry	Private, Corporal and Sergeant.	Babylon, N. Y	Barber and Tobacco Dealer.
Brown, Robert A.	Salem	Private	BinghamptonCol	
Bailey, Isaiah	Salem	Private	Hampstead	
Cilley, George W	Manchester	Band	Norwich, Conn.	PistolManufacturer.
Calley, John F	New Salem	Private	Lynn, Mass.	Expressman.
Clough, Joseph M.	New London	1st Lieutenant	New London	Farmer.
Cochrane, William H. D.	Manchester	Private	Nashua	U S. Pension Agt.
Clough, George	Epping	Private	Auburn	
Drew, Jeremiah D.	Salem	Captain	Lawrence, Mass.	Retired.
Emerson, Albert D. W	Haverhill, Mass.	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	
Frost, Charles E.	Belgrade, Me.	Private	Waterville, Me.	

TABLE II. — COMPANY II — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Farnsworth, Granville H.	Salem	Private	Hampstead	
Greager, Hermon	Salem	Private	Manchester	Barber.
Gillpatrick, James F	Milford	Private	Lawrence, Mass.	
Haynes, Irvin W	Franklin	Private	Franklin Falls	Machinist.
Hurd, Ira	Haverhill, Mass.	1st Sergeant	Haverhill, Mass.	
Hickey, Thomas	Lawrence, Mass.	Private	Manchester	
Holbrook, Walter S.	Methuen, Mass.	Private	Salem	
Kendall, George W	Epping	Private	Epping	Laborer
Kelley, George L.	Salem	Private	Bradford, Mass.	
Lane, George	Methuen, Mass.	Private	Stoddard	Blacksmith.
Moor, Charles M.	Haverhill, Mass.		Lynn, Mass.	
Mason, Samuel B.	Atkinson	Sergeant	Atkinson	Carpenter.
Noyes, Hiram N.	Atkinson	Private	Atkinson	
Noyes, Henry A.	Hampstead	Private	Atkinson	
Newbegin, Charles M.	Hampstead		Lewiston, Me.	
Nason, William B.	Wolfeborough	Private	Dover	Carpenter.
Noyes, Byron		Priv'e and Ser	Haverhill, Mass.	Shoe manufacturer.
Perry, Charles S. K.	Lawrence, Mass.	Private	Manchester	
Pingree, John H.	Concord	Private	Manchester	
Stewart, Sylvanus	Haverhill, Mass.	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	
Sanborn, Augustus D.	Franklin	Private	New Haven, Ct.	Awl and saw set maker.

TABLE II. — COMPANY H — *Continued*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Spicer, Christian	Manchester	Private	Methuen, Mass.	
Wheeler, Benjamin R.	Salem	Private	Salem	Shoe Cutter.
Wheeler, George W	Lawrence, Mass.	Private	Togus, Me.	
Whitman, Francis M.	Haverhill, Mass.	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	
Willey, John H.	Salem	Private	Salem	

COMPANY I.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Baker, James A.	Holderness	Band	Lowell, Mass.	Music Teacher.
Colburn, Amos L.	Concord	Corporal	Lawrence, Mass.	Wood and Coal Dlr.
Cate, Omar W	Holderness	Private	Chicago, Ill.	
Dame, Robert S.	Concord	Private	Erie, Pa.	U. S. Navy.
Dickey, James M.	Deerfield	Private	Exeter	Shoemaker.
Ela, Charles N.	Concord	Private	Topeka, Kan.	Printer
Eastman, Moses	Alexandria	Private	Providence, R. I.	
French, John C.	Concord	Private	Concord	Shoe Findings.
Griffin, Henry J	Concord	Private	Fall River, Mass.	Clerk.
Gray, Benjamin	Holderness	Private	Bristol	Farmer
Home, Charles H.			Berwick, Me.	

TABLE II. — COMPANY I — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Heath, Leroy S.	Concord	Private	Ashland	Leather dresser.
Heath, Webster	Bristol	Private	Bristol	Farmer
Ingalls, Horace L.	Bristol	Private	Concord	Farmer
Leavitt, Jonathan D.	N. Chichester	Private	N Chichester	Mason.
Locke, William D.	Concord	Private	East Concord	Farmer
Marten, Charles H.	Alexandria	Private	Franklin Falls	Farmer
Martin, Warren F	Ashland	Private	West Thornton	Lumberman.
Mooney, Daniel S.	Holderness	Private	Sea Wall, Mt. Desert, Me.	
Moore, George A.	Concord	Private	Providence, R. I.	Blacksmith.
Ordway Eben	Concord	Private	Concord	Laborer
Prescott, Frederick W	Concord	Private	Evansville, Ind.	Liquor
Robinson, Henry M.	Concord	Private	Salem, Mass.	
Small, James R.	Holderness	Private	Charlestown	Farmer.
Smart, Charles H.	Concord	Priv'e and Ser.	Contoocook	Farmer
Smith, Alphia P	New Hampton	Private	Haverhill, Mass.	Shoe manufacturer.
Smith, William	Concord	Private	Concord	Machinist.
Sturtevant, Henry C.	Concord	Corporal and C. Bearer.	Concord	Merchant.
Silver, William C.	Concord	Private	Concord	Blacksmith.
Thompson, John C	Holderness	4th Sergeant	St. Johnsbury Vt.	Bone meal fertilizer.
Wright, George E.	Concord	2d Sergeant	Gloversville N Y	

TABLE II.— *Continued.*

COMPANY K.

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Atwood, Daniel	Bradford	Private	Lowell, Mass.	
Abbott, Charles H.			Loudon	
Bean, Leroy T	Manchester	Private	Rochester, N. Y	Patent Right Agent.
Bryant, Amos M.	Enfield	Private	Enfield Centre	House Painter.
Cheney, Abial	Manchester	Private	W Concord, Vt.	Mason.
Dudley, Hollis O.	Manchester	2d Lieutenant	Manchester	
Dustin, Jackson	Manchester	4th Corporal	Sugar Hill	Jobber
Fellows, Enoch Q.	Sandwich	Lieut.—Adj.	Sandwich Centre	Retired.
Ford, Henry	Grafton	Private	Grafton	Farmer
Fox, Edmund P	New Boston	Private	New Boston	Undertaker.
Foss, Henry M.	Hooksett	Private	Strafford	
Gilman, Freeman D.	Sanbornton	Private	Laconia	Farmer and Hotel.
Hall, William	Lebanon	Private	Windsor, Vt.	
Haines, Joseph H.	Fremont	Private	Candia	Laborer
Harris, Joseph H.	Lebanon	Private	St. Albans, Vt.	
Martin, William M.	Manchester	Private	Lynn, Mass.	Shoemaker.
McKenon, Malcom	Manchester	Private	Manchester	
Marckres, Samuel D.	Manchester	Private	Perry, Iowa	Shoemaker.
Osgood, Bruce D.	Fremont	Private	Fremont. Epping P. O.	Shoemaker.
Phelps, Peter F	Andover	Private	Amherst	

TABLE II. — COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE AT ENLISTMENT.	RANK	PRESENT RESIDENCE.	PRESENT OCCUPATION.
Philbrook, Hiram B.	Sanbornton	Private	East Tilton	Farmer
Reed, Charles	Manchester	Private	Manchester	
Sanborn, Joseph B.	Fremont	Private	Fremont	Boarding house.
Senotte, Joseph	Lebanon	Private	N. Newport	Scythe maker.
Smith, Curtis	Manchester	Private	Ashland	Mason.
Sweatt, Greenleaf	Norwich, Vt.	Private	Lawrence, Mass.	
Tilton, Albert	Manchester	Band	New Haven, Ct.	Contractor Winchester Arms Co.
Tilton, Jonathan	Fremont	Private	Laconia	Mason.
Tuttle, Eben	Manchester	Private	Jacksonville, Vt.	Stone cutter.
Underhill, William B.	Manchester	Private	Manchester	Roofer and slater.
West, Josiah R.	Fremont	Private	Raymond	Stone mason.

TABLE III.

DECEASED VETERANS OF FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Mason W Tappan, *Col.*	Bradford	Bradford	Oct. 25, 1886.
Thomas J Whipple, *Lieut. Col.*	Laconia	Laconia	Dec. 21, 1889.
Aaron F Stevens, *Maj.*	Nashua	Nashua	May 10, 1887.
Moses K. Hazelton, *Paymaster.*	Bradford	Memphis, Tenn.	Aug. 3, 1863.
Alpheus B. Crosby, *Surg.*	Hanover	Hanover	Aug. 8, 1887.
Henry C. Shaw, *Asst Surg.*			

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
William Cass, *Drum Maj.*	Concord	Concord	Apr 3, 1876.

COMPANY A.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Bell, Louis, *Capt.*	Farmington	Killed at Fort Fisher	Jan. 16, 1865.

TABLE III.— COMPANY A — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Boucher, George			
Brown, Enoch G.		Illinois	
Bedell, Minot R.	Rollinsford	Rollinsford	June 25, 1865.
Brown, Charles L.	Manchester	Folly Island, S. C.	June 3, 1863.
Clough, Warren	Atkinson	Atkinson	May 29, 1872.
Clark, Oliver M.		Dover	1862.
Colcord, Charles E.		Wounds, Lookout Point.	June 26, 1864.
Cochran, Adam	Great Falls	Great Falls	July 23, 1887.
Daniels, Charles	Dover	Lebanon, Me.	June 24, 1862.
Daniels, James	Salmon Falls	Salmon Falls	Sept. 5, 1875.
Foss, John B.	Dover	Dover	Oct. 21, 1870.
Gordon, Eben		Somerville, Mass.	Dec. 27, 1888.
Gleason, James	Dover	Dover	Oct. 18, 1862.
Gale, Albert		Killed in service	
Hanscom, Sylvester O.	Dover	Newmarket	Jan. 1876.
Hartford, George	Dover	Dover	
Haines, David		Boston, Mass.	Jan. 1880.
Knox, Charles H.	Dover	Drowned at New York	Aug. 3, 1861.
Lane, Joseph F	Dover	Dover	Jan. 1, 1862.
Lovejoy, Warren F		Dover	
Mack, Thomas	Rochester	Killed, Morris Isl., S. C.	Sept. 16, 1863.

TABLE III.— COMPANY A — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Perkins, Dudley G.		Dover	Jan. 31, 1888.
Pray, Ivory			
Palmer, Robert M.		Exeter	1880.
Ricker, John S.	Dover	Illinois	Nov. 4, 1874.
Smith, Charles F	Dover	Dover	Mar. 4, 1876.
Shapleigh, George R.	Salmon Falls	Killed, Petersburg, Va.	June 13, 1864.
Sykes, Richard M.		Manchester	1871
Tompkins, Charles R.		Knoxville, Tenn.	Nov. 8, 1864.
Varney, Shubael	Salmon Falls	Barrington	Aug. 19, 1861
Whitehouse, Jesse A.	Dover	Dover	Mar. 1, 1865.
Whitehouse, George W	Dover	Dover	Sept. 11, 1885.
Woodis, James M.	Gilmanton	Dover	1862.

COMPANY B.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Carpenter, Martin			
Carpenter, Allen	Haverhill, Mass.	Haverhill, Mass.	
Emery, George W	Dover	Killed, Poplar Grove, Va.	Sept. 30, 1864.
Foss, David H.		Killed, Oluster, Fla.	Feb. 20, 1864.

TABLE III.—COMPANY B—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Hubbard, James H.			
Kenney, Daniel R., *Capt.*		Chicago, Ill.	
Kelley, Charles H.		Farmington	
Legg, Lucien B.	Dover	Dover	June 1884.
Perkins, Nathaniel W.	Haverhill, Mass.	Haverhill, Mass.	1884.
Pearsons, William S.	Fargo, Dak.	Fargo, Dak.	May 13, 1885.
Plummer, Joseph H.	Rochester	Rochester	Dec. 6, 1863.
Rowe, Stephen		Beaufort, S. C.	Jan. 2, 1864.
Sauger, Charles W	Dover	Wounds, Concord	June 22, 1864.
Wallace, Jasper G.	Dover	Dover	Jan. 20, 1877
Webster, Samuel		Dover	Feb. 3, 1864.
Wilkinson, Charles C. E.	Rochester	Rochester	Jan. 26, 1863.

COMPANY C.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Buswell, Henry C.	Candia	Candia	Dec. 23, 1885.
Brown, Augustus S.	Manchester	Manchester	Feb. 14, 1862.
Brown, Amos W		Chester	
Black, William H. H.	Goffstown	Killed, Chapin's farm, Va.	Sept. 29, 1864.

TABLE III.—COMPANY C— *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Coffin, Haskell P	Nashua	Nashua	Mar 1, 1862.
Cahill, Francis			
Flint, Frank A.	Manchester	Manchester	Mar. 4, 1863.
Gile, Daniel	Manchester	Manchester	Aug. 31, 1886.
Hardy, William E.	Manchester	Manchester	May 30, 1889.
Knights, Wesley B.	Londonderry	Libby Prison, Va.	Oct. 20, 1864.
Kelley, John L., *Capt.*	Manchester	Manchester	May 1, 1887.
Morrison, Charles H.	Londonderry	Left on battle field	1862.
O'Brien, Peter		Manchester	
Richardson, Martin V B.	Worcester	Worcester	Oct. 22, 1885.
Shepherd, Levi B.		Manchester	Nov. 1889.

COMPANY D.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Allen, Oscar D.		Killed—Gettysburg, Pa.	July 2, 1863.
Barton, Ira McL., *Capt.*	Newport	Newport	Jan. 19, 1876.
Barton, Thomas		Killed—Fair Oakes, Va.	June 1, 1862.
Comstock, George	Newport	Killed on Railroad	Apr. 17, 1863.

TABLE III.—COMPANY D—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Dean, Joseph E.	Newport	Covington, Ky.	Sept. 1863.
Davis, Charles	Warner		
Fletcher, George S.	Lempster	Nashua	Nov. 21, 1867.
George, Daniel W			
Green, Gilman E.	Wilmot Flat		1863.
Hersey, Franklin E.	Croydon	Killed—Fair Oaks, Va.	June 1, 1862.
Hutchinson, Elijah	Newport	Killed—Spottsylvania	May 12, 1864.
Hurd, Marshall P	Lempster	Killed—Antietam, Md.	Sept. 17, 1862.
Jacobs, Hermon		Chicopee, Mass.	Jan. 15, 1865.
Lawton, Henry C.	Acworth		
Lynn, John	Bradford	Lost at Gettysburg, Pa.	
Morse, Charles	Warner	Warner	1876.
Osgood, Otis S.	Warner	Warner	Apr 18, 1872.
Porter, Reuben B.	Sutton	Harpers Ferry, Va.	1878.
Rowe, Wingate B.	Wilmot	Wilmot	Jan. 27, 1862.
Runnels, Samuel H.	Manchester	Manchester	July 10, 1878.
Stockwell, John G.	Croydon	Wounds, Harpers F'y, Va	Sept. 29, 1862.
Stockwell, Henry H.	Croydon	Wounds, Fair Oaks, Va.	June 3, 1862.
Sischo, William L.	Newport	Newport	Aug. 1887.
Sweet, Gardner	Newport	In service	1864.
Smith, George E.	Lempster		

TABLE III. — COMPANY D — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Trow, Josiah	Sunapee	Weavertown, Md.	Oct. 25, 1862.
Trow, Charles P	Sunapee	Knoxville, Md.	Nov. 19, 1862.
Wellman, Carlos C.			

COMPANY E.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Barnes, William H.			
Bridges, William H.	Wilton	Harrison Landing, Va.	July 26, 1862.
Bridges, James	Wilton	Wilton	Jan. 29, 1869.
Brown, Allen S.			
Cline, Arthur		Concord	May 17, 1861.
Dow, Jerome L.	Nashua	Nashua	Aug. 24, 1861
Dinsmore, Edgar M.		Killed	Dec. 13, 1862.
Darling, Daniel F.			
Gould, James		Lyndeboro	Oct. 10, 1870.
Kittredge, George W.	Antrim	Antrim	Nov 7, 1869.
Langdell, William		Andersonville, Ga.	Sept. 25, 1864.
McManus, James	Nashua	Nashua	May 22, 1861
Marden, George A.		Niantic, Conn.	June 1889.

TABLE III. — COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Nichols, John F	Nashua	Nashua	
Nutting, Charles C.	Nashua	Milford	Aug. 20, 1861.
Oakes, D. Calvin	New York	New York	July 6, 1889.
Pierce, William L.	Milford	Milford	July 27, 1878.
Ricker, David P			
Shaw, Major A.		Lowell, Mass.	May 10, 1881.
Smith, Freeman N.	Hollis	Hollis	Feb. 22, 1867.
Thompson, John W		Killed	Sept. 17, 1862.
Tarbell, Hiram M.	Manchester	Manchester	May 25, 1889.
Sager, Zeni S.		Hilton Head, S. C.	Nov. 22, 1861
Vose, George		Hillsboro' Bridge	
Wilson, James H.		Ipswich, Mass.	Feb. 21, 1884.
Wilkins, Irving G.		Savannah, Ga.	

COMPANY F.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Adams, William F		Killed in Texas	1865.
Bartlett, Samuel	Raymond	Raymond	1865.
Blodgett, Henry		Goffstown	July 4, 1872.

TABLE III. — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Cook, Barney			
Edgerly, Augustus S., *Capt*		Killed, Battle of Wildern's	May 6, 1864.
Emerson, William B.		Nashua	
Hosley Luther T.	Pepperill, Mass.	Killed, Port Hudson, La.	June 4, 1863.
Handley, George W.		Killed in Mass. Regt.	
Haines, Nestor		Nashua	
Kilduff, John H.		Togus, Me.	Nov. 29, 1885.
Libby, Abraham		Chichester	1866.
Morse, Francis			
Marshall, James H.	Webster, Mass.	Webster, Mass.	1876.
Minard, Charles F.	Nashua	Carrolton, La.	Nov. 18, 1862.
Nichols, George W.			
Nottage, Elisha C.		Killed, Port Hudson, La.	June 14, 1863.
Parmenter, Martin L.	Antrim	Antrim—of wounds	Jan. 11, 1863.
Powers, Robert		Supposed dead—Cannot be traced.	
Robbins, Warren W. I.	Milford	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 4, 1861.
Stockham, Charles		Killed, Port Hudson, La.	June 5, 1863.
Smith, Frank W		Castleton, Vt.	
Thompson, George W.		Killed, Port Hudson, La.	May 29, 1863.
Whipple, George W		Killed in Maine Regt.	June 3, 1864.

TABLE III.— *Continued.*

COMPANY G.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Boorn, Amasa W	Winchester	Winchester	July 30, 1868.
Brown, Amos W		Chester	Jan. 26, 1879.
Collins, Joseph	Gilsum	Attleboro Falls, Mass.	Nov. 30, 1887.
Clayton, William H.	Hampstead	Hampstead	Nov. 7, 1862.
Drummer, Charles H.	Keene	Keene	June 15, 1884.
Ferrey, Lucius	Fisherville	Killed—Gettysburg, Pa.	July 1863.
Flanders, Curtis	Fisherville	Killed—Camden, N. C.	1862.
Hussey, Bachelor		Oakfield, Me.	Apr 7, 1889.
Heard, Samuel	Swanzey	Swanzey	Aug. 8, 1864.
Newton, Harvey M.	Lyndeboro'	Lyndeboro'	Aug. 18, 1872.
Nesmith, Arthur S.	Franklin	Franklin	Aug. 18, 1877
Pierce, Horace T H.	Keene	Keene	Jan. 7, 1877.
Ruffle, Samuel		Winchester, Mass.	
Steck, Frederick	Boston	Boston	Feb. 15, 1883.
Stevens, John	Nelson	Killed—2d Bull Run	
Stone, Albert G.	Fitzwilliam	Wounds—Fitzwilliam	Nov. 2, 1862.
Stevens, Andrew W	Bennington	Bennington	Apr 1, 1884.
Totten, John		Killed—Gettysburg, Pa.	July 2, 1863.

TABLE III.— *Continued.*

COMPANY H.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Austin, John E.			
Bodwell, Christopher A.		Killed—Drury's Bluff	
Bailey, Rufus H. H.			Sept. 17, 1888.
Drew, Israel L.		Annapolis, Md.	Nov. 4, 1861.
Hall, Jacob B.	Atkinson	Killed—Fort Wagner	July 18, 1863.
Huntley, Seth N.		Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 14, 1883.
Kimball, John			
Lowell, Melvin	Salem	Salem	Aug. 22, 1863.
Merrick, Marcus M.	Atkinson	Drowned—New York	Aug, 4, 1861
McGinnis, John	Manchester	Manchester	Jan. 24, 1866.
McNeil, Edmund F	Atkinson	Deep Bottom	Aug. 16, 1864.
McDennott, James		Haverhill, Mass.	1889.
Mudgett, John F	Fremont	Fremont	
Noyes, Hiram N.		Haverhill, Mass.	June 5, 1887
Noyes, Gilman		Atkinson	Aug. 6, 1889.
Roberts, Isaac H.			
Sawyer, Daniel L.		Haverhill, Mass.	June 22, 1878.
Stinehour, Nelson P		Wound in battle	June 20, 1864.
Thom, Vinal L.	Pelham	Petersburg, Va.	June 18, 1864.

TABLE III.— *Continued.*

COMPANY I.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Aiken, Edmund	Concord	Concord	Aug. 18, 1885.
Bradley, Charles O.	Capt. U. S. A.	Fort Nagginnis, Mon.	May 14, 1887.
Bullock, Alfred J.	Concord	Concord	Dec. 7, 1866.
Cate, Aaron B.			
Cilley, Joseph R.	Epsom	Epsom	Mar 6, 1865.
Drew, Walter S.	Concord	Albany, N. Y	
Darling, Frank		Virginia	1866.
Esterbrooks, George W	Boston, Mass.	Killed by cars Boston Ms	
Eaton, Benjamin F.		Hartford, Vt.	
Fuller, Henry W.			
Goss, Enoch W	Concord		
Hughes, George K.	Holderness	Cold Harbor, Va.	June 4, 1864.
Heath, Addison W	Holderness	Holderness	Oct. 23, 1865.
Hall, Charles L.	Bow	Bow	Apr 6, 1875.
Keyes, Henry F	Holderness	Holderness	July 24, 1865.
Knapp, Richard		Vermont	1887.
Langley, Calvin F.	Manchester	Manchester	Jan. 2, 1882.
Lear, George A.	Concord	Concord	Dec. 6, 1869.
Prescott, Horace M.	Bristol	In army	1863.

TABLE III.— COMPANY I — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Page, John	Bridgewater	Tortugus, Fla.	Apr. 7, 1862.
Parker, Isaac A.	Northwood	Northwood	
Reed, Roswell	Tilton	Tilton	Apr. 1879.
Sturtevant, Edward E., *Capt.*	Concord	Killed, Fredericksb g, Va.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Small, Hiram T	Holderness	Holderness	Mar 22, 1865.
Sylvester, George W	Concord	Killed, Gettysburg, Pa.	July 2, 1863.
Stanyan, John F.		California	
Thaxter, Benjamin		Killed in service	
Wells, Martin	Concord	Concord	June 26, 1862.
Willoughby, George B.	Holderness		
Whitney, Joseph G.	Concord	Concord	Dec. 12, 1888.
Wheeler, Richard B.	Concord	Concord	Aug. 18, 1885.
Weeks, Thomas C.			

COMPANY K.

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Aldrich, John C.	Littleton	New Orleans, La.	Aug. 1868.
Dow, Charles H.	Fremont	Killed, Cold Harbor, Va.	June 3, 1863.
Dodge, Caleb F	New Boston	Andersonville Prison of starvation	July 20, 1864.

TABLE III.— COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAME.	LAST RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
Haskins, Allen	Grafton	Wounds, New Orleans, La	Aug. 26, 1863.
Hall, John A.		Killed in action	June 27, 1864.
Harris, Joseph H.		New Boston	
Lee, George F.		Killed, Fort Wagner, S.C.	July 18, 1863.
McCarty, Eugene		Manchester	
Neal, William	Fremont	Falmouth, Va.	1862.
Sanborn, Matthew G.	Sandown	Sandown	1869.
Sleeper, Gilman E., *Capt.*	Salem	Salem	Oct. 22, 1864.
Weston, Samuel	Suncook	Suncook	

TABLE IV

SERVICES OF FIRST REGIMENT MEN IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

FIELD AND STAFF

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Whipple, Thomas J. *Lieut. Colonel*	4th N. H. Vols	Colonel	Com'd Aug 20, 1861	Resigned Mar 18, 1862.
Stevens, Aaron F	13th N. H. Vols.	Colonel	Com'd Aug 20, 1862	Wounded June 1, 1864 and Sept. 29, 1864; appointed Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. H. Vols. Dec. 8, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865, as Colonel.
Crosby, Alpheus B. *Surgeon*	U. S. Vols.	Brig.-Surg.		At the close of the campaign of the 1st Regt., commissioned Brig.-Surg. U S. Vols.; promoted to rank of Medical Director; served on Staffs of Gens. Stone, Casey, Sedgewick and Peck; at the close of the Peninsular Campaign resigned; declined re-appointment by Sec. of War
Batchelder, Rich'rd N. *Quartermaster*	U. S. Vols.	Q. Mas.	Com'd Apr 30, 1861 Must'd in May 7, 1861	Q. M. 7th Brig. Army of Shenandoah, July to Aug., 1861; Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Aug., 1861; Chief Q. M. Corps of Observation, to March, 1862; Chief Q. M. 2d Div., 2d Corps, Army of Poto-

TABLE IV —FIELD AND STAFF— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Batchelder, Richard N. (Continued.)				mac, to Jan., 1863; Lt.-Col. and Chief Q. M. 2d Corps, Army of Potomac, Jan. 1, 1863, to June, 1864; Acting Chief Q. M. Army of Potomac, to Aug., 1864; Col. and Chief Q. M. Army of Potomac, to June, 1865; Brevet Lt.-Col., Col. and Brig.-Gen. Vols. for faithful and meritorious services during the war; Brevet Maj., Lt.-Col. and Col. U. S. A. for faithful and meritorious services during the war; Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A. Feb. 16, 1865; Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, Phil., Pa., to Oct., 1865; Chief Q. M. Dep. of Kentucky, to Dec., 1866; Maj. and Q. M. U. S. A., Jan. 18, 1867; Chief Q. M. depot of Jeffersonville, Ind., to Jan., 1868; Depot Q. M. at New Orleans, to Sept., 1868; Chief Q. M. Dist. of Arkansas, to May, 1869; Chief Q. M. 5th Dist., Jackson, Miss., to June,

TABLE IV.—FIELD AND STAFF—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Batchelder, Richard N. (Continued.)				1870; Asst to Depot Q. M New York city, to June, 1873; Chief Q. M. Dept. of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon, to July, 1877; on duty in Q. M Gen.'s office, Washington, to Nov., 1878; Depot Q. M. at San Francisco, Cal., to Apr., 1882; in charge of general depot of the Q. M 's Dept and office of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C., to July, 1887; Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M Gen., March 10, 1882; Depot Q. M at San Francisco, Cal., to July, 1889; Q. M Gen. of U. S. Army, 1890.
Hazelton, Moses K. *Paymaster*	U. S. Vols.	Major	Com. June 1, 1861	Paymaster U S. Vols. June 1, 1863; assigned the charge Dept. Mississippi in 1863; died Aug. 3, 1863.
Fellows, Enoch Q. *Adjutant*	3d and 9th N. H Vols.	Colonel	Muster'd in Aug. 26, 1861 and Aug. 23, 1862	Mustered in to 1st Regt as 1st Lt., Co. K; appointed Adjt., com'd Col. 3d Regt. N. H Vols. Aug. 10, 1861; mustered in Aug. 26, 1861; resigned June 28, 1862; com'd Col. 9th Regt. June

TABLE IV. — FIELD AND STAFF. — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Fellows, Enoch Q. (Continued.)				14, 1862; mustered in Aug. 23, 1862; resigned Nov. 21, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Pike, Francis H. *Fife-Major*	4th N. H. Vls. 10th A. C. 2d Brig.	Musician	Sept. 3, 1861	Fife-Maj. and principal musician.
Carr, William *Drum-Major*	6th N. H. Vls.	Drum Maj.		

COMPANY A.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Bliss, Charles H.	34th Ms. Vols.	Private		
Bell, Louis, *Captain*	4th N. H. Vls.	Lt.-Col.	Com. Sept. 3, 1861	Promoted Col. May 16, 1862; wounded Oct. 22, 1862; mortally wounded at Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865, and died Jan. 16, 1865.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Brown, Charles	4th N. H. Vls.	Serg. Major	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Co. I March 22, 1862; died of dis. June 3, 1863, at Folly Island, S. C.
Colbath, George W *1st Lieutenant*	D, 1st N.H.H. Art.	Captain	Sept. 5, 1864	Discharged June 15, 1865.
Colcord, Charles E.	C, 4th N. H. Vols.		Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; died at Point Lookout, June 26, 1864.
Chase, George H.	Co. 1st U. S. S. S.		Sept. 9, 1861	Transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Clark, Oliver M.	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	1st Lt.	Com. Nov. 7, 1861	Resigned Aug. 22, 1863; died 1862.
Dore, Charles A.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged for disability Sept. 23, 1862.
Foote, George E.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private		Promoted Capt. Oct. 24, 1861; disch'd June 11, 1862; enlisted as private, Co. K, 11th N. H. Vols. Sept. 2, 1862; promoted Corp.; disch'd June 4, 1865.
Goodwin, Samuel H.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged Oct. 14, 1864, as of Troop K, 1st N. H. Cav., to which transferred.
Guppy, Geo. N. *Sergeant*	U. S. Navy	Gun'er's Mate		On frigate "Wabash."

TABLE IV.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Johnson, Samuel F	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Feb. 24, 1864	Promoted Sergt.; discharged at Concord, Apr 20, 1865.
Kimball, Oren	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 7, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; promoted Corp.; Sergt., Feb. 7, 1865; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Kimball, Edward L.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 24, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; trans'd Co. K, 1st N. H. Cav; promoted Corp.; Sergt., July 1, 1864; disch'd July 15, 1865.
Meserve, George H.	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; capt'd May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff; paroled Nov., 1864; promoted Sergt.; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Mack, Thomas	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Killed Sept. 16, 1862, at Morris Is'nd, S. C.
Miller, Webster	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 7, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Meader, Thomas F	F 7th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Nov 7, 1861	Killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S. C.
O'Brien, Orren	U S. Navy			U. S. frigate "Colorado."

TABLE IV.— COMPANY A — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Perkins, Dudley G.	Strafford Guards		May 5, 1864	Discharged July 28, 1864.
Perkins, Martin V B.	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Nov. 7, 1861	Wounded July 8, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Nov. 14, 1863 at Hilton Head, S. C.
Philbrick, Ivory E.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry		Oct. 24, 1861	Cap'd Jan. 5, 1864; re-enlisted; trans. to Troop K, 1st N. H. Cav.; promoted 1st Sergt. July 1, 1864; disch'd July 15, 1865.
Place, John W	1st R. I. Cavalry			Three months at Fort Constitution.
Palmer, Robert M.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 24, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, 1st N. H. Cav.; capt'd Oct. 19, 1864; ex'd.; disch'd March 17, 1865.
Ricker, John S.	D, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 23, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Apr. 13, 1862; 1st Lt., Sept. 11, 1862; Capt., Dec. 18, 1862; Maj., March 15, 1865, not mustered; Brevet Maj. U. S. Vols. Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Reames' Station, Va.; wounded Apr. 7, 1865; disch'd May 15, 1865.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Roberts, John H.	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Sept. 18, 1861	Enlisted Aug. 29, 1861; promoted 2d Lt. Co. D. May 1, 1862; 1st Lt., Oct. 7, 1862; Capt., Nov 9, 1864; mustered out Aug. 23, 1865; Brevet Maj. U. S. Vols. for services at Fort Fisher, N. C.
Steele, Thomas M.	Navy			Service for one year
Shapleigh, M. L.	A, 4th N H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Shapleigh, George R.	D, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 23, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Oct. 4, 1863; 1st Lt. Co. B, Feb. 1, 1864; killed June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Tompkins, Charles R.	K, 11th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 2, 1862	Promoted Sergt.; died dis., Nov. 6, 1863.
Whitehouse, Jesse A.	K, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 11, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Apr 24, 1862, at Manchester.
Whitehouse, Geo. W.	Strafford Guards	Private	May 5, 1864	Disch'd July 28, 1864.
Wiggin, Harvey F *Sergeant*	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	2d Lt. Co. E, Jan. 17, 1862; 1st Lt., Oct. 25, 1862; Adjt., Sept. 12, 1864, not mustered.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY A—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
York, James G.	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted Corp. and Sergt.; wounded May 16, 1864; disch'd Dec. 27, 1864.

COMPANY B.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Avery, Frank L.	D, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 23, 1861	Cap'd June 3, 1864; exchanged; disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.
Brown, Andrew H.	A, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 29, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y July 20, 1862, at Jefferson, Fla.
Carpenter, Allen	K, 99th N. Y Vols.	Private		
Corson, Dudley P	C, 13th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y Dec. 4, 1863, at Portsmouth, Va.
Chapman, Clarence L.	F, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; mustered in Feb. 28, 1864; wounded July 19, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. Feb. 17, 1865; disch'd May 17, 1865.
Davis, John W.	C, 10th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 25, 1865	Disch'd June 25, 1861.

TABLE IV —COMPANY B— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Davis, Charles S.	D, 11th N H. Vols.	Private		
Emery, George W	D, 9th N H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	July 28, 1862	Promoted 2d Lt. Jan. 1, 1863; 1st Lt., Jan. 1, 1864; killed Sept. 30, 1864.
Fogg, John W	H, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 19, 1861	Wounded June 1, 1862, and June 30, 1862; disch'd for dis y Nov. 3, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; mustered into Co. D, 1st H. Art., as Sergt. Sept. 4, 1864; promoted 1st Sergt. March 16, 1865; disch'd June 15, 1865.
Foss, David H.	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 7, 1861	Killed Feb. 20, 1864, at Olustee, Fla.
Gannett, Albert W.	K, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 20, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863; disch'd Dec. 27, 1864.
Gilman, Charles W.	K, 5th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant		Disch'd Aug. 23, 1863.
Gibbs, John F *Sergeant*	E, 13th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 19, 1862	Promoted 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; 2d Lt., June 15, 1865, not mustered; disch'd June 21, 1865.
Grant, Lucian H.	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 7, 1861	Disch'd Dec. 27, 1864.

TABLE IV.— COMPANY B— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Hartford, Harrison	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 10, 1861	Corp., May 16, 1864; died of dis. Sept. 5, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Hall, Stephen T	A, 4th N H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; promoted Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lt., May 18, 1865; 1st Lt., Aug. 23, 1865, not mustered; disch'd as 1st Sergt. Aug. 23, 1865.
Hanson, Harrison	F, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 7, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1864; promoted Corp. Apr 30, 1865; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Hussey, Louis McD.	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. Nov 9, 1864; Capt. Co. C, Feb. 17, 1865; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Keag, William H.	H, 6th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Nov. 28, 1861	1st Sergt., Sept. 1, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; re-enlisted Dec. 24, 1863; promoted 1st Lt. Dec. 25, 1863; wounded July 26, 1864; promoted Capt. Co. E, Jan. 7, 1865; disch'd July 17, 1865.
Kenney, Daniel R. *Captain*	D, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Capt. 2d La. Vol. Inf., colored.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY B — *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Kelley, Charles H.	D, 1st N. H. Cavalry	2d Lieut	Aug. 11, 1864	Resigned Jan. 19, 1865.
Legg, Lucian B.	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Langley, George E.	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 24, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, in K, 1st N. H. Cav; promoted Corp. July 1, 1865; disch'd July 15, 1865.
Litchfield, Lewis K.	Band, 5th N. H. Vols.	2d class Mus'n	Oct. 26, 1861	Disch'd at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 8, 1862.
Lewis, John C.	Navy			"Constitution."
Plummer, John H.	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y at Morris Island, S. C.; died Dec. 6, 1863.
Quimby, Johnson D.	I, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Dec. 17, 1861	Promoted Corp. Dec. 17, 1861; disch'd for dis'y Apr 19, 1862; re-enlisted as 1st Sergt. Co. C, 18th N. H. Vols., Sept. 14, 1864; disch'd June 10, 1865.
Rowe, George W.	F, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; wounded July 28, 1864; disch'd for dis'y June 2, 1865, at Concord.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY B—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Rogers, Charles F	D, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 23, 1861	Died of disease Dec. 5, 1861.
Reynolds, Jonas	16th Me. Vols			
Sawyer, Charles W *1st Lieutenant*	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted Maj. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff; died of wounds at Concord, June 22, 1864.
Wallace, Jasper G.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	1st Lieut	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted Capt. May 17, 1862; wounded Oct. 22, 1862, and May 15, 1864; disch'd Sept. 14, 1864.
Waldron, John B. *Sergeant*	H, 6th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Nov. 28, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Nov. 13, 1863.
Webster, Samuel *Sergeant*	1st N. H. H. Artillery	1st Lieut	Sept. 1, 1863	Died Feb. 3, 1864.
Wilson, Henry	K, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Sept. 6, 1862	Trans. to Co. K, 1st N. H. Cav.; com'd Capt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd June 5, 1865.
Whitney, William W.	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; disch'd for dis'y July 19, 1865, at New York Harbor

TABLE IV.— *Continued.*

COMPANY C.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Allen, Charles H.	E, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 19, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Burr, Frank	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch d Sept. 18, 1864.
Black, William H. H.	K, 10th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Promoted Sergt., 1st Sergt.; 2d Lt., July 13, 1864; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
Brown, Abraham S.	C, 12th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded May 3, 1863; promoted Corp. Feb. 5, 1864; disch d June 21, 1865.
Brown, Amos W	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 16, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Cahill, Francis	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch d for dis'y March 11, 1863.
Clark, John W	6th Vt. Vols.	1st Lieut and QM		
Coffin, David W *Sergeant*	H, 18th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Feb. 21, 1865	Disch'd July 29, 1865.
Coffin, Haskell P	2d Co. N. H. H. Art.	Se'geant	Aug. 28, 1863	Promoted 1st Sergt.; 2d Lt., Aug. 16, 1864; disch'd Sept. 11, 1865.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY C — *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Cressey, Charles A.	E, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1864; disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Day, Alonzo L.	1st U. S. S. S.	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	Disch'd Feb. 27, 1863.
Dodge, Edward O.	H, 1st N. H. Cavalry	Private	July 29, 1864	Promoted Sergt.; disch'd July 15, 1865.
Flinn, Michael *1st Sergeant*	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 20, 1861	Resigned Oct. 2, 1862.
Gile, Daniel	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted 1st Lt. Oct. 4, 1862; cap'd at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 18, 1864; paroled; disch'd May 15, 1865.
Hardy, William E.	H, 3d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Oct. 18, 1861; mustered into Co. D, 3d N. H. Vols., as sub., Aug. 18, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864; trans. to Co. E, July 25, 1864; disch'd Nov. 22, 1864.
Hutchins, Marshall	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private		Three years in 4th N. H. Vols.; one year in 10th N. H. Vols.; trans. to 2d N. H. Vols., three months.
Hynes, Dennis	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept., 1861	Promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va.,

TABLE IV.—COMPANY C—*Continued*.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Hynes, Dennis (Continued.)				May 16, 1864; disch'd for dis'y June 16, 1865.
Jenison, Charles O. *2d Lieutenant*	D, 4th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieut.; Capt. U. S. C. T; detailed on Staff. Dept. of the Gulf; resigned Apr. 30, 1862.
Kelley, John L. *Captain*	4th N. H. Vols.	Q. Master	Aug. 20, 1861	Promoted Capt.; A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., July 8, 1863; appointed Maj. and Lt.-Col. by Brevet, July 4, 1864; disch'd Nov 11, 1865.
Knight, Wesley B. *Corporal*	K, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; capt'd May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 20, 1864.
Lawson, William	U. S. Navy			
Metcalf, Alden E.	H, 3d N H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 21, 1862, at Pinckney Island, S. C.; exchanged and re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Manning, F S.	I, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 15, 1861	Wounded accidentally Oct. 28, 1861; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY C—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Morrison, C. H.	K, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; mustered in Feb. 28, 1864; cap'd; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1864.
Mayne, William W *Corporal*	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted 1st Lt. March 22, 1862; Capt., Oct. 3, 1862; wounded Oct. 22, 1862, at Pocotaligo, S. C.; dismissed July 4, 1864; re-instated Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864; disch'd for dis'y Sept. 14, 1864.
O'Brien, Peter	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; cap'd May 16, 1864; exchanged Feb. 29, 1865; disch'd July 17, 1865.
Richards, Robert	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 20, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y May 9, 1862; re-enlisted Co. E, 15th N. H. Vols., Oct. 2, 1862; re-enlisted Co. G, 4th N. H. Vols., Nov 27, 1863; severely wounded and disch'd for dis'y June 11, 1865.
Richardson, M. V. B. *1st Lieutenant*	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	1st Lieut	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted Capt. Sept. 12, 1864; disch'd Sept. 17, 1864.
Sanborn, Charles H.	A, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 25, 1862	Disch'd at Concord, May 31, 1865.

TABLE IV —COMPANY C— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Shepherd, Levi B.	1st N. H. Bat.	Private		
Wells, George W	K, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded Aug. 16, 1864; disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.

COMPANY D.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Allen, Oscar D.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 19, 1861	Promoted Sergt.
Allard, William H.	1st RI Cav., 1st N. H. Cav	Private		Promoted Sergt.; 1st Sergt.
Badger, Henry E.	E, 1st U. S. S. S.	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	Wounded Aug. 30, 1862; promoted Corp.; disch'd Sept. 8, 1864.
Badger, Henry W *Band*	H, 16th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 1, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Barton, Ira McL. *Captain*	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Oct. 19, 1861	Resigned Sept. 6, 1862; Lt.-Col. 1st Regt., N. H. H. Art., Sept. 29, 1864; disch'd June 15, 1865; appointed 2d Lt. in Reg. Army; promoted 1st Lt.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY D—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Barton, Thomas D.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private		Killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.
Bridges, George A.	11th Vermont Vols.	Se'geant		
Brown, Edwin N. *Sergeant*	B, 3d Vt. Vols.			Twice wounded.
Burr, Frank	G, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 18, 1864.
Cheney, Alonzo J	I, 1st N. H. Cavalry	Private	Mar 11, 1864	Disch'd at Readville, Mass., May 18, 1865.
Cobb, Jesse T	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Oct. 19, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Jan. 17, 1863, at Fort Delaware, Del.
Cooper, John B. *Corporal*	K, 9th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Aug. 9, 1862	Disch'd June 10, 1865.
Darling, Hiram K.	I, 14th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 26, 1862	Promoted Sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd July 8, 1865.
Eaton, Jubel H.	D, 11th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 29, 1862	Deserted Dec. 20, 1862; reported May 10, 1865; disch'd May 11, 1865.
Fletcher, George S.	K, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded June 30, 1862; promoted Sergt.; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; promoted 1st Sergt.; trans. to V R. Corps Apr. 19,

TABLE IV.—COMPANY D—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Fletcher, George S. (Continued.)				1864, unassigned; disch'd Aug. 20, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor
Gray, John	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
George, Daniel W.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.
Green, Gilman	H, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch'd for dis'y at Phil., Pa., Dec. 29, 1862.
Hersey, Franklin	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Killed June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
Hutchinson, Elijah	K, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 15, 1862	Promoted Corp.; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
Hutchinson, Jacob R.	K, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 15, 1862	Disch'd June 10, 1865.
Hutchinson, Prentiss C	K, 9th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 15, 1862	Disch'd June 10, 1865.
Hurd, Marshall P	K, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded Sept. 17, 1862; died, wounds, Sept. 18, 1862, at Mill Creek Hospital, Md.

TABLE IV —COMPANY D— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Kelsey, Roswell J.	K, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 15, 1862	Disch'd June 10, 1865.
Lynn, John	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Morse, Charles	E, 1st U. S. S. S.	Private	Feb. 23, 1862	Promoted Corp. Oct., 1862; reduced to ranks Jan., 1863; deserted Jan. 19, 1863; cap'd while en route to Washington, D. C.; re-cap'd by U. S. Cav.; escaped to Canada.
Morse, Charles C.	D, 11th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 29, 1862	Deserted Dec. 20, 1862; reported under President's proclamation, May 2, 1865; disch'd May 5, 1865.
McKenzie, Daniel	A, 9th Me. Vols.	Private	Oct. 4, 1864	Enlisted under name Daniel Deardon; disch'd July 13, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.
McFarland, George R.	F, 11th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 1, 1862	Wounded May 6, 1864; disch'd May 13, 1865.
Porter, Reuben B.	H, 16th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 15, 1862	2d Lt. Co. E, Jan. 19, 1863; re-enlisted Co. B, 18th N. H. Vols., Sept. 5, 1864, private; promoted 1st Lt. Sept. 20, 1864; disch'd June 10, 1865.

TABLE IV —COMPANY D— *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Reed, Dexter G. *2d Lieutenant*	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Oct. 19, 1861	Promoted 1st Lt. May 12, 1862; wounded June 1, 1862; resigned Nov 6, 1862.
Runnels, Samuel H.	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded May 16, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.; disch'd Sept. 27 1864.
Russell, James M. *Sergeant*	A, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Aug. 30, 1861	Wounded at Drury s Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; disch d Sept. 27, 1864.
Scischo, William L.	G, 2d U. S. S. S.	Private	Dec 12, 1861	Disch'd Dec 12, 1864.
Shea, Jeremiah	C 9th N H. Vols.	Private	July 24, 1862	Disch d June 10, 1865.
Sleeper, Frank	G, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 28, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.
Smith, William	C, 1st N. H. H. Art.	Private	Sept. 2, 1864	Disch'd June 15, 1865.
Stevens, Daniel	D, 8th Bat. U S. Eng s			
Stockwell, Henry H.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Wounded June 1, 1862; died June 5, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
Stockwell, John G.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Died of disease Oct. 26, 1862, at Bolivar Heights, Va.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY D — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Thornton, S. M.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 19, 1861	Trans. to Co. B, 21st I. C., Sept. 7, 1863; re-enlisted Apr. 14, 1864; disch'd Nov. 14, 1865, at Trenton, N. J.
Tandy, Judson L.	L, 1st N. E. Cav.	Private	Jan. 8, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y Dec. 8, 1862.
Trow, Charles P.	G, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 28, 1861	Promoted Corp. Nov 30, 1861; died of disease Nov. 19, 1862, at Knoxville, Md.
Trow, Josiah *Sergeant*	G, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 28, 1861	Wounded Aug. 29, 1862; died of disease Oct. 25, 1862.
West, William	B, 3d N. H. Vols.		Aug. 22, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 14, 1864; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Wheeler, Ransom R.	I, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864; re-enlisted Co. G, 18th N. H Vols., as Corp. Jan. 27, 1865; disch'd July 29, 1865.
Wellman, Carlos C.	21st Ms. Vols.			
Woodworth, Wall'ce E	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept 18, 1861	Trans. to Bat. B, 5th Art. Dec 24, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; disch'd Jan. 23, 1867, at Fortress Monroe, Va.
Youngman, George F.	B, 3d N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept 1, 1862	Wounded at Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863, and at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; disch'd June 26, 1865.

TABLE IV.— *Continued*

COMPANY E.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Bennett, Alden B.	9th N. H. Vols.	Musi'an	Aug. 6, 1862	Disch'd Nov. 23, 1862.
Brown, Allen S.	B, 10th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Aug. 25, 1862	Disch'd June 21, 1865.
Bridges, James	B, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 26, 1862	Wounded May 27, 1863; promoted Corp. Aug. 1, 1863; Sergt., Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. B, V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd at Natchez, Miss., June 7, 1865.
Bridges, William H.	I, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 15, 1861	Died of disease July 26, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Balch, Enos C	1st Co. H. Art.	Private	July 18, 1863	Died Feb. 7, 1864.
Bean, Asa	C, 13th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 19, 1862	Disch'd Feb. 9, 1863, at Aquia Creek, Va.
Barnes, William H.	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; 2d Lt., June 1, 1863, not mustered; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. to date Dec. 16, 1863; disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Barry, Lackey	K, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 20, 1861	Died of disease Nov. 16, 1862, at Camp Kearney, La.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Collins, Kittredge J	1st N. H. Bat.	Corpor'l	Sept. 26, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; disch'd June 9, 1865.
Davis, Heber J.	K, 7th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 11, 1861	2d Lt. Co. I, July 19, 1863; 1st Lt. Co. B, Feb. 6, 1864; wounded May 14, 1864, and Oct. 27, 1864; disch'd March 27, 1865.
Dinsmore, Edgar M.	F, 9th N H. Vols.	Se'geant	Aug. 5, 1862	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Dunckley William R.	I, 13th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 20, 1862	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch'd June 21, 1865.
Gay, Alonzo	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Appointed Wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; disch'd for dis'y March 27, 1865.
Gay, Leonard A.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; wounded July 30, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. Nov. 9, 1864; Capt., Aug. 23, 1865, not mustered; disch'd as 1st Lt. Aug. 23, 1865.
Gay, Charles S.	K, 17th Ill. Cavalry	Corpor'l	Dec. 28, 1863	
Greenleaf, Richard O. *Captain*	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted Maj. Aug. 24, 1864; on account of ill health served as Provost Mar., at Jacksonville, Fla., Beaufort, S. C.,

TABLE IV — COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Greenleaf, Richard O (Continued.)				Morris Island, and Army of the James; disch'd Sept. 17, 1864.
Greeley William F.	11th U. S. Infantry	1st Lieut		
Hale Martin	C 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Langdill, William	A, 14th U. S. Infantry			
Livingston, Edward	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 25, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.
Longa, John H.	1st Bat. N. H.	Private	Aug. 20, 1862	Disch'd June 9, 1865.
Marden, George A.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Nichols, John F	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted and promoted Sergt. Feb. 15, 1864; deserted Aug. 9, 1864.
Nichols, Grovenor D.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Trans. to 13th V. R. C.; disch'd for dis'y May 27, 1862.
Ordway, William H.	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 20, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Apr. 10, 1862, at Ship Isl., Miss.; re-enlisted in Co. H, 16th

TABLE IV.— COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Ordway, William H. (Continued.)				N. H. Vols. Nov 1, 1862; disch'd Aug. 10, 1863.
O'Brien, William J	I, 24th Mass. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 23, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; promoted 1st Sergt.; promoted 1st Lt. Oct. 14, 1864; Capt. Co. F, Oct. 16, 1864; disch'd Jan. 20, 1866.
Perkins, Charles H.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Plummer, Samuel M.	K, 9th Me. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 12, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; wounded June 1, 1864; trans. to Co. E; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Parker, Llewellyn C.	I, 13th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 20, 1862	Trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 20, 1863; disch'd July 13, 1865.
Pond, George W	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 20, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 8th N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd Oct., 1865, at Vicksburg.
Sawyer, Oliver M.	I, 13th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Sept. 20, 1862	Promoted 2d Lt. Nov. 15, 1862; 1st Lt., July 15, 1864.
Smith, Freeman H.	H, 7th N. H. Vs., E, 15th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 14, 1861, Oct. 10, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y July 20, 1862, at Fort Jefferson, Fla.; disch'd Aug. 12, 1863; enlisted as Private 15th Light Art.,

TABLE IV.— COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Smith, Freeman H. (Continued.)				Mass. Vols., Dec. 12, 1863; disch'd Aug. 4, 1865.
Shaw, Major A. *1st Sergeant*	F, 1st N. H. H. A.	2d Lieut	Sept. 27, 1862	Promoted 1st Lt. Nov 15, 1862; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; resigned Apr 29, 1863; com'd 1st Lt., Co. F, 1st H. Art. Sept. 5, 1864; disch'd June 15, 1865.
Sullivan, Matthew *Corporal*	B, 10th N. H. Vols.		Sept. 1, 1862	Trans. to V R. C Jan. 10, 1865; disch'd July 31, 1865.
Shea, John	K, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 20, 1861	Disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Thompson, John W *2d Lieutenant*	G, 2d U. S. S. S.	1st Sergeant	Dec. 12, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. July 16, 1862; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.
Tarbell, Hiram M.	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted Sergt. Nov 1, 1864.
Thompson, Wm. H. Jr.	M, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Jan. 20, 1862	Disch'd Jan. 19, 1865.
Vose, George	I, 5th N H. Vols.	Corpor'l		
White, Adelbert	F, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 15, 1862	Trans. to V. R. C Sept. 1, 1863.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY E — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Wilson, James H.	K, 9th N. H. Vols.			Trans. to Co. K, 6th N. H. Vols.
Wilkins, Irvin G. *Corporal*	D, 8th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Oct. 30, 1862; 1st Lt. March 8, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Sept. 19, 1863.
White, Charles H.	Band, 3d N.H. Vols.	2d class Mus'n	Aug. 16, 1861	Disch'd at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 31, 1862.
White, Francis	K, 7th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Dec. 11. 1861	1st Lt., Co. F, Aug. 23, 1863; disch'd Dec. 29, 1864.
White, Charles H.	G, 1st N. H. Cavalry	Private	Aug. 17, 1864	Disch'd June 5, 1865.
Wing, Reuben B.	E, 9th Vt. Vols.	Drum'er		
Wier, William W	F, 9th N. H. Vols.		Aug. 15, 1862	Wounded July 30, 1864; trans. Co. K, 13th Regt., V. R. C.
Woods, Franklin L.	M, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Sept. 11, 1862	Trans. to V R. C. Aug. 1, 1863.
York, Albert	E, 3d N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 23, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Sergt; 1st Sergt. Jan. 10, 1865; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; disch'd July 20, 1865.

TABLE IV.— *Continued.*

COMPANY F.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Adams, William F	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 25, 1861	Disch'd to accept promotion Jan., 1863; disch'd March 14, 1866, as Q. M. 84th U. S. C. Troops; brevet Capt. March 13, 1865.
Bell, Bowers H.	L, 3d Mass. Cavalry	Private	Oct. 14, 1861	Disch d for dis'y June 16, 1862.
Brooks, George W.	E, 1st U. S. S. S.	Private	Sept. 9, 1861	Wounded Sept. 29, 1861; promoted Sergt.; disch d for dis'y Jan. 20, 1863, near Falmouth, Va.
Blanchard, James M.	B, 8th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Dec. 20, 1861	Wounded June 14, 1863; promoted Sergt. Maj. May 1, 1863; disch'd for promotion Sept. 2, 1863; app. Capt. 92 U. S. C. T Sept. 30, 1863; disch'd Dec. 31, 1865.
Bartlett, Samuel	H, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Corp. Jan., 1862; Sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat., 8th N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865; promoted Corp. June 1, 1865; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.

TABLE IV — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Boutelle, Adelbert D.	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, Vet. Bat., 8th N. H. Vols. Jan. 1, 1865; promoted Sergt. Aug. 16, 1865; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.
Burke, George W	1st Co. Mass. Cavalry	Saddler	Sept. 30, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y June 28, 1862.
Cobb, James A.	B, 7th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Nov 1, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. Feb. 15, 1863; 2d Lt. Aug. 8, 1863; disch'd Dec. 27, 1864.
Chamberlain, C. W	B, 10th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 25, 1862	Promoted Apr 1, 1863; wounded Oct. 1, 1864; disch'd Jan. 16, 1865, by reason of wound received at Fort Harrison, Va.
Coggin, Frederick G.				Asst. Eng'r, Eng'r Corps, U. S. Navy, regular service
Cummings, Albert G.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Oct. 12, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt., Co. A, May 12, 1862; 1st Lt. Co. F, Nov. 10, 1862; Capt. Mar. 1, 1863; wounded June 1, 1862 and May, 1863; Asst. Adjt. Gen. of draft at Concord from Mar., 1864 to Oct., 1864; disch'd Oct. 6, 1864.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Cook, Barney,				Served in navy.
Ennis, James	K, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 20, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; disch'd at Concord Aug. 24, 1864.
Edgerly, Augustus S. *Captain*	C 9th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Aug. 10, 1862	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; killed in Battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Emerson, William B.	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec 20, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Feb. 15, 1863; 1st Lt. June 1, 1863; resigned Dec. 6, 1863.
Harris, Charles A.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Heath, Charles F	H, 14th N H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 24, 1862	Promoted Sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; disch'd July 8, 1865.
Haines, Nestor	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. Feb. 9, 1862; 2d Lt. Jan. 3, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Sept. 2, 1863.
Hobart, Freeman A.	C, Ms. Vet Bat. B, 8th N H Vls.			
Hosley, Luther T.	H, 8th N H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted Sergt. Maj. Feb. 18, 1862; 2d Lt.; promoted 1st Lt. Jan. 3, 1863; wounded May 27, 1863; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

TABLE IV —COMPANY F— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Jones, George D.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; promoted Sergt. May, 1865; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Kimball, John R.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded Oct. 22, 1862; cap'd May 20, 1864; paroled Nov., 1864; disch'd Jan. 3, 1865.
King, Dana W	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted 1st Lt. Apr 14, 1862; Capt. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. B, Vet. Bat., 8th N H. Vols. Jan. 1, 1865; promoted Lt. Col. Oct. 28, 1865, not mustered; disch'd Oct. 12, 1865.
Lawrence, Orlando *1st Sergeant*	B, 7th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Nov 1, 1861	Resigned Oct. 27, 1862.
Langley, James M.	H, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. June 22, 1862; 2d Lt., Jan. 3, 1863; wounded May 27, 1863; promoted 1st Lt. June 15, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Feb. 26, 1864.
Longa, Horatio W	1st N. H. Bat.	Private	Sept. 26, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; promoted Corp. Apr 20, 1864; Sergt., Dec. 31, 1864; disch'd June 9, 1865.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY F—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Livermore, Thomas L.	K, 5th N. H Vols.	1st Sergeant	Oct. 12, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. June 10, 1862; wounded June 30, 1863; promoted 1st Lt Dec. 14, 1862; Capt. Co. E, Mar 3, 1863; Maj., Oct 28, 1864; disch'd to accept promotion Apr. 5, 1865; brevet Lt. Col. and Col. in 5th N. H. Vols.; Asst. Inspr. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 2d A. C.; Chief of Ambulance, 2d Army Corps; on staffs of Gens. Hancock, Wm. Hayes and Warren; Aid-de Camp and Q. M. 3d Div 18th Army Corps; on staff of Gen. Hincks; acting Asst. Inspr Gen. 18th Army Corps; on staffs of Gens. W F. Smith, Martindale and Ord; asst. to Inspr. Gen. 2d Army Corps; on staffs of Gens. Hancock and Humphrey; Commander brigade, 1st Div. 9th Army Corps.
Marshall, James H.	B, 8th N. H. Vols.	Sergeant	Dec 20, 1861	Principal musician Mar 17, 1863; Sergt. Maj., Sept. 15, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; 2d Lt., Co. G, June 22, 1864,

TABLE IV — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Marshall, James H. (Continued.)				not mustered; Adjt., Sept. 1, 1864; Capt., Oct. 28, 1865, not mustered; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.
Mills, Henry M. *Corporal*	F, 1st N. H. H. A.	Private	Sept. 6, 1864	Promoted 1st Lt. Sept. 9, 1864; disch'd June 15, 1865.
Minard, Charles F	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 25, 1861	Died at Carrollton, La., Nov. 18, 1862.
Nottage, Elisha C.	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted Sergt. July 1862; wounded May 27, 1863; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Newhall, Daniel B. *Sergeant*	B. 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Sergt. May 1, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. to date Dec. 16, 1863; wounded at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1863; disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Peterson, Nelson H.	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 25, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. Jan. 19, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted 2d Lt. to date Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. A, Vet. Bat., 8th N. H. Vols. Jan. 1, 1865; promoted 1st Lt. Oct. 28, 1865, not mustered; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.

TABLE IV — COMPANY F — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Powers, Robert	Penn. Reg't			Served through the war; disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Simonds, Frederick	1st N. H. Bat.	Private	Sept. 26, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; disch'd as Corp. June 9, 1865.
Stockham, Charles	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 31, 1861	Wounded May 27, 1863, and June 5, 1863; died of wounds at Baton Rouge, La., June 9, 1863.
Sarsons, Eleazer L.	C, 4th N. H Vols.	1st Sergeant	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; promoted 1st Lt. in Co. A Feb. 17, 1865; promoted Capt. in Co. F June 2, 1865; disch'd Aug. 26, 1865.
Smith, Frank W	F, 14th Vt. Vols.	Private		
Steele, James	F, 1st N. H. H. A.	Se'geant	Sept. 6, 1864	Disch'd June 15, 1865.
Thompson, Geo. W *Corporal*	E, 8th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Dec. 5, 1862; 1st Lt. Feb. 15, 1863, not mustered; killed May, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Tenney, Whitney	I, 2d Vt. Vols.	Private		

TABLE IV —COMPANY F— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Walch, John	K, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Sergt. Apr. 1863; wounded June 14, 1863; promoted Sergt. Mar. 8, 1864; disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Wilson, George W	I, 13th N. H. Vols.		Sept. 20, 1862	Disch'd June 21, 1865.
Whipple, George W.	E, 31st Me. Vols.	Corpor'l	Mar 11, 1864	Killed June 3, 1864.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Bignall, Thomas W.	C, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 17, 1861	Promoted Corp. Feb., 1863; killed July 2, 1863.
Boorn, Amasa W	D, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 17, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y May 23, 1863.
Ballou, Henry E.	B, 27th Mass. Vols., 4th R. I. Vols.	1st Sergeant		Disch'd for wounds; disch'd Feb. 28, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Burritt, Henry E.	K, 6th N. H. Vols.		Nov. 28, 1861	Deserted from hospital.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Collins, Joseph	F, 5th N. H. Vols.			Disch'd Dec 1, 1862.
Caldwell, Daniel F.	B, 14th N. H Vols.	Private	Sept 22, 1862	Disch'd July 8, 1865.
Chapman, Alonzo J	G, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 28, 1861	Promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Dec 22, 1863; wounded June 25, 1864 and Apr 2, 1865; promoted Sergt. July 1 1865; disch'd July 17, 1865.
Colburn, Eleazer	I, 9th N. H Vols.	Private	Dec 22, 1863	Trans. to Co. I, 6th N. H. Vols.; disch'd June 10, 1865.
Cragin, George W	1st N. H. Bat.		Sept. 26, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec 26, 1863; disch'd June 9, 1865.
Cross, Charles R.	1st N. E. Cav. 1st R I. Cav.	Se'geant		Prisoner at Libby and Belle Isle.
Dewey, Henry H.	A, 10th Vt. Vols.	1st Lieut		
Drummer, Charles H. *2d Lieutenant*	F, 4th N H Vols., U. S. Navy	2d Lieut	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned March 21, 1862.
Fairfield, Freeman W	A, 2d N. H.		Aug. 24,	Wounded June 3, 1864; disch'd Aug. 24,

TABLE IV.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Fairfield, Freeman W. (Continued.)	Vols., 6th N. Y. Bat.		1861	1864.
Feney, Lucius	A, 5th N. H. Vols.		Oct. 12, 1861	Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Flanders, Curtis	I, 6th N. H. Vols.		Nov. 28, 1861	Killed at Camden, N. C., Apr. 19, 1862.
Frink, Oscar T.	E, 2d N. H. Vols. 3d Ms. H. A.		Sept. 17, 1861	Disch'd Dec. 20, 1862.
Goodall, Robert S.	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 23, 1861	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; wounded Apr. 7, 1865; disch'd Sept. 13, 1865.
Griffin, Michael	C, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 31, 1861	Promoted Corp. Dec. 25, 1863; disch'd Dec. 3, 1864, at Natchez, Miss.
Gorman, Michael	C, 14th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 2, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y Oct. 17, 1864.
Howard, Sherman H.	K, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Dec. 11, 1861	Wounded Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; died Sept. 3, 1862.
Heard, Samuel	H, 6th N. H. Vols.		Dec. 17, 1861	Disch'd Nov. 24, 1862.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Howe, Sylvester D. *Musician*	E, 4th N. H. Vols.	Musici'n		Re-enlisted Co. E, 12th N. H. Vols. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 22, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Jan. 19, 1862.
Joslin, Horace	G. 3d N. H. Vols.	Private	Feb. 28, 1862	Appointed Wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Lincoln, Lucian O.	F, 5th N H Vls.	Corpor'l	Oct. 23, '61	Disch'd July 7, 1862; disch'd July 8, 1865.
	F, 14th N H Vls	Private	Oct. 2, '62	
Murphy, Albert L.	E, 6th N. H. Vols.		Nov 28, 1861	Re-enlisted Dec. 27, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864; promoted Corp.; disch'd for dis'y Sept. 29, 1864.
Martin, James M	D, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept 17, 1861	Died of disease Aug. 11, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
Newton, William A.	F, 16th N. H Vols.	Private	Oct. 23, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Newton, Harvey M. *Sergeant*	E, 2d N. H Vols.	Private	Aug. 19, 1862	Disch'd June 9, 1865.
Nash, Horace H.	C, 14th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 22, 1862	Disch'd July 8, 1865.
Nesmith, Arthur S.	3d N. H. Vols.	Q. Mas.	Aug. 10, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Nov. 15, 1862; Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., July 22, 1863; disch'd for dis'y July 6, 1865.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Pierce, Horace T H. *1st Lieut*	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Oct. 26, 1861	Resigned Jan. 29, 1863.
Quinn, Samuel S. *1st Sergeant*	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Nov 12, 1861	Promoted 1st Lt. Aug. 1, 1862; Capt. Dec. 17, 1862; resigned Feb. 17, 1863.
Raymond, Hercules W	I, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 15, 1862	Wounded Sept. 17, 1862; promoted Corp.; disch'd for dis'y Mar. 28, 1863.
Rines, George W	D, 10th Vt. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 1, 1862	Trans. Sept. 1, 1863, to Co. E 3d V. R. C.; disch'd July 12, 1865.
Ruffle, Samuel	H, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Feb. 28, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y Aug. 15, 1862.
Sargent, Andrew J. *Captain*	K, 8th Vt. Vols.	Se'geant	Feb. 18, 1862	Promoted 2d Lt. Co. E July 24, 1862; 1st Lt. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.; disch'd Feb. 26, 1865.
Steck, Frederick	G, 14th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 23, 1862	Disch'd July 8, 1865.
Stay, Charles	F, 4th Vt. Vols.			Corp. and Orderly for Gens. Smith and Getty
Stevens, Andrew W	K, 5th N. H. Vols.		Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded June 1, 1862; disch'd for dis'y at Falmouth, Va., Aug. 2, 1863.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY G—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Stevens, John	E, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 28, 1861	Killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Stone, Albert G. *Corporal*	A, 2d N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 17, 1861	Died of wounds Nov 2, 1862.
Streeter, Charles H.	C 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 17, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1 1864; promoted Corp.; Sergt.; Sergt. Maj. Mar 17, 1865, and 1st Lt., Co. E, May 1, 1865; disch'd Aug. 16, 1865.
Sebastian, Charles N.	A, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Feb. 19, 1861	Deserted Apr 23, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.; re-enlisted in Co. H 23d Mass. Vols. under the name of Charles N. Derby.
Towns, Charles E. *Corporal*	I, 9th N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 16, 1862	Died of concussion of the brain, Feb. 20, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.
Totten, James	C, 14th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 22, 1862	Disch'd July 8, 1865.
Totten, John	A, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 2, 1861	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Wheeler, Luther D.	G, 1st Vt. Cavalry			Color bearer; landsman in U. S. Navy.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY G — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Wait, John H.	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 23, 1861	Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Whitaker, William	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 23, 1861	Promoted 1st Sergt. Mar. 3, 1863; promoted 2d Lt. Mar 1, 1864; re-enlisted Mar 29, 1864; disch'd Nov. 10, 1864.
White, Thomas L.	E, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 28, 1861	Promoted Corp; trans. to Co. K, 22d V R. C., Apr. 28, 1864; disch'd Dec. 1, 1864.
Wyatt, Otis C. *Musician*	I, 1st N. E. Cavalry	1st Sergeant	Dec. 17, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Aug. 4, 1862; promoted 1st Lt.; Capt. Troop B, 1st N. H. Cav Mar. 31, 1864; wounded Nov. 12, 1864, and Mar. 5, 1865; disch'd July 15, 1865.

COMPANY H.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Austin, John E. *Corporal*	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 12, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; wounded May 15, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.

TABLE IV.— COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Bailey, Rufus H. H.	K, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y June 4, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
Bodwell, Christo'er A.	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; killed May 16, 1864 at Drury's Bluff, Va.
Burnham, Walter J	F, 50th Mass. Vols.	Private		
Bassett, William J.	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Nov. 15, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y July 20, 1862.
Brown, Robert A.	M, 1st R. I. Cavalry	Private	Dec. 24, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; disch'd July 15, 1865.
Conlan, Patrick	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Corp.; re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; disch'd Nov. 23, 1864.
Clough, George	H, 3d N. H.	Corpor'l	Aug. 23, 1861	Wounded June 16, 1862; captured at Pinckney Isl., S. C., Aug. 21, 1862; exchanged; wounded May 15, 1864.
Clough, Joseph M. *1st Lieut.*	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 20, 1861	Wounded July 30, 1864; disch'd Sept. 17, 1864; promoted Lt. Col.; Col. 18th N. H. Vols. Oct. 13, 1864; Brig. Gen. by brevet July 30, 1864.

TABLE IV —COMPANY H— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Cochrane, Wm. H. D.	E, 10th N. H. Vols.	1st Lieut	Sept. 18, 1862	Promoted Adjt. 10th N. H. Vols. Jan. 1, 1863; Capt. A. Q. M. Vols. May 5, 1863; Maj. Q. M. Vols. July 4, 1864; brevet Lt. Col. U. S. Vols. Mar. 13, 1865; disch'd June 15, 1866.
Drew, Israel L. *2d Lieut*	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Sept. 18, 1861	Died Nov. 6, 1861, of disease at Annapolis, Md.
Drew, Jeremiah D. *Captain*	4th N. H. Vols.	Major	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Lt. Col. Dec. 1, 1863; disch'd Sept. 17, 1864, for dis'y
Emerson, A. D. W.	I, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Emery, William H.	G, 3d N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Aug. 23, 1861	Promoted Corp. Dec. 5, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; wounded May 15, 1864. at Drury's Bluff, Va.; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Frost, Charles E.	E, 11th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut		Wounded Nov. 19, 1863; promoted 1st Lt., Co. A, July 22, 1864; trans. to Co. E; promoted Capt., Co. A, Feb. 17, 1865; disch'd June 4, 1865.
Gillpatrick, James F	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Sept. 18, 1861	2d Lt., Co. G, Nov 5, 1862; 1st Lt. Sept. 12, 1864, not mustered; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.

TABLE IV —COMPANY H— *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Greager, Herman	E, 4th N. H Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt.; re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865, at Concord.
Huntley, Seth M.	I, 13th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 20, 1862	Promoted Sergt. Jan. 20, 1863; disch'd June 21, 1865.
Haynes, Erwin W	E, 1st U. S. S. S.	Private	Apr 4, 1862	Trans. to Co. G, 2d U S. S. S., Dec. 23, 1864; to 5th N. H. Vols. Jan. 30, 1865, unassigned; disch'd Apr. 18, 1865, at Burkeville, Va.
Hall, Jacob B.	B, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov 1, 1861	Killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.
Hurd, Ira *1st Sergeant*	50th Mass. Vols.	2d Lieut		1st Lt. 60th Mass. Vols.
Kelley, George L.	K, 15th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 16, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 13, 1863.
Kimball, John	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Trans. to Bat. B, 1st U. S. Art. Jan. 21, 1863; died of disease at Morris Island, Sept. 8, 1863.
Lane, George	F, 2d U S. S. S.		Nov 26, 1861	Trans. to 1st N. H. Bat., May 24, 1862; re-enlisted Mar 31, 1864; disch'd June 9, 1865, as Artificer

TABLE IV.— COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Mason, Samuel B. *Sergeant*	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
McDermott, James	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
Mudgett, John F	B, 9th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	July 24, 1862	Sergt. July 16, 1863; disch'd June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Newbegin, Charles M.	E, 11th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Aug. 29, 1862	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; disch'd Aug. 29, 1863.
Nason, William B.	H, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 19, 1861	Wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.
Noyes, Byron *Sergeant*	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Noyes, Gilman	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 15, 1861	Wounded Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to V R. C. Apr 17, 1864.
Noyes, Hiram N.	50th Mass. Vols.			
Roberts, Isaac H.	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Corp.; disch'd Oct. 5, 1863, at Morris Isl., S. C.
Stinehour, Nelson P	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; wounded June 30, 1864; died of wounds July 10, 1864, at Ft. Monroe, Va.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Sawyer, Daniel L.	E, 11th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 29, 1862	Promoted Sergt.; disch'd Sept. 7, 1864.
Simington, Thos. H.	B, 7th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 27, 1861	Promoted Sergt. May 1, 1863; wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S. C., and Feb. 20, 1864, at Olustee, Fla; re-enlisted Mar 16, 1864; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Sanborn, Augustus D.	E, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 19, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt., Co. H, Nov. 21, 1862; 1st Lt., Co. B, Dec. 20, 1862; Capt. Co. G, Feb. 1, 1864; disch'd Oct. 30, 1864
Thom, Vinal L.	L, 1st N. H. Cavalry	Private	Jan. 8, 1862	Promoted Sergt.; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; promoted 2d Lt. Mar. 17, 1864, Troop A, 1st N. H. Cav; killed July 18, 1864.
Taylor, George W *Corporal*	B, 7th N. H. Vols.	Se geant	Nov. 1, 1861	2d Lt. Apr 29, 1862; wounded July 18, 1863; 1st Lt. Aug. 7, 1863; killed Feb. 20, 1864, at Olustee, Fla.
Thorn, Henry B.	E, 11th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 29, 1862	Died of disease Aug. 28, 1863.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY H — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Woodworth, Albert A.	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Wheeler, Benjamin R. *Sergeant*	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt., Co. F, June 12, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864; promoted 1st Lt., Co. B, Sept. 1, 1864; Capt. Co. H, Nov 9, 1864, not mustered; disch'd Nov 27, 1864.
Whitman, Francis M.	G, 35th Mass. Vols.			Medal of Hon. from Congress.

COMPANY I.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Aiken, Edmund	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded June 1, 1862; trans. to V R. C. Dec. 12, 1863, unassigned; promoted 1st Sergt.; disabled May 12, 1864.
Bradley, Charles O. *1st Sergeant*	C, 13th N. H. Vols.			Com'd Capt. Sept. 22, 1862; resigned June 10, 1864; Capt. Co. I, 1st N. H. H. A., Sept. 6, 1864.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY I — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Baker James A.	3d N. H. Vols.	2d class Musici'n	Aug. 1861	Disch'd Aug. 31, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C
Cate, Aaron B.	I 6th N H. Vols.	Private	Dec 11, 1861	Disch d Dec. 10, 1864.
Cate. Omer W	A, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 27, 1861	Re-enlisted Jan. 1 1864; promoted Q. M. Sergt.; 1st Lt., Co. A, June 1, 1865; disch'd July 17, 1865.
Cilley, Joseph R.	M, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Private	Jan. 21, 1862	Re-enlisted as saddler Jan. 1 1864.
Colburn, Amos L. *Corporal*	F, 4th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	May 17, 1862	1st Lt. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; promoted Capt. Nov. 9, 1864, declined; disch d for dis y Nov. 1, 1864.
Drew, Walter S.	K, 5th N H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch d Oct. 9, 1862.
Darling, Frank	C, 12th N. H. Vols.	Se geant	Sept. 5, 1862	Disch'd June 21, 1865.
Dame, Robert S.	B, 5th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Dec. 19, 1862	Promoted 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1862; 1st Lt., Co. K, Mar. 3, 1863; wounded and captured June 3, 1864; exchanged; promoted Capt. Aug. 16, 1864, not mustered; disch'd Oct. 6, 1864.

TABLE IV — COMPANY I — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Dickey, James M.	E, 3d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 23, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; wounded May 14, 1864; promoted Corp. Jan. 11, 1865; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Estabrook, George W *Sergeant*	I, 1st N. E. Cavalry	Se'geant	Dec. 17, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt., Co. K, Mar 1, 1863; 1st Lt., Troop A, 1st N. H. Cav., Apr. 15, 1864; wounded Sept. 29, 1864; disch'd Jan. 4, 1865.
Eaton, Benjamin F.	3d N. H. Vols.	Asst. Surg.	Aug. 26, 1861	Resigned Mar 1, 1862, at Hartford, Vt.
Eastman, Moses	C, 12th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Disch'd for dis'y Dec. 12, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
French, John C.	H, 8th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Dec. 20 1861	1st Sergt. Feb. 3, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted 2d Lt. to date Dec. 16, 1863; 1st Lt. Aug. 23, 1864; disch'd Jan. 18, 1865.
Fuller Henry W *1st Lieut.*	4th N. H. Vols.	Adjut'nt	Sept. 18, 1861	Com'd Adjt. Sept. 20, 1861; resigned Oct. 29, 1862; com'd Maj., 16th N. H. Vols., Oct. 30, 1862; promoted Col. Nov. 1, 1862; disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Gray, Benjamin	Unattach'd Co N. H. Vols.			Trans. to Co. E, 9th N. H. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; disch'd May 14, 1865.

TABLE IV —COMPANY I— *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Griffin, Henry J.	I, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 28, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; 2d Lt. Feb. 1, 1864; 1st Lt. Sept. 1, 1864; promoted Capt.
Goss, Enoch W *2d Lieut.*	K, 13th N. H. Vols.	2d Lieut	Sept. 27, 1862	Promoted 1st Lt.; Capt. Dec. 30, 1862.
Heath, A. W	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Musici'n	Oct. 12, 1861	Promoted principal musician May 23, 1863; disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.
Howe, Wm. J	E 12th N H. , Vos.	Se'geant	Sept. 5, 1862	Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Hughes, George K.	E, 12th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 5, 1862	Promoted Sergt. Oct. 17, 1863; 2d Lt., Co. C, July 16, 1864, not mustered; killed June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Haines, John P	C, 13th N. H. Vols.		Sept. 19, 1862	Promoted 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; 1st Lt. Co. E, May 30, 1865, not mustered; disch'd June 21, 1865.
Heath, Leroy S.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Trans. as Bugler to Co. F
Heath, Webster	B, 9th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	July 22, 1862	Disch'd June 10, 1865.
Horne, Charles H.	F, 2d U. S. S. S.		Nov. 26, 1861	Disch'd Mar. 14, 1862.

TABLE IV —COMPANY I— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Ingalls, Horace L.	H, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 27, 1861	Promoted Sergt. June 22, 1862; disch'd May 2, 1863; Sergt. Co. G, 18th N. H. Vols.
Keyes, Henry F	E, 12th N. H. Vols.		Sept. 6, 1862	Wounded May 3, 1863; disch'd June 25, 1863.
Locke, Wm. D.	A, 5th N. H. Vols. D, 16th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Oct. 25, 1862; re-enlisted as a Sub. Aug. 19, 1863; captured Aug. 25, 1864, at Reanes Station, Va.; paroled Mar. 5, 1865; disch'd June 28, 1865.
Leavitt, Jonathan D.	A, 3d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 30, 1861	Promoted Corp.; wounded May 13, 1864; disch'd Nov 2, 1864; private in U. S. Art.
Martin, Warren F	G, 13th Md. Infantry	Private	Oct. 14, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; re-enlisted Jan. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. D; disch'd at Baltimore, Md., May 29, 1865.
McVicar, Alex	F, 2d U. S. S. S.	Private	Nov. 26, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, 14th V R. C., Aug. 1, 1863; disch'd Nov. 26, 1864, at Washington, Del.
Martin, Charles H.	C, 12th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 5, 1862	Disch'd Sept. 5, 1862.

TABLE IV —COMPANY I— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Newton, Thomas	I, 6th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Nov 28, 1861	Wounded Dec. 13, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862, at Falmouth, Va.
Ordway, Eben	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.
Prescott, Horace M.	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 15, 1861	Deserted Dec. 18, 1862; apprehended July 7, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Parker, Isaac A.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch'd by writ of H. C. Oct. 26, 1861, at Concord.
Paine, Joshua	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Promoted Corp. Nov. 28, 1861; disch'd Apr. 10, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
Page, John	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 6, 1861	Promoted Corp.; died of disease Apr. 7, 1862, at Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
Prescott, Frederick W	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 6, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863; promoted Sergt.; captured Feb. 20, 1864; exchanged Dec. 6, 1864; disch'd Mar. 28, 1865, to date of Jan. 15, 1865, at Concord.
Robinson, Henry M.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Jan. 16, 1863, N. Y city; served in V R. C.
Smith, William, 2d	U. S. Navy			

TABLE IV.—COMPANY I—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Smart, Charles H.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded June 1, 1862; disch'd for disy Oct. 25, 1862, at Bolivar Heights, Va.
Small, James R.	A, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 27, 1861	Trans. to 3d Co., 2d Bat., V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863; disch'd Dec. 25, 1865.
Smith, Alphia P	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded June 30, 1862; disch'd Sept. 10, 1862.
Small, Hiram T	A, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 27, 1861	Disch'd Dec. 23, 1862.
Silver, William C.	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862; disch'd Sept. 24, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturtevant, Edward E. *Captain*	A, 5th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Oct. 12, 1861	Promoted Maj. July 30, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Sturtevant, Henry C. *Corporal*	Co. 30, unatt'd Mass. H.A.	Corpor'l	Sept. 1, 1864	Disch'd June 16, 1865.
Vose, George	I, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 15, 1861	Wounded Sept. 17, 1862, and Dec. 13, 1862; promoted Sergt.; 2d Lt., Co. F, Oct. 6, 1863; 1st Lt. July 3, 1864, not mustered; disch'd Oct. 29, 1864.

TABLE IV.— *Continued.*

COMPANY K.

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Atwood, Daniel	A, 10th N. H. Vols.		Aug. 22, 1862	Disch'd June 21, 1865.
Abbott, Charles H.	E, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted Corp. Nov. 28, 1863; re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1864; promoted Sergt. May 19, 1865; disch'd July 20, 1865.
Bean, Leroy T	1st N. H. Bat.	Private		Promoted Corp. and Sergt.
Comings, Edward D.	C, 16th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 16, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Cheney, Abial	1st Vt. Bat.	Private	Mar. 1, 1865	Trans. 2d Vt. Bat.; disch'd June 2, 1865.
Dasey, Daniel C.	A, 16th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 16, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Dodge, Caleb F	K, 7th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 11, 1861	Promoted Sergt. Sept. 8, 1863; wounded and captured at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
Dow, Charles H.	I, 23d Mass. Vols.		Dec. 3, 1863	Killed June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Dudley, Hollis O. *2d Lieut.*	C, 11th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 4, 1862	Wounded May 6, 1864; disch'd June 4, 1865.

TABLE IV.— COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Duston, Jackson *Corporal*	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864; disch'd Sept. 1, 1865 to date Aug. 23, 1865, at Concord.
Eastman, Henry B.	H, 3d N. H Vols.	Sergeant	Aug. 23, 1861	Resigned warrant Dec. 31, 1861; wounded Sept. 1, 1863; disch'd on account of wounds Nov. 5, 1863; served in V. R. C.
Fox, Edmund P	H, 16th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 22, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863; mustered in Co. D, 18th N. H. Vols., Sept. 20, 1864; promoted Corp.; disch'd June 10, 1865.
Ford, Henry	F, 9th N. H Vols.	Private	Aug. 5, 1862	Promoted Corp. July 1, 1864; missing at Poplar Springs church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864
Gould, Abel F.	A, 8th N. H. Vols.	Private	Oct. 25, 1861	Drowned May 10, 1863, at Alexandria, La.
Gilman, Freeman D.	7th R. I Vols.			
Hall, William M.	D, 17th Inf. U. S. A.		Jan. 16, 1862	Disch'd Jan. 17, 1865.
Harris, Joseph H.	C, 5th N. H. Vols.	1st Sergeant	Oct. 12, 1861	Wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch'd for dis'y June 8, 1863.

TABLE IV. — COMPANY K — *Continued*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Hall, John A.	D, 10th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 1, 1862	Promoted Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1864; killed June 27, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Haskins, Allen	H, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 27, 1861	Wounded Apr 12, 1863; died of wounds Aug. 26, 1863.
Jones, Cyrus E.	E, U. S. S. S.		Sept. 9, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Dec. 20, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1862.
Kendrick, Stephen	E, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 27, 1864.
Ladd, Joseph J *1st Sergt.*	D, 8th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Dec. 20, 1861	Dismissed June 4, 1864; disability from dismissal removed Nov 26, 1864.
Lee, George F	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 6, 1861	Killed at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863.
McKinnon, Malcom	C, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	Wounded July 2, 1863; disch'd for dis'y Dec. 22, 1863.
McKinnon, George W	C, 2d N. H. Vols.	Private	Aug. 24, 1861	Disch'd Aug. 24, 1864.
Marckres, Samuel D.	H, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1864; promoted Corp.; disch'd Aug. 23, 1865.
McCarty, Eugene	I, 7th N. H Vols.	Private	Dec. 14, 1861	Disch'd Dec. 27, 1864.

TABLE IV.—COMPANY K— *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Maynard, Herman	C, 7th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 6, 1861	Wounded Feb. 20, 1864; disch'd Aug. 30, 1864.
Neal, William L.	C, 6th N. H. Vols.	Private	Nov. 27, 1861	Killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
Osgood, Bruce D.	C, 6th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Nov. 27, 1861	Deserted July 12, 1862; reported Apr 25, 1865; disch'd May 5, 1865, at Concord.
Phelps, Peter F	C, 9th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	July 17, 1862	Promoted Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; disch'd June 10, 1865.
Philbrook, Hiram B.	H, 15th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Oct. 11, 1862	Promoted 1st Sergt.; disch'd Aug. 13, 1863.
Rand, Perley B.	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Sept. 18, 1861	Re-enlisted Feb. 20, 1864; captured May 16, 1864; exchanged; promoted Corp. Mar 1, 1865; Sergt. June 19, 1865; disch'd July 28, 1865.
Reed, Charles	E, 4th N. H. Vols.	Se'geant	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Apr 27, 1863, at Concord.
Sanborn, Joseph B.	C, 11th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Aug. 21, 1862	Wounded Sept. 30, 1864; color bearer 1862 to 1865; disch'd June 4, 1865.
Sweatt, Greenleaf	9th Vt. Vols.			

TABLE IV. — COMPANY K — *Continued.*

NAME.	ORGANIZATIONS SERVED IN.	RANK AT MUSTER.	DATE MUSTERED.	FINAL RECORD.
Sanborn, Matthew G.	K, 15th N. H. Vols.		Oct. 16, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 13, 1863.
Seavey, Charles C.	A, 16th N. H. Vols.		Oct. 16, 1862	Disch'd Aug. 20, 1863.
Sleeper, Gilman E. *Captain*	C, 4th N. H. Vols.	Captain	Sept. 20, 1861	Promoted Lt.-Col. May 16, 1862; disch'd Nov. 27, 1863.
Sinotte, Joseph	L, 1st N. H. Cav.		Mar. 15, 1864	Captured and exchanged; disch'd July 5, 1865.
Smith, Curtis	D, 8th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Dec. 20, 1861	Promoted Sergt.; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, N. H. Vet. Bat., Jan. 1, 1865; disch'd Oct. 28, 1865.
Tuttle, Eben	A, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private		Wounded.
Underhill, William B.	1st N. H. Bat.		Sept. 26, 1861	Disch'd Sept. 26, 1864.
West, Josiah R.	B, 4th N. H. Vols.	Private	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Apr. 6, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
Wheeler, Corless C.	F, 5th N. H. Vols.	Corpor'l	Oct. 23, 1861	Disch'd for dis'y Feb. 10, 1862, near Alexandria, Va.; drafted and mustered in from Concord Aug. 19, 1863; assigned to Co. B; disch'd for dis'y Dec. 19, 1863, at Pt. Lookout, Md.